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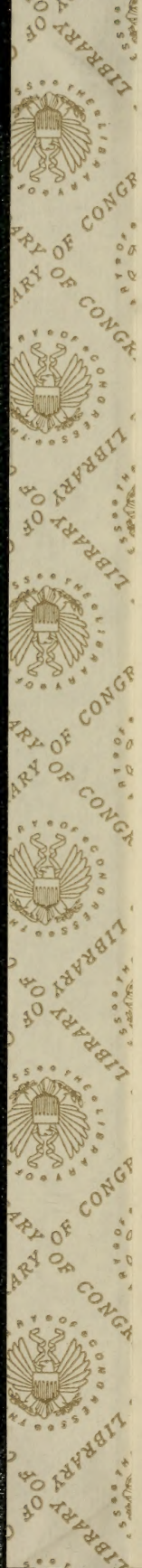

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Grover Cleveland

AN ILLUSTRATED CONGRESSIONAL MANUAL.

THE UNITED STATES RED BOOK

CONTAINING THE

PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES

OF THE

PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET, SENATORS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WITH A

DESCRIPTION AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE CHIEF BUILDINGS IN WASHINGTON, AND STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1896, SHOWING THE FINANCIAL CONDITION, GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND VALUE OF VARIOUS FARM PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1895.

COMPILED BY E. L. MURLIN.

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The United States.

Its Territory — Foundation of Colonies — Signers of Declaration of Independence — New States — Increase of Population — National Debt — The Pensioners.

The United States of America is a government which occupies the central part of the North American continent, and also a great territory in the northeastern part of the same continent, known as "Alaska," from which it is separated by an English dependency, the Dominion of Canada.

The central part of the United States covers a territory extending from the Atlantic ocean on the east to the Pacific on the west, and from the Gulf of Mexico and the Republic of Mexico on the south to the Dominion of Canada on the north; and it lies between latitude 24° 30′ and 49° 24′ north, and longitude 66° 50′ and 124° 45′ west. The Mexican boundary line is 1,550 miles long and that of the Dominion of Canada 3,540 miles long. From the Atlantic ocean at Cape Cod to the Pacific ocean the length of the United States territory is 2,800 miles, while its breadth from the southern border of Texas to the northern boundary of Minnesota is 1,600 miles. The area of this main body of the territory of the nation is 3,026,494 square miles.

The growth of the republic has been remarkable. It possessed an area of 827,844 square miles when it concluded its treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783. The purchase of Louisiana from Napoleon Bonaparte in 1803, and the gaining of territory claimed by Great Britain in 1846 added 1,171,931 square miles to these possessions. There was also ceded by Spain in 1819 the territory of Florida, containing 59,268 square miles. Then came the cession by Mexico at the time of the annexation of Texas in 1848 of territory comprising 376,133 square miles. A little later the Mexican war followed, and at its conclusion, by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo in 1848, more territory amounting to 545,783 square miles was ceded by Mexico to the United States. And in 1853 by the "Gadsden purchase" 45,535

square miles of additional Mexican territory came into the possession of the United States. In all the United States acquired 967,451 square miles of territory from Mexico. In all, the area of the United States, exclusive of the territory of Alaska, as already stated, is 3,026,494 square miles.

The increase of the United States in the number of its States and in their population has been astonishing. Settlements were established in the colonies of Great Britain from which the United States was formed in the following order:

Virginia	1607
New York	1614
Massachusetts	1620
New Hampshire	1623
Connecticut	1633
Maryland	1634
Rhode Island	1636
Delaware	1638
North Carolina	1650
New Jersey	1664
South Carolina	1670
Pennsylvania	1682
Georgia	1733

In 1776 the colonies revolted and began a war to secure their independence from Great Britain. The signers of the Declaration of Independence, the colonies they represented and their profession are stated below:

Representative.	Colony represented.	Profession.
John Adams	Massachusetts	Lawyer.
Samuel Adams	Massachusetts	Merchant.
Josiah Bartlett	New Hampshire	Doctor.
Carter Braxton	Virginia	Farmer.
Charles Carroll	Maryland	Lawyer.
Samuel Chase	Maryland	Lawyer.
Abraham Clark	New Jersey	Lawyer.
George Clymer	Pennsylvania	Merchant.
William Ellery	Rhode Island	Lawyer.
William Floyd	New York	Farmer.
Benjamin Franklin	Pennsylvania	Printer.
Elbridge Gerry	Massachusetts	Merchant.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE — (*Concluded*).

Representative.	Colony represented.	Profession.
Button Swinnett	Georgia	Merchant.
Lyman Hall	Georgia	Doctor.
John Hancock	Massachusetts	Merchant.
Benjamin Harrison	Virginia	Farmer.
John Hart	New Jersey	Farmer.
Joseph Hewes	North Carolina	Merchant.
Thomas Heyward, Jr	North Carolina	Lawyer.
William Hooper	North Carolina	Lawyer.
Stephen Hopkins	Rhode Island	Farmer.
Francis Hopkinson	New Jersey	Lawyer.
Samuel Huntington	Connecticut	Lawyer.
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	Lawyer.
Francis Lightfoot Lee	Virginia	Farmer.
Richard Henry Lee	Virginia	Planter.
Francis Lewis	New York	Merchant.
Philip Livingstone	New York	Merchant.
Thomas Lynch, Jr	South Carolina	Lawyer.
Thomas McKean	Delaware	Lawyer.
Arthur Middleton	South Carolina	Planter.
Lewis Morris	New York	Farmer.
Robert Morris	Pennsylvania	Merchant.
John Morton	Pennsylvania	Surveyor.
Thomas Nelson, Jr	Virginia	Planter.
William Polk	Maryland	Lawyer.
Robert Treat Paine	Massachusetts	Lawyer.
John Penn	North Carolina	Lawyer.
George Read	Delaware	Lawyer.
Cæsar Rodney	Delaware	Soldier.
George Ross	Pennsylvania	Lawyer.
Benjamin Rush	Pennsylvania	Doctor.
Edward Rutledge	South Carolina	Lawyer.
Roger Sherman	Connecticut	Shoe dealer.
James Smith	Pennsylvania	Lawyer.
Richard Stockton	New Jersey	Lawyer.
Thomas Stone	Maryland	Lawyer.
George Taylor	Pennsylvania	Ironmaster.
Matthew Thornton	New Hampshire	Doctor.
George Walton	Georgia	Lawyer.
William Whipple	New Hampshire	Sailor.
William Williams	Connecticut	Lawyer.
James Wilson	Pennsylvania	Lawyer.
John Witherspoon	New Jersey	Schoolmaster.
Oliver Wolcott	Connecticut	Soldier.
George Wythe	Virginia	Lawyer.

When independence of Great Britain had been achieved, a Constitution was drawn up by a Convention, over which George Washington presided. This Constitution was adopted by the Convention in which it had been prepared on 17th of September, 1787. The Constitution, it was declared, was to be considered adopted when it had been formally accepted by nine States. The delegates in attendance at the Convention, who signed the Constitution thus submitted, were George Washington, "President and Deputy from Virginia," John Langden and Nicholas Eilman, deputies from New Hampshire, Nathaniel Gorham and Rufus King, deputies from Massachusetts, Roger Sherman and William Samuel Johnson, deputies from Connecticut, Alexander Hamilton, deputy from New York, William Livingston, David Brearley, William Patterson and Jonathan Dayton, deputies from New Jersey, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Wifflin, Robert Morris, George Clyner, Thomas Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson and Governeur Morris, deputies from Pennsylvania, George Mead, Gunning Bedford, Jr., John Dickinson, Richard Barrett and Jacob Broom, deputies from Delaware, James McHenry and Daniel Carroll, deputies from Maryland, John Blair and James Madison, deputies from Virginia, William Blount, Richard D. Spaight and Hugh Williamson, deputies from North Carolina, John Rutledge, Charles C. Pinckney, Charles Pinckney and Pearce Butler, deputies from South Carolina and William Few and Abraham Baldwin, deputies of Georgia.

The States gradually adopted the Constitution after severe contests in some of them. The document, although approved by the Convention September 17, 1787, was not ratified by any of the States until the following December. The record of the various States in this important matter was as follows:

Delaware, December 7, 1787, by a unanimous vote.
Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, by a vote of 46 to 23.
New Jersey, December 18, 1787, by a unanimous vote.
Georgia, January 2, 1788, by a unanimous vote.
Connecticut, January 9, 1788, by a vote of 40 to 128.
Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, by a vote ef 163 to 187.
Maryland, April 28, 1788, by a vote of 12 to 63.
South Carolina, May 23, 1788, by a vote of 73 to 149.

New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, by a vote of 57 to 47.
Virginia, June 25, 1788, by a vote of 79 to 89.
New York, July 26, 1788, by a vote of 30 to 25.
North Carolina, November 21, 1789, by a vote of 75 to 193.
Rhode Island, May 19, 1790, by a majority of two votes.
Vermont, January 10, 1791, by a vote of 4 to 105.

Since the 13 States thus adopted the Constitution 32 others have been organized as territories and then admitted as States. These States were organized as territories and admitted as States in the following years:

	Established as a territory.	Year of admission as a State.
Vermont	1790	1791
Kentucky	1789	1792
Tennessee	1790	1796
Ohio	1800	1802
Louisiana	1804	1812
Indiana	1800	1816
Mississippi	1798	1817
Illinois	1809	1818
Alabama	1817	1819
Maine	1819	1820
Missouri	1804	1821
Arkansas	1819	1836
Michigan	1805	1845
Florida	1822	1845
Texas	1836	1845
Iowa	1838	1846
Wisconsin	1836	1848
California	1849	1850
Minnesota	1849	1858
Oregon	1848	1859
Kansas	1854	1861
West Virginia	1862	1862
Nevada	1861	1864
Nebraska	1854	1867
Colorado	1861	1876
North Dakota	1861	1889
South Dakota	1861	1889
Montana	1864	1889
Washington	1853	1889
Idaho	1863	1890
Wyoming	1868	1890
Utah	1850	1896

The remaining territories and divisions of the country were organized in the following years:

Division.	Year.
District of Columbia	1790
Indian Territory	1834
New Mexico Territory	1850
Arizona Territory	1863
Alaska Territory	1868
Oklahoma Territory	1890

There have been 23 Americans who have held the office of President of the United States between 1789 and 1896. Four of them, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe and Ulysses S. Grant were elected twice successively as President, and each one held office for eight years. Grover Cleveland also was elected twice as President, in 1884 and in 1892, but the term of another President, Benjamin Harrison, intervened between his first term of office and his second. The names of the Presidents are herewith stated:

Year of qualification.	NAME.	Where from.	Term of office.
1789..	George Washington	Virginia	8 years.
1797..	John Adams	Massachusetts	4 years.
1801..	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	8 years.
1809..	James Madison	Virginia	8 years.
1817..	James Monroe	Virginia	8 years.
1824..	John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	4 years.
1829..	Andrew Jackson	Tennessee	8 years.
1837..	Martin Van Buren	New York	4 years.
1841..	William Henry Harrison*	Ohio	1 month.
1841..	John Tyler	Virginia	3 years, 11 months.
1845..	James Knox Polk	Tennessee	4 years.
1849..	Zachary Taylor†	Louisiana	1 yr., 4 m., 5 d.
1850..	Millard Fillmore	New York	2 yrs., 10 m., 26 d.
1853..	Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire.	4 years.
1857..	James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	4 years.
1861..	Abraham Lincoln‡	Illinois	4 yrs., 1 m., 10 d.
1865..	Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	3 yrs., 10 m., 20 d.
1869..	Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	8 years.
1877..	Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	4 years.
1881..	James A. Garfield§	Ohio	6 months, 15 days.
1881..	Chester A. Arthur	New York	3 yrs., 5 m., 15 d.
1885..	Grover Cleveland	New York	4 years.
1889..	Benjamin Harrison	Indiana	4 years.
1893..	Grover Cleveland	New York	

* Died in office April 4, 1841, when Vice-President Tyler succeeded him.
† Died in office July 9, 1850, when Vice-President Fillmore succeeded him.
‡ Died in office April 14, 1865, when Vice-President Johnson succeeded him.
§ Died in office September 19, 1891, when Vice-President Arthur succeeded him.

The Vice-Presidents have been more numerous. Their names follow:

Year of qualification.	NAME.	Where from.
1789..	John Adams	Massachusetts.
1797..	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia.
1801..	Aaron Burr	New York.
1804..	George Clinton	New York.
1813..	Elbridge Gerry	Massachusetts.
1817..	Daniel D. Tompkins	New York.
1824..	John C. Calhoun	South Carolina.
1833..	Martin Van Buren	New York.
1837..	Richard M. Johnson	Kentucky.
1841..	John Tyler	Virginia.
1842..	Samuel L. Southard*	New Jersey.
1845..	George M. Dallas	Pennsylvania.
1849..	Millard Fillmore	New York.
1851..	William R. King*	Alabama.
1853..	David R. Atchison*	Missouri.
1855..	Jesse D. Bright*	Indiana.
1857..	John C. Breckenridge	Kentucky.
1861..	Hannibal Hamlin	Maine.
1865..	Andrew Johnson	Tennessee.
1865..	Lafayette C. Foster*	Connecticut.
1869..	Schuyler Colfax	Indiana.
1873..	Henry Wilson†	Massachusetts.
1875..	Thomas W. Ferry	Michigan.
1877..	William A. Wheeler	New York.
1881..	Chester A. Arthur	New York.
1883..	George F. Edmunds	Vermont.
1885..	Thomas A. Hendricks‡	Indiana.
1886..	John Sherman*	Ohio.
1887..	John J. Ingalls*	Kansas.
1889..	Levi P. Morton	New York.
1893..	Adlai E. Stevenson	Indiana.

The population of the country steadily increased with each decade. There was no census taken by any government authority before 1790. It is estimated that up to that time the population of the land within the boundaries of the United States at successive periods was as follows:

1700	250,000
1750	1,250,000
1760	1,700,000
1770	2,400,000
1780	3,000,000

* *Ex-officio* as President *pro tem.* of Senate. † Died in office November 22, 1875. ‡ Died in office November 25, 1885.

The census records give the following statements since 1790:

YEAR.	Population.	Per cent. of increase.
1790	3,929,214	.....
1800	5,308,483	35.10
1810	7,239,881	36.38
1820	9,633,822	33.07
1830	12,866,020	33.55
1840	17,069,453	32.67
1850	23,191,876	35.87
1860	31,443,321	35.58
1870	38,558,371	22.63
1880	50,155,763	30.08
1890	62,622,250	24.86

The population of the various States and territories increased in the following degree between 1880 and 1890, the first column of figures under each census year showing the order of States and territories when arranged according to population:

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1890.		1880.	
1	The United States	....	62,622,250	....	50,155,783
2	North Atlantic division	....	17,401,545	...	14,507,407
3	Maine	30	661,086	27	648,936
4	New Hampshire	33	376,570	31	346,991
5	Vermont	36	332,422	32	332,286
6	Massachusetts	6	2,238,943	7	1,783,085
7	Rhode Island	35	345,506	33	276,531
8	Connecticut	29	746,258	28	622,700
9	New York	1	5,997,853	1	5,082,871
10	New Jersey	18	1,444,933	19	1,131,116
11	Pennsylvania	2	5,258,014	2	4,282,891
12	South Atlantic division	....	8,857,920	....	7,597,197
13	Delaware	42	168,493	38	146,608
14	Maryland	27	1,042,390	23	934,943
15	District of Columbia	39	230,392	36	177,624
16	Virginia	15	1,655,980	14	1,512,565
17	West Virginia	28	762,794	29	618,457
18	North Carolina	16	1,617,947	15	1,399,750
19	South Carolina	23	1,151,149	21	995,577
20	Georgia	12	1,837,353	13	1,542,180
21	Florida	32	391,422	34	269,493

POPULATION OF VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES — (*Continued*).

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1890.		1880.	
22	North Central division	....	22,362,279	....	17,364,111
23	Ohio	4	3,672,316	3	3,198,062
24	Indiana	8	2,192,404	6	1,978,301
25	Illinois	3	3,826,351	4	3,077,871
26	Michigan	9	2,093,889	9	1,636,937
27	Wisconsin	14	1,686,880	16	1,315,497
28	Minnesota	20	1,301,826	26	780,773
29	Iowa	10	1,911,896	10	1,624,615
30	Missouri	5	2,679,184	5	2,168,380
31	North Dakota	41	182,719	40	*135,177
32	South Dakota	37	328,808		
33	Nebraska	26	1,058,910	30	452,402
34	Kansas	19	1,427,096	20	996,096
35	South Central division	....	10,972,893	....	8,919,371
36	Kentucky	11	1,858,635	8	1,648,690
37	Tennessee	13	1,767,518	12	1,542,359
38	Alabama	17	1,513,017	17	1,262,505
39	Mississippi	21	1,289,600	18	1,131,597
40	Louisiana	25	1,118,587	22	939,946
41	Texas	7	2,235,523	11	1,591,749
42	Oklahoma	46	†61,834	....	.....
43	Arkansas	24	1,128,179	25	802,525
44	Western division	....	3,027,613	...	1,767,697
45	Montana	44	132,159	45	39,159
46	Wyoming	47	60,705	47	20,789
47	Colorado	31	412,198	35	194,327
48	New Mexico	43	153,593	41	119,565
49	Arizona	48	59,620	44	40,440
50	Utah	40	207,905	39	143,993
51	Nevada	49	45,761	43	62,266
52	Idaho	45	84,385	46	32,610
53	Washington	34	349,390	42	75,116
54	Oregon	38	313,767	37	174,768
55	California	22	1,208,130	24	864,694

The debt of the United States was a small one until the civil war of 1861–65, when it suddenly attained gigantic proportions, running up toward three thousand millions of dollars. The nation's financial record in this respect is related in the following tabulated statement, which gives the outstanding principal of the public debt of the United States on the first of January of each

* Dakota Territory.
† Population of Greer county, 5,338, in Indian Territory (also claimed by Texas) included in that of Oklahoma Territory for census purposes.

year from 1791 to 1843 inclusive, and on the first of July of each year from 1843 to 1895, inclusive:

YEAR.	Amount.	YEAR.	Amount.	Total debt, less cash in treasury.
January 1:		July 1:		
1791	$75,463,476 52	1843	$32,742,922 00	.....
1792	77,227,924 66	1844	23,461,652 50	.....
1793	80,358,634 04	1845	15,925,303 01	.....
1794	78,427,404 77	1846	15,550,202 97	.....
1795	80,747,587 39	1847	38,826,534 77	.....
1796	83,762,172 07	1848	47,044,862 23	.....
1797	82,064,479 33	1849	63,061,858 69	.....
1798	79,228,529 12	1850	63,452,773 55	.....
1799	78,408,669 77	1851	68,304,796 02	.....
1800	82,976,294 35	1852	66,199,341 71	.....
1801	83,038,050 80	1853	59,803,117 70	.....
1802	80,712,632 25	1854	42,242,222 42	.....
1803	77,054,686 40	1855	35,586,956 56	.....
1804	86,427,120 88	1856	31,932,537 90	$10,965,953 01
1805	82,312,150 50	1857	28,699,831 85	9,998,621 76
1806	75,723,270 66	1858	44,911,881 03	37,900,191 72
1807	69,218,398 64	1859	58,496,837 88	53,405,234 19
1808	65,196,317 97	1860	64,842,287 88	59,964,402 01
1809	57,023,192 09	1861	90,580,873 72	87,718,660 80
1810	53,173,217 52	1862	524,176,412 13	505,312,752 17
1811	48,005,587 76	1863	1,119,772,138 63	1,111,350,737 41
1812	45,209,737 90	1864	1,815,784,370 57	1,709,452,277 04
1813	55,962,827 57	1865	2,680,647,869 74	2,674,815,856 76
1814	81,487,846 24	1866	2,773,236,173 69	2,636,036,163 84
1815	99,833,660 15	1867	2,678,126,103 87	2,508,151,211 69
1816	127,334,933 74	1868	2,611,687,851 10	2,480,853,413 23
1817	123,491,965 16	1869	2,588,452,213 94	2,432,771,873 09
1818	103,466,633 83	1870	2,480,672,427 81	2,331,169,956 21
1819	95,529,648 28	1871	2,353,211,332 32	2,246,994,068 67
1820	91,015,566 15	1872	2,253,251,328 78	2,149,780,530 35
1821	89,987,427 66	1873	*2,234,482,993 20	2,105,462,060 75
1822	93,546,676 98	1874	*2,251,690,468 43	2,104,149,153 69
1823	90,875,877 28	1875	*2,232,284,531 95	2,090,041,170 13
1824	90,269,777 77	1876	*2,180,395,067 15	2,060,925,340 45
1825	83,788,432 71	1877	*2,205,301,392 10	2,019,275,431 37
1826	81,054,059 99	1878	*2,256,205,892 53	1,999,382,280 45
1827	73,987,357 20	1879	*2,349,567,482 04	1,996,414,905 03
1828	67,475,043 87	1880	*2,120,415,370 63	1,919,326,747 75
1829	58,421,413 67	1881	*2,069,013,569 58	1,819,650,154 23
1830	48,565,406 50	1882	*1,918,312,994 03	1,675,023,474 25
1831	39,123,191 68	1883	*1,884,171,728 07	1,538,781,825 15
1832	24,322,235 18	1884	*1,830,528,923 57	1,438,542,995 39
1833	7,001,698 83	1885	†1,876,424,275 14	1,375,352,443 91
1834	4,760,082 08	1886	†1,756,445,205 78	1,282,145,840 44
1835	33,733 05	1887	†1,688,229,591 63	1,175,168,675 42
1836	37,513 05	1888	†1,705,992,320 58	1,063,004,894 73
1837	336,957 83	1889	†1,640,673,340 23	975,939,750 22
1838	3,308,124 07	1890	†1,585,821,048 73	890,784,370 53
1839	10,434,221 14	1891	†1,560,472,784 61	851,912,751 78
1840	3,573,343 82	1892	†1,628,840,151 63	841,526,463 60
1841	5,250,875 54	1893	†1,598,111,156 13	838,969,475 75
1842	13,594,480 73	1894	†1,668,757,127 68	899,313,380 55
1843	20,201,226 27	1895	†1,701,033,661 25	901,672,966 74
		January 1:		
		1896	†1,723,293,830 04	947,298,261 48

* In the amount here stated as the outstanding principal of the public debt are included the certificates of deposit outstanding on the 30th of June, issued under act of June 8, 1872, for which a like amount in United States notes was on special deposit in the Treasury for their redemption, and added to the cash balance in the Treasury. These certificates, as a matter of accounts, are treated as a part of the public debt, but being offset by notes held on deposit for their redemption, should properly be deducted from the principal of the public debt in making comparison with former years.

† Exclusive of gold, silver, currency certificates and Treasury notes of 1890, held in the Treasurer's cash, and including $64,623,512 bonds issued to the several Pacific railroads.

The government's expenditures have been especially large in the direction of the payment of pensions to its soldiers. There were paid out for pensions in the course of the fiscal year 1895 the sum of $139,807,337.30. The number of pensioners on the rolls of the government on June 30, 1895, was 970,524. They were classified as follow:

Widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers	12
Army invalid pensioners	352,453
Army widows, minor children, etc.	100,220
Navy invalid pensioners	4,770
Navy widows, minor children, etc	2,431
Survivors of the war of 1812	21
Widows of soldiers of the war of 1812	3,826
Survivors of the Mexican war	12,586
Widows of soldiers of the Mexican war	7,868
Survivors of the Indian wars (1832–1842)	3,012
Widows of survivors of the Indian wars (1832–1842)	3,911
Army nurses	499
Act of June 27, 1890:	
Army invalid pensioners	365,118
Army widows, minor children, etc	95,696
Navy invalid pensioners	12,997
Navy widows, minor children, etc	5,104

The gigantic sum of $1,858,235,076.57 was expended between 1861 and 1896 upon pensions. In detail, year by year, the payment of pensions has been as follows:

Original Pension Claims Filed and Allowed Each Year of Pensions Since

Fiscal year ending June 30—	General Law.						Act June 27, 1890.			
	Army applications filed.		Navy applications filed.		Army and navy claims allowed.		Applications filed.		Claims allowed.	
	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.
1861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862	1,362	1,000	60	65	413	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863	26,380	22,377	290	285	4,121	3,763	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864	20,263	32,627	385	324	17,041	22,446	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865	27,299	44,464	455	466	15,212	24,959	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	35,799	28,732	350	375	22,883	27,294	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	15,905	20,265	250	333	16,589	19,893	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868	7,292	13,099	170	207	9,460	19,461	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	11,035	14,496	290	245	7,292	15,904	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	12,991	11,400	260	200	5,721	12,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	8,837	8,985	190	142	7,934	8,399	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	8,857	6,755	240	178	6,468	7,244	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	8,728	6,427	248	120	6,551	4,073	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	9,302	5,603	228	151	5,937	3,152	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	11,926	5,294	310	178	5,760	4,736	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	17,030	5,264	344	130	5,360	4,376	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	16,532	5,269	271	97	7,282	3,861	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	18,812	6,661	300	131	7,414	3,550	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	36,835	9,767	599	215	7,242	3,379	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	110,673	25,602	1,361	559	10,176	4,455	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	18,455	10,527	515	225	21,394	3,920	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	29,004	10,349	472	211	22,946	3,999	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	35,039	11,878	777	251	32,014	5,303	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	28,962	11,289	671	244	27,414	6,366	.....	.....	....	.....
1885	27,959	11,557	725	277	27,580	7,743	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	35,202	13,238	862	265	31,937	8,610	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887	36,484	15,759	836	338	35,288	11,217	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888	47,505	18,444	1,251	427	35,843	10,816	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889	52,152	23,597	1,312	579	36,830	11,924	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890	71,570	28,365	2,162	788	50,395	14,658	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	20,519	17,521	1,404	590	41,381	11,914	243,680	78,270	88,611	13,776
1892	17,432	15,765	742	404	17,876	7,287	131,484	31,282	162,896	34,974
1893	9,213	12,000	654	358	10,232	7,295	65,002	20,914	62,291	36,917
1894	6,053	8,551	600	237	6,129	4,225	6,643	15,329	8,810	16,026
1895	4,280	7,326	370	246	5,415	3,627	8,471	14,598	17,440	11,002
Total	845,687	490,253	19,954	9,841	571,525	312,398	455,280	160,393	340,048	112,695

Beginning with 1893, the total number of applications filed and the total number of claims allowed classes during 1895 have been as follows: Claims of nurses filed, 103; allowed, 84. Claims of survivors

Since July, 1861, and the Annual Amount Paid on Account July 1, 1860.

War of 1812.				War with Mexico.				Total number of applications filed.	Total number of claims allowed.	Disbursements.
Applications filed.		Claims allowed.		Applications filed.		Claims allowed.				
Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,072,461 55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,487	462	790,384 76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,332	7,884	1,025,139 91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,599	39,487	4,504,616 92
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,684	40,171	8,525,153 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,256	50,177	13,459,996 43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,753	36,482	18,619,956 46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,768	28,921	24,010,981 99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,066	23,196	28,422,884 08
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,851	18,221	27,780,811 81
20,741	5,074	198	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,969	16,562	33,077,383 63
6,546	3,815	17,504	3,117	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,391	34,333	30,169,341 00
1,481	1,299	3,186	2,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,303	16,052	29,185,289 62
737	713	563	810	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,734	10,462	30,593,749 56
425	571	240	416	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,704	11,152	29,683,116 63
319	436	73	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,523	9,977	28,351,599 69
198	348	57	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,715	11,326	28,580,154 04
2,786	15,897	817	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,587	11,962	26,844,415 18
811	8,891	2,548	18,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,118	31,346	33,780,526 19
295	2,976	284	4,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	141,466	19,545	57,240,540 14
109	1,285	115	1,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,116	27,394	50,626,538 51
85	818	26	693	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,939	27,664	54,296,280 54
61	770	23	822	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,776	38,162	60,431,972 85
52	567	24	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,755	34,192	57,273,536 74
27	373	18	426	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,918	35,767	65,693,706 72
24	304	5	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,895	40,857	64,584,270 45
17	313	8	231	14,735	3,983	7,552	903	72,465	55,194	74,815,486 85
23	223	2	251	5,045	2,808	9,048	4,292	75,726	60,252	79,646,146 87
14	183	8	181	2,032	1,351	1,172	1,206	81,220	51,921	89,131,968 44
166	16	4	108	1,009	968	794	678	105,044	66,637	106,493,890 19
11	140	4	79	706	875	336	385	363,716	156,486	118,548,959 71
11	71	2	46	395	759	416	550	193,345	224,047	141,086,948 84
.....	49	2	16	428	794	205	440	119,361	121,630	158,155,342 51
3	38	.....	26	211	772	174	702	40,148	39,085	140,772,163 78
1	28	1	16	152	636	96	520	37,060	39,185	140,959,361 37
34,943	45,198	25,712	35,451	24,713	12,946	20,393	9,676	2,111,820	1,436,191	$1,858,235,076 57

include army nurses and survivors and widows of Indian wars. The filings and allowances in these of Indian wars filed, 193; allowed, 189. Claims of widows of Indian wars filed, 656; allowed, 795.

The Representatives of the States in Congress have increased from 65 in number in 1795 to 356 in number under the Congressional apportionment of 1893. The Congressional apportionments and ratio of representation by the Constitution and at each census were as follows:

STATES.	Admission to the Union.	Representatives to which Each State was Entitled by —											
		Constitution, 1789 — ratio 30,000	1st census, from March 4, 1793 — ratio, 33,000.	2d census, from March 4, 1803 — ratio, 33,000.	3d census, from March 4, 1813 — ratio, 35,000.	4th census, from March 4, 1823 — ratio, 40,000.	5th census, from March 4, 1833 — ratio, 47,700.	6th census, from March 4, 1843 — ratio, 70,650.	7th census, from March 4, 1853 — ratio, 93,423.	8th census, from March 4, 1863 — ratio, 127,381.	9th census, from March 4, 1873 — ratio, 131,425.	10th census, from March 4, 1883 — ratio, 151,911.	11th census, from March 4, 1893 — ratio, 173, 01.
Alabama	1819	...	....	....	....	3	5	7	7	6	8	8	9
Arkansas	1836	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	4	5	6
California	1850	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	4	6	7
Colorado	1876	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*1	1	2
Connecticut	.....	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4
Delaware	.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	1845	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	1	1	2	2	2
Georgia	.....	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11
Idaho	1890	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*1	1
Illinois	1818	....	....	....	...	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22
Indiana	1816	....	....	..	....	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13
Iowa	1846	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	2	6	9	11	11
Kansas	1861	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	7	8
Kentucky	1792	....	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11
Louisiana	1812	....	....	....	...	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6
Maine	1820	...	....	....	....	7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4
Maryland	.....	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	5	5	6	6	6
Massachusetts	.....	8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13
Michigan	1837	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	6	9	11	12
Minnesota	1858	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*2	2	3	5	7
Mississippi	1817	...	....	....	....	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7
Missouri	1821	....	....	....	....	1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15
Montana	1889	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*1	1
Nebraska	1867	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*1	1	3	6
Nevada	1864	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*1	1	1	1
NewHampshire	.....	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2
New Jersey	.....	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	8
New York	.....	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34
North Carolina	.....	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9
North Dakota	1889	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*1	1
Ohio	1802	...	....	....	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21
Oregon	1859	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*1	1	1	1	2
Pennsylvania	.....	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30
Rhode Island	.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
South Carolina	.....	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7
South Dakota	1889	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*2	2
Tennessee	1796	....	‡1	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10
Texas	1845	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	6	11	13
Vermont	1791	....	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2
Virginia	.....	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10
Washington	1889	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*1	2
WestVirginia †	1863	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	4
Wisconsin	1848	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	6	8	9	10
Wyoming	1890	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	...	...	..	*1	1
Whole number	.....	65	105	141	181	213	240	223	237	243	293	232	356

* These States admitted subsequent to the apportionment. † Partitioned from Virginia by Congress in 1863. ‡ Representation fixed by act of admission June 1, 1796

The Declaration of Independence.

Made by the Original Thirteen United States of America, on July 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may

define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, *free and independent States;* that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as *free and independent States*, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which *independent States* may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, or fortunes, and our sacred honour.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Georgia.— Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, Geo. Walton.

South Carolina.— Edward Rutledge, Thos. Heyward, junr., Thomas Lynch, junr., Arthur Middleton.

Virginia.— George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thos. Jefferson, Benjan. Harrison, Thos. Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

Delaware.— Cæsar Rodney, Geo. Read.

New Jersey.— Richd. Stockton, Jno. Witherspoon, Fras. Hopkinson, John Hart, Abra. Clark.

North Carolina.— Wm. Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

Maryland.— Samuel Chase, Wm. Paca, Thos. Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Pennsylvania.— Robt. Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benja. Franklin, John Morton, Geo. Clymer, Jas. Smith, Geo. Taylor, James Wilson, Geo. Ross.

New York.— Wm. Floyd, Phil. Livingston, Fran's Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New Hampshire.— Josiah Bartlett, Wm. Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay.— Saml. Adams, John Adams, Robt. Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island and Providence, &c.— Step. Hopkins, William Ellery.

Connecticut.— Roger Sherman, Saml. Huntington, Wm. Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

IN CONGRESS,
JANUARY 18, 1777.

Ordered:

That an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independence, with the names of the Members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record.

By order of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK,
President.

Attest, CHAS. THOMSON,
Secy.

A true copy.
JOHN HANCOCK,
Presidt.

The Constitution of the United States of America.

Provisions by Articles and Sections.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. Legislative powers; in whom vested.

§ 2. House of Representatives, how and by whom chosen — Qualifications of a Representative — Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned — Census — Vacancies to be filled — Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment.

§ 3. Senators, how and by whom chosen — How classified — State Executive to make temporary appointments, in case, etc. — Qualifications of a Senator — President of the Senate, his right to vote — President *pro tem.*, and other officers of Senate how chosen — Power to try impeachments — When President is tried, Chief Justice to preside — Sentence.

§ 4. Times, etc., of holding elections, how prescribed — One Session in each year.

§ 5. Membership — Quorum — Adjournments — Rules — Power to punish or expel — Journal — Time of adjournments limited, unless, etc.

§ 6. Compensation — Privileges — Disqualification in certain cases.

§ 7. House to originate all revenue bills — Veto — Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each house, notwithstanding, etc. — Bill not returned in ten days — Provision as to all orders, etc., except, etc.

§ 8. Powers of Congress.

§ 9. Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons — *Habeas Corpus* — Bills of attainder, etc. — Taxes, how apportioned — No export duty — No commercial preferences — No money drawn from treasury, unless, etc. — No titular nobility — Officers not to receive presents, unless, etc.

§ 10. States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. President; his term of office — Electors of President; number and how appointed — Electors to vote on same day — Qualification of President — on whom his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, etc. — President's compensation — His oath.

§ 2. President to be commander-in-chief — He may require opinion of, etc., and may pardon — Treaty-making power — Nomination of certain officers — When President may fill vacancies.

§ 3. President shall communicate to Congress — He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case, etc.; shall receive ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers.

§ 4. All civil offices forfeited for certain crimes.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. Judicial power — Tenure — Compensation.

§ 2. Judicial power; to what cases it extends — Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court — Appellate — Trial by jury, except, etc. — Trial, where.

§ 3. Treason defined — Proof of — Punishment of.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. Each State to give credit to the public acts, etc., of every other State.

§ 2. Privileges of citizens of each State — Fugitives from justice to be delivered up — Persons held to service having escaped, to be delivered up.

§ 3. Admission of new States — Power of Congress over territory and other property.

§ 4. Republican form of government guaranteed — Each State to be protected.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution; how amended — Proviso.

ARTICLE VI.

Certain debts, etc., adopted — Supremacy of Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States — Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken — No religious test.

ARTICLE VII.

What ratification shall establish Constitution.

AMENDMENTS.

I. Religious establishment prohibited — freedom of speech, of the press, and right to petition.
II. Right to keep and bear arms.
III. No soldier to be quartered in any house, unless, etc.
IV. Right of search and seizure regulated.
V. Provisions concerning prosecution, trial and punishment — private property not to be taken for public use, without, etc.
VI. Further provision respecting criminal prosecutions.
VII. Right of trial by jury secured.
VIII. Excessive bail or fines and cruel punishments prohibited.
IX. Rule of construction.
X. Same subject.
XI. Same subject.
XII. Manner of choosing President and Vice-President.
XIII. Slavery abolished.
XIV. Citizenship.

PREAMBLE TO CONSTITUTION.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to

ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1.

1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Section 2.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore* in the absence of the vice-president or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION 4.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof, but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing senators.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rule of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter

the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and, if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the president of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8.

The congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations.

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and makes rules concerning captures on land and water.

11. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

12. To provide and maintain a navy.

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

15. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress.

16. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all

places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on any articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10.

1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years; and, together with the vice-president chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an

office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the vote shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representative shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then, from the highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president.

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Section 2.

1. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons

for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION 3.

1. He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of he United States.

SECTION 4.

1. The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1.

1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed, but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state; and the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2.

1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3.

1. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

SECTION 4.

1. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

1. The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided that no amendment, which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid

against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President, and Deputy from Virginia.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress of the United States, which was held in the city of New York in March, 1789, and were adopted by the states:

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, paper and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which dis-

trict shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the senate shall choose the vice-president. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

Section 3.

No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Section 4.

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5.

The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

Section 1.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2.

The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

THE CAPITOL, AT WASHINGTON.

Washington.

Its Situation — The City as Viewed from the Capitol — Its Parks and Great Government Buildings.

Washington must impress every one visiting it for the first time with the beauty of its situation, and its residents must find a great satisfaction at all times in looking upon the grand landscape which opens upon their view at any point on the outskirts of the city. In the spring time it is especially handsome to the eye of the visitor. Then if he climbs to the top of the big dome of the Capitol to obtain a birds-eye view of the city, he discovers that the major part of it appears to be built on a peninsula of level land between a broad and blue river, the Potomac, to the westward, and an equally broad and blue stream to the south and southeastward — the eastern branch of the Potomac, sometimes called "the Anacostia river."

Yet the land slopes away from the Capitol down to the city and plainly the great building rests upon the summit of a gentle rise of ground, and then the eye perceives that portions of the city are built on higher ground, and that by successive terraces the land rises about the city and finally culminates in a range of finely-wooded green hills which surround the city in every direction. Off to the northward and northwestward the green-covered hills reach quite an elevation. Upon the summit of one to the northward is a stately white building almost hidden by the woods which surround it. That is the famous "Soldiers' Home," where the veterans of the Regular Army find a home in their old age. It was here that President Lincoln abode during the hot months of summer, while the War of the Rebellion was in progress. Off to the northwest, back among the hills that cross the horizon line in that direction, one is told is Woodley, the Spring and Autumn home of President Cleveland.

A West View.

Westward the view from the Capitol has great grandeur. The city sweeps down to the Potomac, the broad reaches of the river are beyond it, and then there rise the green slopes of the hills of Virginia, stretching for many miles along the western river bank. One marks on the Virginia shore, at the summit of one of the greatest hills, a big building with the pillars of a Grecian portico. That is Arlington, the famous home of Robert E. Lee, on Arlington Heights. At present the Arlington estate of hundreds of acres is owned by the United States Government; a great National Cemetery occupies many of its acres; General Lee's house is the property of the Government, and in front of the house is the granite obelisk under which rests the body of General Philip H. Sheridan.

Southward along the Potomac, the same chain of green hills extends, and some 14 miles below Washington, on the summit of one of them stands the historic mansion of Mount Vernon; and here is the tomb of George Washington and of his wife. Looking eastward from the Capitol one perceives that the hills of the District of Columbia encompass it in that direction.

Broad Avenues and Many Parks.

Looking down upon the city from the Capitol one observes that a distinguishing characteristic of it is the number of fine, broad avenues, lined with noble trees that it contains, and the large number of small parks it possesses, the clusters of whose trees rise above the level of the city's houses at frequent intervals. A park on the western side of the Capitol slopes down to Pennsylvania avenue and is extended in the Botanical Garden and in the grounds about the Smithsonian Institution and around the giant shaft of the Washington monument across the city to the marshes of the Potomac river — a distance of nearly a mile.

Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a distinguished French engineer, who came to the United States in 1777 during the Revolutionary war with Count D'Estaing, drew up the plan of the city, which is a noble one. It provides for three thoroughfares branching out from the Capitol and termed North Capitol, South Capitol and East Capitol streets. These streets run as their names indicate,

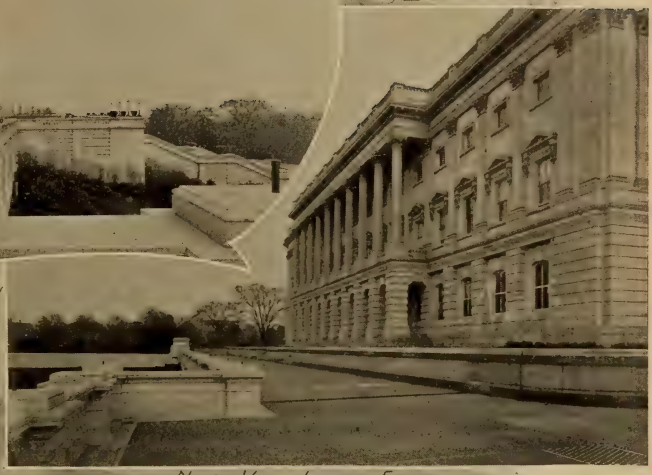
NORTH-EAST VIEW

ORIGINAL FRONT ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION

REAR ELEVATION

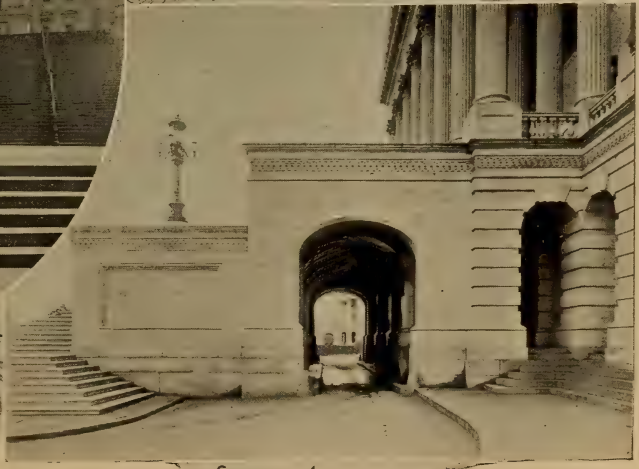
REAR VIEW - LOOKING SOUTH



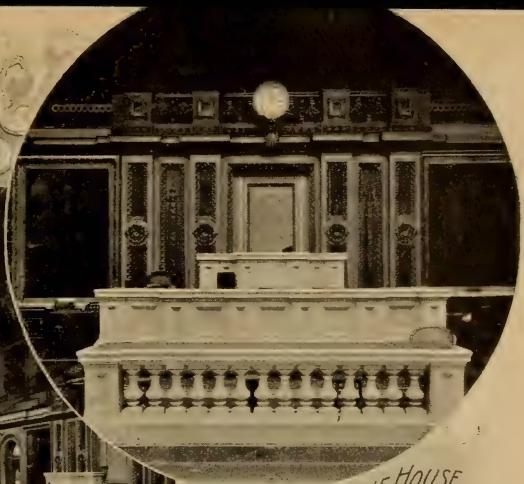
NORTH VIEW - LOOKING EAST

VIEW FROM CAPITOL TOWARDS TREASURY DEPARTMENT

REAR VIEW OF DOME SHOWING STAIR-CASE

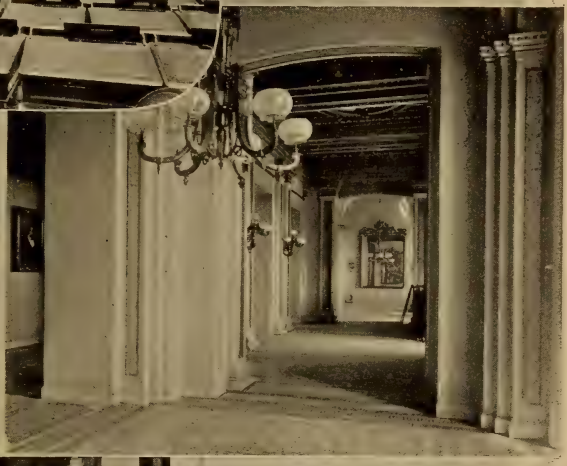


SENATE APPROACH



SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

HOUSE OF CONGRESS



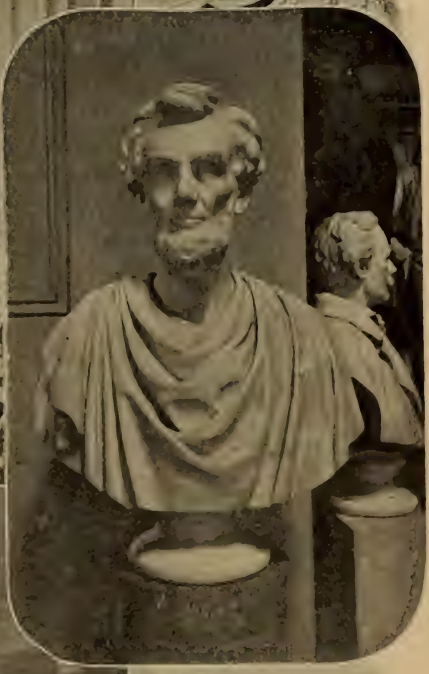
LOBBY OF CONGRESS

LOBBY OF CONGRESS

CORRIDOR - HOUSE OF CONGRESS

SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS
PAINTING IN CONGRESS

SENATE CORRIDOR



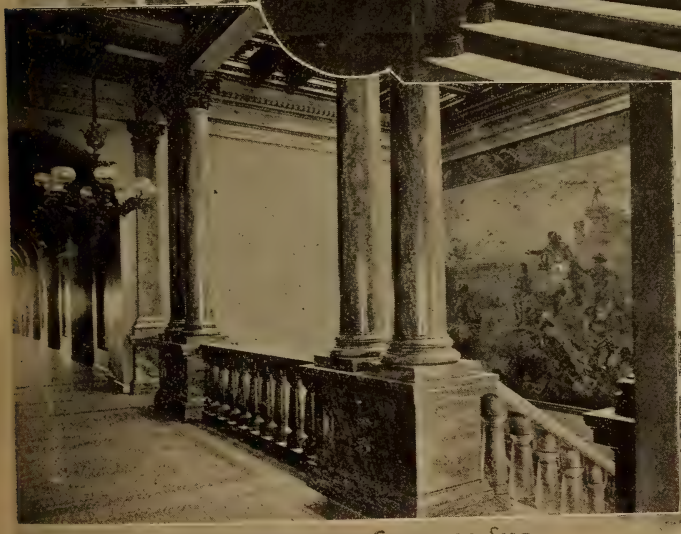
LINCOLN

STATUARY HALL

PAINTING ON STAIR-CASE

LOWER PART
CONGRESS SIDE

LOOKING UP STAIR-CASE
HOUSE SIDE

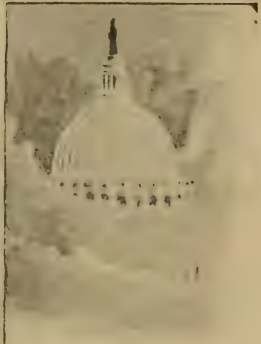


UPPER STAIR-CASE - CONGRESS SIDE

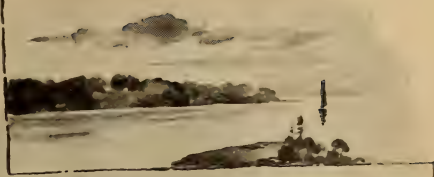
SENATE
U S CAPITOL

PERRY'S VICTORY

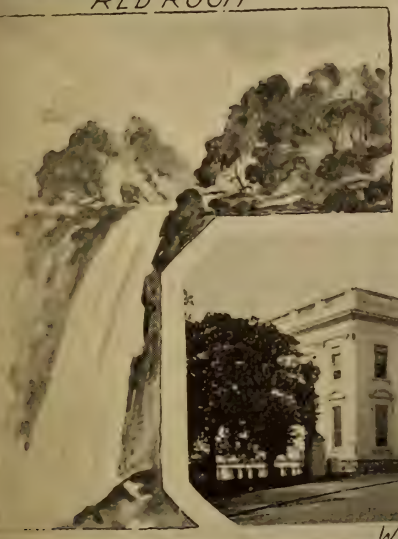
CABINET R M WHITE HOUSE



RED ROOM



EAST ROOM

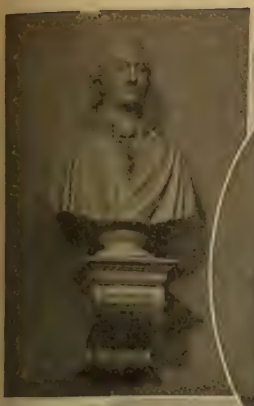


WHITE HOUSE

GREEN ROOM

BLUE ROOM

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT



REAR VIEW OF SUPREME COURT

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

MARSHALL MONUMENT

CIVILIZATION - MAIN PORTICO OF CAPITOL

IN FRONT OF CAPITOL

AT ENTRANCE TO CAPITOL

AT ENTRANCE TO CAPITOL

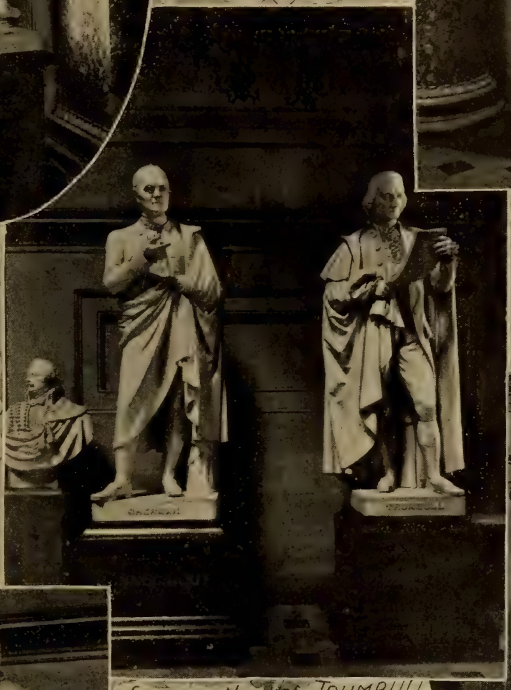
COLUMBUS

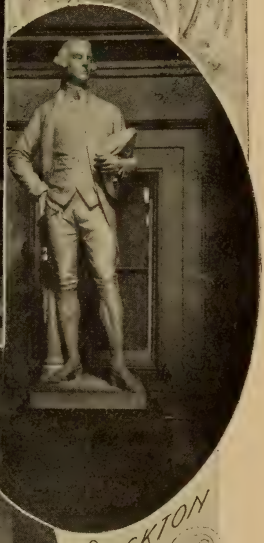
LOOKING FROM DOME

CANOPY SHOWING
The
APOTHEOSIS
of
WASHINGTON
Also
CONSTRUCTION of
DOME

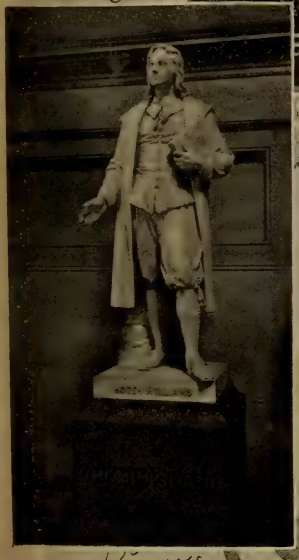
BAKER

WINTHROP





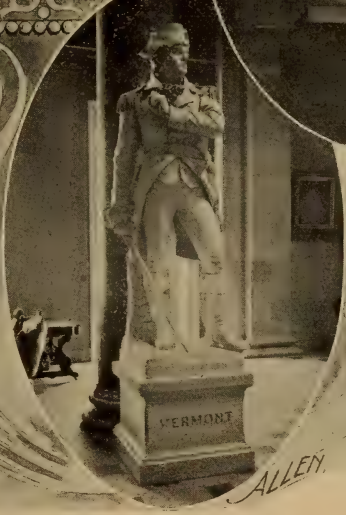
STOCKTON



WILLIAMS

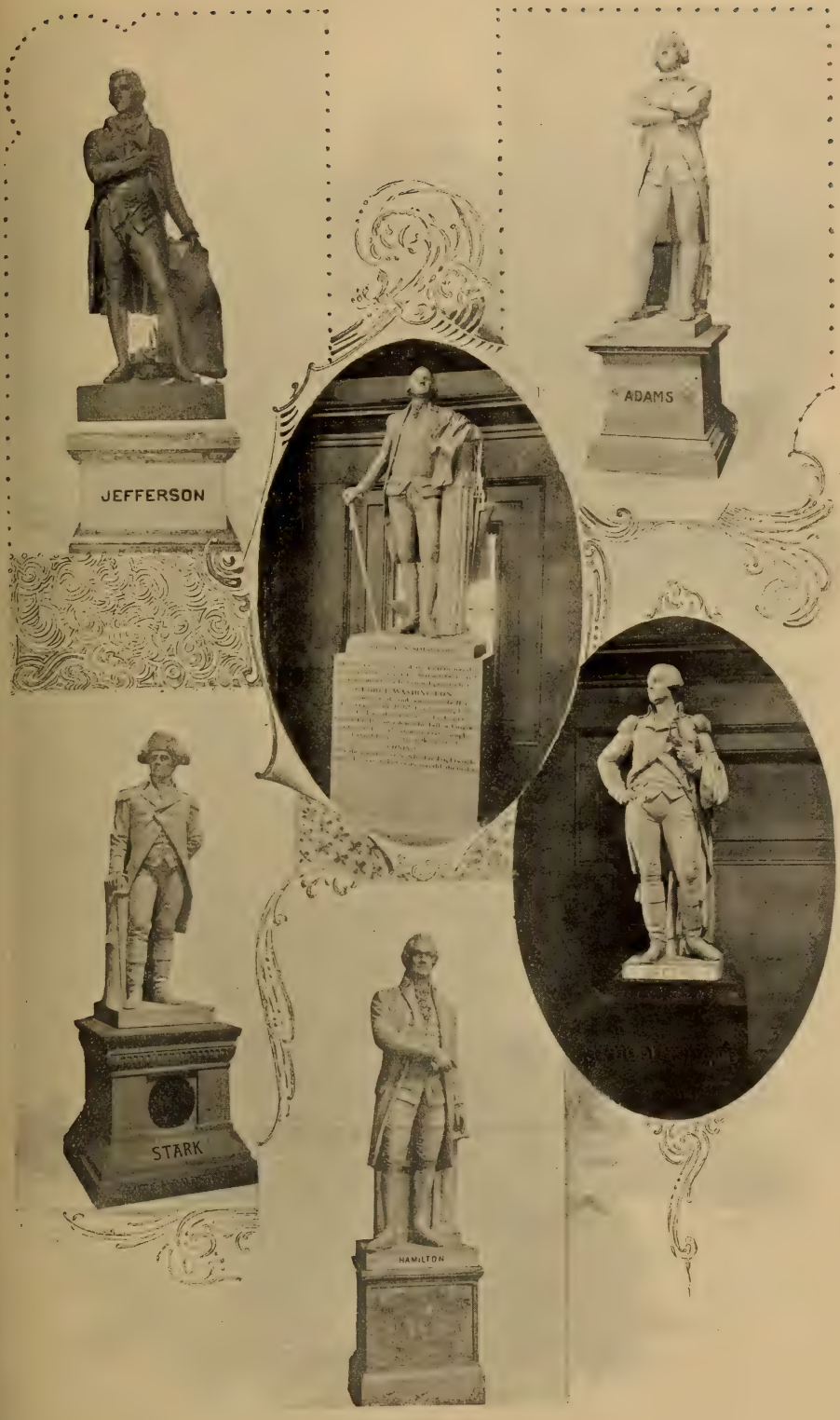
SHERMAN

TRUMBULL



ALLEN

FULTON
WEBSTER
CASS
LINCOLN
GARFIELD
KING


JEFFERSON
ADAMS
STARK
HAMILTON

SCOTT MONUMENT

GARFIELD MONUMENT

LAFAYETTE MONUMENT

FARRAGUT MONUMENT

LAFAYETTE MONUMENT

DUPONT MONUMENT

PEACE MONUMENT

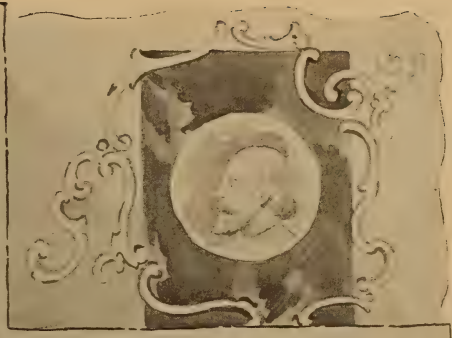
LINCOLN MONUMENT

GREENE MONUMENT

JACKSON MONUMENT

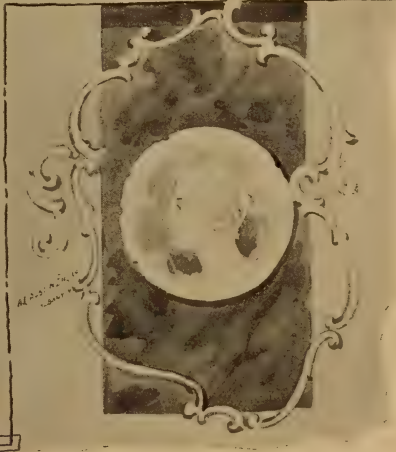
THOMAS MONUMENT

FORDS THEATRE



SENATOR STEWART'S HOUSE

SENATOR GORMAN'S HOUSE



north, south and east, and taken in connection with the line of parks, beginning with the Botanical Gardens at the west side of the Capitol they separate the city into a northwest quarter, northeast quarter, southeast quarter and southwest quarter. The thoroughfares known as streets are named according to a certain system, the east and west ones being named after the letters of the alphabet, while those running north and south are indicated by numbers — the latter increasing from the Capitol west, the former advancing northward and southward from the same structure.

The Great Avenues.

But the most notable feature of the city is its broad avenues. One of them, Pennsylvania, noted the world over, extends directly from the Capitol across the city to the lands of the United States upon which are clustered a giant building of gray stone, the Treasury Department, the White House and the colossal building occupied by the State, War and Navy Departments. The avenues are very broad, having a width of from 120 feet to 160 feet, and the streets have the good width of from 80 feet to 120 feet. The avenues run diagonally across the city and divide the streets at such frequent intervals that there are scores of small parks, which greatly beautify the city; it also having many fine large parks. The avenues bear the names of various States and there are few nobler looking streets in the world. In the residential portions of Washington many of the streets have a park space in their center and along their sides, with fine trees growing in the park space.

The admirable pavements of the city at once force themselves upon the attention of a visitor. It has many miles of smooth asphalt pavement, excellent granite pavements, and there are many magnificent macadamized roads leading out of the city and extending many miles beyond its borders.

The Situation of the City.

The city is situated in the District of Columbia on the eastern bank of the Potomac river, 116 miles distant from Chesapeake Bay and at the head of tide water and navigation. The Potomac river is so broad a few miles to south of Washington that it

appears like an arm of the sea. The District of Columbia, as a whole, occupies a territory 65 miles in area, which was detached from the State of Maryland to form it. Originally the District of Columbia extended into the State of Virginia, but this portion of it was ceded back to that State.

Nearly all of the territory of the District of Columbia is a plateau from 350 to 425 feet above the level of the Potomac river and crossed by Rock creek and the Anacostia river. The bluff along the Anacostia river recedes from it just above its junction with the Potomac, and here there are undulating bottom lands of about eight miles in area and scarcely 100 feet at the highest above the Potomac. It is upon this meadow-like expanse of bottom land that most of the buildings of the city of Washington are situated. Much of the city, however, as already stated, has climbed the hills to the north and northwest. There has also been included in Washington within a few years past by act of Congress the smaller city of Georgetown.

The Beautiful Houses.

No description of the city would be just to it without mention was made of the hundreds of costly and beautiful residences that line its chief avenues and streets. Washington has become the winter home of a large number of wealthy families from all parts of the United States, and they have built for themselves picturesque and handsome residences. The architecture of these dwellings is at once varied and artistic, and they greatly ornament the city. The business streets are also lined with handsome stores, and one is astonished at the number of handsome hotels. Everywhere about the city, also, the visitor comes upon some government building of great bulk, if not beautiful, and these give it an interesting and peculiar character.

Statues of Great Men.

The city also surpasses all the other cities within the limits of the United States in the number of its statues of its great men, soldiers and statesmen. The number of these statues is remarkable. They adorn most of the chief parks. In no other city of the United States can such an impression of nationality be gained. The national buildings have the portraits of the great officers of

the government and of the great soldiers that have commanded its armies. In the parks are the statues. In the Congressional Library and in the great government departments is the record of their achievements. Thus the American can gain a more vivid impression of the personality of the men who have guided the United States in peace and in war than in any other city within its borders.

The numerous fine churches indicate that a large proportion of the population belongs to some religious denomination. These edifices are a decided ornament to the city.

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

Appearance of the Building — The Capitol Park — Statuary — The Great Dome — The House of Congress — Fine Paintings in the Building — Its Bronze Doors.

The visitor to Washington first naturally goes to the Capitol and inspects that noble building. That and the Washington Monument are the most conspicuous structures he sees in the city. He catches a glimpse of the shaft of the monument many miles away, lifted above the city in appearance as he approaches Washington by railroad. The giant dome of the Capitol also shows itself far above the steeples and big buildings in the city. From the Virginia shore of the Potomac river, from Arlington Heights, it is the most commanding building in Washington. Its situation is far finer than the Houses of Parliament in London or of any parliamentary building elsewhere in Europe, and as a building its architecture is not excelled by any erected for a similar purpose. Its only rival on the North American continent is the Capitol of New York State at Albany; but although upon an eminence, the situation of the Albany building does not compare for a moment with that at Washington. In grandeur of appearance also the Capitol at Washington excels. It is a most impressive building; it seems to have been erected for the Nation and by the Nation.

The Capitol Grounds.

The Capitol rests upon the summit of a hill 96 feet in height as compared with the Potomac. It, in fact, is situated on the edge of a plateau, away from which the land slopes downward to the westward, while to the eastward the land of the plateau is level. A park of 46 acres sweeps about the Capitol. This park has great beauty and attractiveness at all times of the year, but especially so in the summer time, since it contains many noble trees and well shaded walks, and fine macadamized drives and asphalt walks. Frederick Law Olmstead, of New York, the noted landscape gardener, drew up the plan for the park walks and drives and executed the task with great skill. Along the park boundaries there runs a low granite wall, which is a decided ornament to it. The park is filled with comfortable seats, placed beneath the trees, and has many drinking fountains. Varieties of trees from all over the world adorn it. When the park was first laid out, George Washington, then President, planted a number of trees; and one of them, situated in the grounds north of the Capitol, a fine elm, still exists. Any one asking for "the Washington elm" can find it.

Arrangements for Ventilation.

The members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives are supplied with pure air for their respective rooms in the Capitol through tunnels which emerge from the ground to the northwest and to the southwest of the big building. Handsome towers cover the openings of the tunnel. In summer these towers are covered with ivy, and have a handsome appearance.

The sloping land to the westward of the Capitol has been converted into a series of terraces. Approaching the Capitol from this direction the visitor first passes through a handsome park, and then comes upon the terraces leading up to the building. A double range of steps conduct one, by passage-ways 48 feet wide, to the uppermost terrace, a plot of 60 feet in width and 850 feet in length.

Washington's Statue.

Statues adorn the Capitol park. Probably the greatest and most conspicuously placed of these is Horatio Greenough's gigantic statue of Washington. It can be found facing the east cen-

tral portico of the big building. Originally it was intended by Congress that this statue should occupy the center of the rotunda of the Capitol, and that Washington's remains should be brought from Mount Vernon and be placed in a tomb two stories below the rotunda. Greenough received the order for the statue in 1832 and completed it in 1840. He received in compensation for his work $30,435 85, and it cost the government $13,000 additional to bring it from Italy and place it in its present position. The figure of Washington is nude in a measure to the waist. He sits in a curule chair of a Roman judge, with uplifted right arm and hand and with his left hand clasping a sword, which is sheathed. A mantle covers the right shoulder and hangs down to his waist. Governor Henry Lee's eulogy of Washington is inscribed upon the pedestal: "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen." On the pedestal, at the back, are the words in Latin: "Simulacrum istud ad Magnum Libertatis exemplum, nec sine ipsa duraturum," which can be freely translated, "This statue exhibits a great representative of liberty, but without liberty such representatives will not appear." The sides of the chair are ornamented with small figures of an Indian chief and Columbus.

John Marshall.

One of the most conspicuous statues in the park is that of John Marshall, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The statute is placed directly west of the Capitol, and represents the great lawyer in the robes of a Chief Justice seated in the chair of a Supreme Court Judge giving judgment upon some law.

The pedestal of this statue is constructed of Italian marble. Upon its front are the words: "John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States. Erected by the Bar and Congress of the United States, A. D. MDCCCLXXXIV."

There are panels on the north and south sides of this monument; one of which depicts victory, conducting America to a union altar and Minerva reaching to America the United States Constitution.

Still another statue in the Capitol park, in its southwestern part, is that of President Garfield. The murdered president is depicted in bronze in the attitude in which he delivered his

address after taking the oath of office as President. Seated on the base of the pedestal are the figures in bronze of a student, a statesman and a warrior, thus representing Garfield's career. J. Q. A. Ward was the sculptor of this superb monument, which was erected by Garfield's fellow veterans of the Army of the Cumberland in 1887, at a cost of $65,000.

A Sailors' Monument.

The sailors of the United States also have a magnificent monument. It is situated on Pennsylvania avenue but near the western gate to the Capitol park. It is a large monument of 46 feet in height, and bears upon its summit two allegorical figures of nine feet in height; one depicting America in grief over the loss of her sons and the other History writing on a tablet their patriotic acts. The front of the monument is adorned with a statue of Victory, holding above her head in her right hand a laurel crown. Resting at her feet are statuettes of Neptune and Mars. The monument is marked with these words: "In memory of the officers, seamen and marines of the United States Navy who fell in defense of the Union and liberty of their country, 1861–1865." The monument is constructed of white marble, and it is placed on a granite pedestal. Admiral Porter drew the design and Franklin Simmons executed it. It was unveiled to the public view in 1877. The sailors and marines of the navy paid $21,000 towards its cost and Congress $20,000.

The Capitol Building.

The Capitol really consists of two buildings, one forming the central portion, whose construction was completed in 1827, and the other forming the wings, completed only a few years ago. The corner-stone of a Capitol upon this site was laid by Washington on September 18, 1793; but it was not until November 17, 1800, that any part of the building was ready for occupancy. The north wing was occupied by Congress at its first session in Washington. Eight years later, in 1808, the south wing was completed. The British army captured Washington on August 24, 1814, and both wings of the building were burned by them. The year following, 1815, the reconstruction of the building was begun. The foundation stone of the main building was

laid on March 24, 1818, and the entire center of the Capitol was completed in the year 1827. Twenty-five years later it became obvious that the building was too small for the purposes of national legislation, and therefore the corner-stone of an extension of it was laid on July 4, 1851. Daniel Webster was the orator of the occasion and delivered an address, while the corner-stone of the extension was laid by President Millard Fillmore.

Architects of the Capitol.

The plan for the original Capitol was drawn by Dr. William Thornton, a civil engineer and artist from the West Indies. Stephen Hallet, a French architect, put this plan of Thornton's into practicable shape for execution. James Hoban, a man of Irish birth, who had drawn the plan of the White House, afterward had charge of the construction of the Capitol. In company with George Hadfield he carried forward the Capitol and completed its north wing in 1800. In this wing the Supreme Court, the House of Representatives and the Senate first met. Hadfield resigned his position in 1803 and was succeeded by Henry H. Latrobe, a man of Huguenot ancestry but born in England. Latrobe was the architect of the south wing and finished its construction. Then came the British army in 1814 and burned the wings, which were connected by a temporary structure of wood. Mr. Latrobe, as soon as the war ended, began to reconstruct the two wings and also made a design for the rotunda and a small dome above it. In 1817 Mr. Latrobe resigned his place as architect of the Capitol and was succeeded by Charles Bulfinch, a Boston architect, who laid the foundation of the rotunda on March 2, 1818, and completed the Capitol, the little dome and the rotunda in 1827. In 1851 the design for the present large extensions of the old Capitol, and the design for its great dome, were submitted to Congress by Thomas U. Walter, an architect of Pennsylvania. It was according to his design that the present Capitol was completed.

Size of the Capitol.

The old Captiol, the middle part of it, is constructed of a yellow sandstone, which has been covered with white paint, found on an island in Acquia Creek over in Virginia. This island

was bought in 1791 by the United States Government for $6,000. The extensions to the northward and to the southward from the old Capitol are of white marble from Lee, Massachusetts, while a quarry in Maryland supplied the marble columns of the wings of the building.

From north to south the Capitol is 751 feet 4 inches long. The old building, which now comprises the center of the new Capitol, was 352 feet and 4 inches long and 121 feet and 6 inches deep. It also has a portico 160 feet wide on the east side of it, and a projection 83 feet on the west side of it. The portico on the east side of the Capitol has 24 Corinthian columns. The two wings of the Capitol, at the north and south ends of it, respectively, extend 44 feet from the line of the old building, and are connected with it by corridors 55 feet 8 inches wide, inclusive of of some exterior colonnades. The wings are 238 feet wide and 142 feet in depth.

The length of the Capitol, as already stated, is 751 feet 4 inches, and its depth, inclusive of the steps and portico, is 348 feet. The building, if courtyards are not considered, occupies 153,112 square feet. In other words, it covers nearly four acres of ground. Its cost has been $13,000,000.

The Dome of the Capitol.

A cast-iron dome, of imposing appearance and 135½ feet in diameter, rises from the second floor of the Capitol to a height of 287½ feet above the ground floor of the great structure. This dome is crowned by a bronze statue of Liberty by the noted sculptor, Crawford. Stairways extend to the summit of the dome and afford access to a gallery in the open air, from which a splendid view of Washington and the territory surrounding it can be obtained. The rotunda of the dome is 96 feet in diameter and 180 feet in height.

The Houses of Congress.

The Senate chamber is in the north wing of the Capitol. It is a spacious room of 113 feet and 3 inches in length, 80 feet 3 inches in width and 36 feet in heighth. There is a gallery overlooking the room which contains seats for 1,200 persons. In the center of the southern wing of the building is the House of Representa-

tives. This room is slightly larger than the Senate Chamber, being 139 feet long, 93 feet in width and 36 feet in heighth. The galleries looking down upon the hall contain seats for 1,500 persons. Part of this space is set apart for the members of the Diplomatic Corps, families of Cabinet officers, Senators, Representatives and representatives of newspapers Upon one panel of the Hall of Representatives at the side of the Speaker's desk is a portrait of George Washington by Vanderlyn. On the other side of the Speaker's desk on another panel is a portrait of Lafayette by Ary Scheffer. Paintings by Bierstadt, representing the "First Landing of Henry Hudson" and the "Discovery of California," also ornament the panels on either side of the Speaker's desk. The Senate Chamber is smaller than the House of Representatives, as already stated. The skylight above the Senate Chamber is ornamented with representations of the Army, the Navy, the Mechanical Arts and Progress.

The Supreme Court Room.

Midway between the Senate Chamber and the House of Representatives, in the northern part of the old Capitol, is the room occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States. The room was once occupied by the United States Senators as a Senate chamber. The Supreme Court room is semi-circular — 45 feet wide, 45 feet high and 75 feet long. The ceiling is dome-shaped and the roof is supported by columns of marble. A notable feature of the decorations of this room are the marble busts of former Chief Justices, placed on brackets upon its walls. A portrait of Chief Justice Marshall, by Rembrandt Peale, a portrait of John Jay, by Gilbert Stuart, and a portrait of Chief Justice Taney, by Healy, adorn the room of the Supreme Court.

The Library of Congress.

The Congressional Library occupies a good sized apartment in the western part of the old Capitol, but it has become so crowded with books that its collection of several hundred thousand books and pamphlets is soon to be removed to a magnificient structure near the Capitol that has been several years in course of construction. One copy of every book issued in the

United States, upon which a copyright is taken out, must be sent to the Librarian of Congress, and as a consequence the library has reached enormous proportions, and so far as American literature is concerned, the library is the most representative of any within the limits of the United States.

The President's Room.

The Capitol has within it many interesting rooms. One is occupied by the President when he comes to the Capitol to sign bills in the last hours of Congress. It contains portraits of Washington and his cabinet. Another room, that of the Vice-President, has hung upon its walls the portrait of Washington, by Rembrandt Peale. One of the Vice-Presidents, Henry Wilson, died in this room in 1875. The Senators employ as a room for rest one known as "the marble room," from its decoration with Italian and Tennessee marble.

The Old House of Representatives.

When the House of Representatives abandoned its parliamentary hall in the old Capitol that room, which is 95 feet in length, was converted into a room for the exhibition of statuary and paintings. It was the design to have each State put in this room two portrait busts of two of her distinguished citizens. Portraits were also to be added of prominent Americans. Among the busts are those of Major-General Nathaniel Greene, Roger Williams, Jonathan Trumbull, Roger Sherman, George Clinton, Robert R. Livingstone, Governor John Winthrop, Samuel Adams, Colonel Ethan Allen, Jacob Collamer, James A. Garfield, William Allen, Richard Stockton, General Philip Kearny, Governor William King, of Maine, and General Edward D. Baker. There is, also, in this room Vinnie Ream's statue of Abraham Lincoln, a plaster cast of Houdon's bust of Washington, a bust of Lincoln, a bust of Kosciusko, a bust of Thomas Crawford, a statue of Alexander Hamilton, and a bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson by David d'Angers. There are portraits of Joshua R. Giddings, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin West, Gunning Bedford and George Washington.

Paintings and Statuary.

In the Senate portion of the building there is a statue of Franklin by Hiram Powers; a painting depicting the Battle of Lake Erie; the Canyon of the Yellowstone and the Canyon of the Colorado, by Thomas Moran; "Il Penserosa," a figure in marble, by Mozier; a portrait of Henry Clay, by Nagle; a portrait of General Scott, by Edward Treye; a statue of John Hancock, by Dr. Stone, and a painting, "The Storming of Chapultepec," by James Walker. The tympanum of the Senate extension is decorated with Thomas Crawford's marble group of "American Civilization and the Decadence of the Indian Races." A bronze door designed by Thomas Crawford, admits one to the Senate extension. Its size is 9 feet 6 inches in width and 14 feet and 6 inches in height, and it weighs seven tons. The cost of this bronze door was $57,000. There are eight panels to the door, on which are represented scenes of American life; the inauguration of Washington, the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol, the blessings of peace, the ovation to Washington at Trenton in 1789, a Hessian soldier in a death struggle with an American, the battle of Yorktown, Washington's censure of Lee at the battle of Monmouth and the death of General Warren at Bunker Hill.

The Rogers Bronze Doors.

Still another celebrated bronze door is that at the chief entrance to the Capitol. It was designed by Randolph Rogers, is nine feet wide and 19 feet high, was cast at Munich in Bavaria in 1860, and cost $28,000. It has nine panels, upon all of which are depicted some historical event connected with the life of Columbus, thus: Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella, Columbus before the council at Salamanca, the departure of Columbus from the Convent of La Rabida, Columbus departing from Palos, the first meeting of Columbus with Indians, Columbus in chains, Columbus entering Barcelona in triumph, Columbus at San Salvador and the death of Columbus.

The walls of the lobbies in the rear of the House of Representatives are decorated with many fine pictures. Among them is that of "Western Emigration," by Leutze, and the "Proclamation of Emancipation," by Frank B. Carpenter.

The Rotunda and Dome.

The rotunda of the Capitol is a magnificent room beneath the gigantic dome which crowns the structure. This dome of iron was designed by Thomas U. Walter, of Philadelphia, and it was erected at a cost to the government of $1,250,000. By means of stairways, as already stated, access can be gained to a gallery above the dome, where the visitor can obtain a view of the entire city. The visitor sees above him, surmounting the dome, a lantern 50 feet high and 15 feet in diameter. Above the lantern is a massive globe, and standing upon the globe is the great bronze statue of Liberty, modelled by the celebrated American sculptor, Thomas Crawford. This statue weighs 7½ tons and is 19 feet and 6 inches in height. It was cast at Bladensburg, Md., and cost $24,000. The statue was completed and put above the dome on December 2, 1863, in war time, and in the presence of thousands of soldiers.

The Rotunda.

Beneath the dome is found the grand rotunda, a circular room with a ceiling conforming to the curved lines of the dome without. From the pavement of the rotunda to the highest point in the room it is 180 feet, and the room has a diameter of 95 feet and a circumference of 300 feet. The rotunda is lighted by 36 windows of a peristyle and then comes the lines of the dome as made evident in the ceiling.

The line of the dome is broken near the top by an opening, and beyond this opening one sees a superb allegorical painting by Brumidi, with the title, "The Apotheosis of Washington." George Washington is seated as a lawgiver, holding a sword in his left hand and with his right arm and hand extended. Victory, with her trumpet, is at his left hand and Freedom at his right hand; and then come 13 women figures, all the figures forming a circle. Around this inner circle are painted six groups of allegorical characters, symbolizing "Arts and Sciences," "Commerce," "Fall of Tyranny," "Agriculture," "Mechanics" and the "Marine." Mr. Brumidi was paid $39,500 for this work.

Pictures in the Rotunda.

The walls of the rotunda are decorated with magnificent pictures in panels 18 feet by 12 feet in size. These paintings are "De Soto's Discovery of the Mississippi," by William H. Powell; "The Landing of Columbus at San Salvador," by John Vanderlyn; "The Baptism of Pocahontas," by John Gadsby Chapman; "The Embarkation of the Pilgrim Fathers," by Robert Walter Weir; and four paintings by John Trumbull: "The Declaration of Independence," "The Surrender of General Burgoyne," "The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis" and "The Resignation of George Washington."

There are alto-relievos in stone above each one of the four doors by which entrance is gained to the rotunda, the scenes depicted being the conflict between Daniel Boone and Indians in 1775, the protection of John Smith by Pocahontos in 1606, William Penn's treaty-making with Indians in 1686 and the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620 at Plymouth.

The New Congressional Library.

Near the Capitol is situated the new Congressional Library building. The building stands east of the Capitol and may be seen across a little interval of park which separates them. It is a building of enormous size, covering four acres of ground and having three floors. Its ground plan, it is said, embraces 12,000 more feet than that of the British Museum and 21,000 more than the ground plan of the gigantic War, State and Navy building. The structure has cost $6,000,000 and will house 4,500,000 books.

The Congressional Library building is of Italian Renaissance in style of architecture. Built of gray granite, it offers a marked contrast to the marble Capitol nearby, but the contrast is a pleasant one. Like the Capitol, the library has a dome, but it is a low one. Yet, although low, it is covered with a plating of gold leaf, and, in consequence of the elevated site of the building, it is a most conspicuous object on the landscape. The main room of the building contains accommodation for 300 readers and writers.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Where the President Lives — History of the Building — Its Architect — The Cabinet Room — Apartments of the President — Decorations of Various Rooms.

"The only moments of pure felicity that a President enjoys," said a member of one President's Cabinet, "is that when after his inauguration as President at the Capitol the carriage conveying him to the White House turns into the grounds surrounding it; for the tribulations of his political contest and of his inauguration as President are behind him and all the troubles of his life as President are before him." The White House, or as it is officially known, "the President's House," is situated in the center of park-like grounds on Pennsylvania avenue where it is crossed by New York avenue. It is nearly a mile distant from the Capitol to the northward of that great structure. Opposite the White House grounds are those of Lafayette square, and upon either side of them are the gigantic structures occupied on the one hand by the Treasury Department, and on the other by State, War and Navy Departments.

History of the Building.

The "White House" derives its name from the circumstance that although its walls are built of a yellow freestone it is painted white. Both its north front and its south front have a stately appearance. The architect was James Hoban, who, born in Ireland, had lived for several years previous to his coming at Charleston, South Carolina. It was doubtless due to his training in Ireland that Hoban submitted as his design for the President's house a copy in many respects of the dwelling of the Duke of Leinster, in Dublin. Many other designs were submitted, on a proffer from the government of $500 or a medal, worth as much, as a reward, but Hoban's plan was decided to be the finest, and it was adopted.

The corner-stone of the structure was laid on October 13, 1792, President Washington and many prominent Americans being present. Completed in 1799, the building was first occupied by President John Adams in 1800. In 1814 the British soldiers

partially burned the structure. It was then rebuilt and once more was occupied in 1817. The interior of the building has been much improved by various Presidents, but especially so by President Arthur, who modernized it and made it an artistic and comfortable home. It was also handsomely decorated by Presidents Cleveland and Harrison, and has been refurnished by many of the Presidents.

At present the furniture is of a very handsome character. Beautiful driveways cross the White House grounds and magnificent trees shade its walks and ornament its grassy lawns. The view of the grounds out of the south windows of of the House is especially beautiful. The reservation grounds slope down toward the Potomac. A fine lawn is visible from the windows, whereon in the spring and summer the Marine Band plays. The original cost of the White House and of its conservatories and stables was about $375,000.

The President's house is only two stories in height, is 170 feet long and 86 feet in depth. Upon the north part of the building is a square portico, 86 feet in width, with eight Ionic pillars. The south front is ornamented with a colonnade, semi-circular in shape. Upon the western side of the building there are some magnificent conservatories, containing a collection of beautiful flowering plants. The flowers from these plants are used to decorate the White House at receptions and at grand state dinners.

Interior of the Building.

The visitor, upon entering the White House at the north portico, finds himself in a large vestibule, 40 feet by 50 feet. This vestibule is separated from the central corridor of the building by a splendid screen of stained glass, the work of Tiffany & Co., of New York. This improvement, as well as many others in the building, was made under direction of President Arthur. In 1891 other improvements to this part of the building were made, and now this reception room is of a decidedly handsome character, with its beautiful wall panels and highly ornamented ceiling. One of the panels contains a medallion of Washington, surrounded by flags, and another, a medallion of Lincoln.

The East Room.

Eastward of the vestibule, with which it is connected by a corridor is the East Room, well known as that in which the official receptions of the President take place. It is an imposing room of 40 feet in width, 80 feet in length and 22 feet in height. The leading colors in this room are golden and white, and its general decoration might be termed "Colonial." It is lighted in the evening by three crystal chandeliers of large size which hang from the ceiling of the room, occupying the center of the three panels into which it is divided. Eight fine mirrors adorn the walls over its mantel pieces. There are also upon the walls fine oil portraits of three of the Presidents, Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson. The portrait of Washington is by Gilbert Stuart. There is also a portrait of Martha Washington in this room, the artist being E. F. Andrews. Here, in this East Room, the President holds his receptions, when the strangers in Washington have an opportunity to meet him.

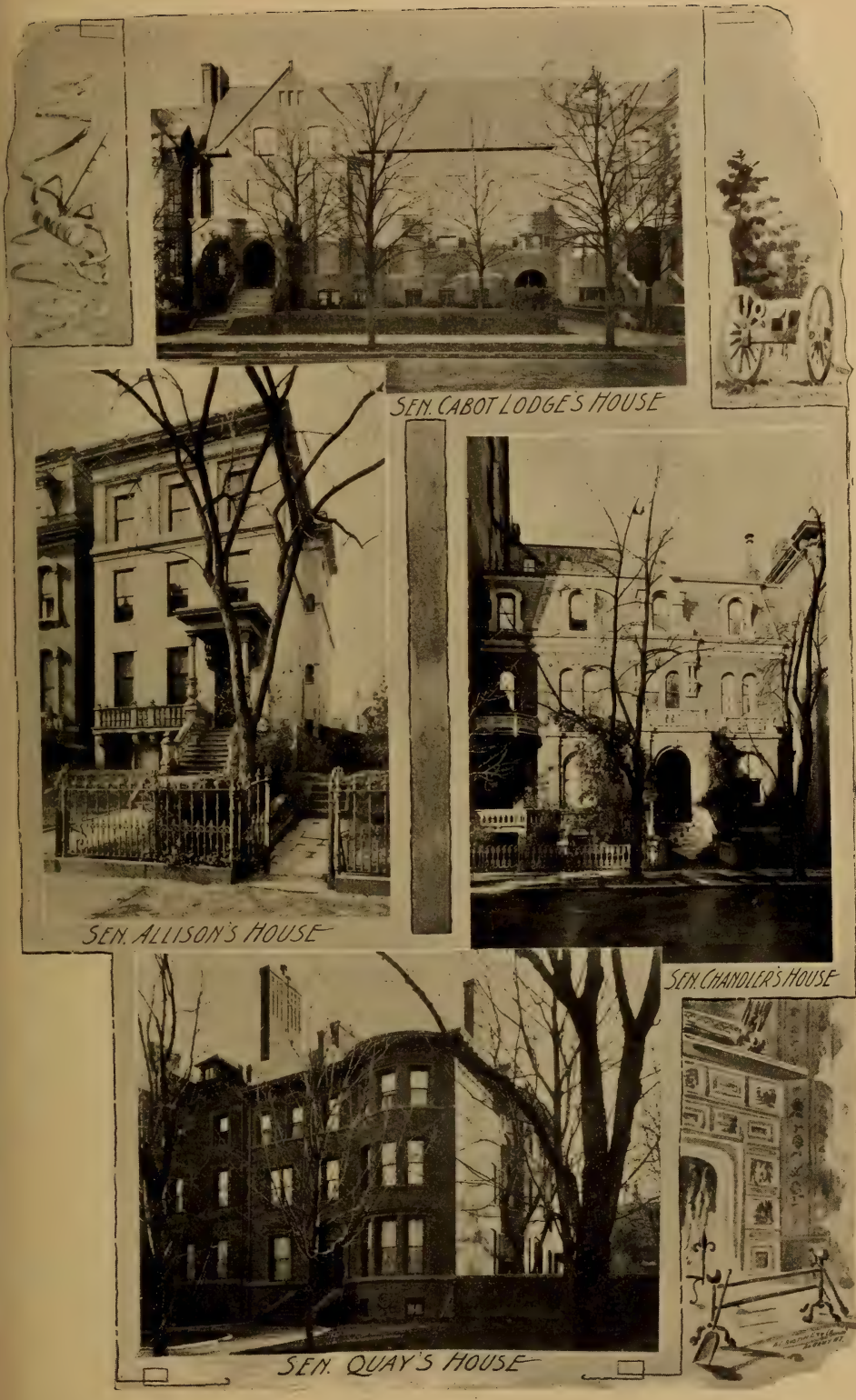
Beyond the East Room on the south side of the building is the Green Room, where one finds the walls, decorations and furniture draperies of the tint of the color indicated. This room is 20 feet by 30 feet. The ceiling is handsomely frescoed with pictures of flowers and musical instruments. On the walls are seen hanging portraits of Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Hayes — this last the gift of the Women's National Temperance Union.

Then comes the Blue Room, 40 by 30 feet, oval in shape and with its furniture coverings and walls of a blue color. Here the President receives his guests at receptions.

Private Rooms.

Succeeding the Blue Room, to the west of it, is the private parlor of the President, known from the color of its decorations and furniture as the Red Room. Red plush covers its furniture and the walls are of a red color. Upon the walls of this room hang portraits of Presidents John Adams, Martin Van Buren and Zachary Taylor.

In the southwestern corner of the building one finds the "State Dining Room," where, as the name indicates, dinners to diplomatists and eminent members of Congress are given by the Presi-



SEN. CABOT LODGE'S HOUSE

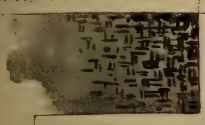
SEN. ALLISON'S HOUSE

SEN. CHANDLER'S HOUSE

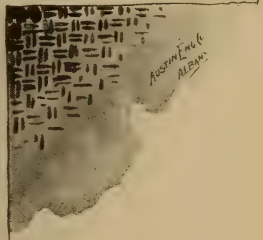
SEN. QUAY'S HOUSE

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

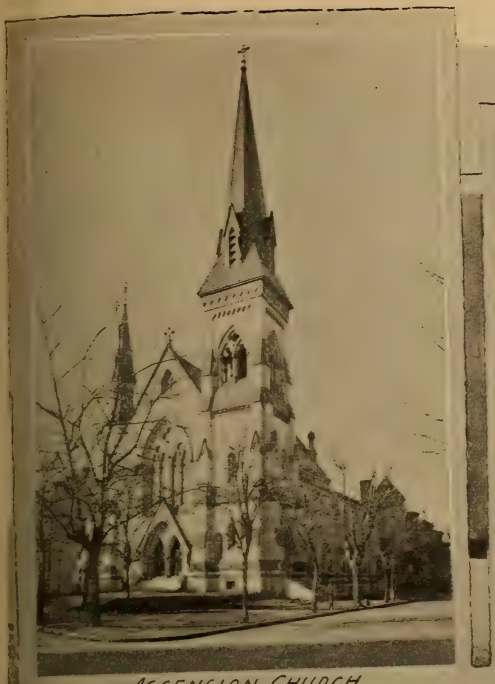
GEORGETOWN COLLEGE



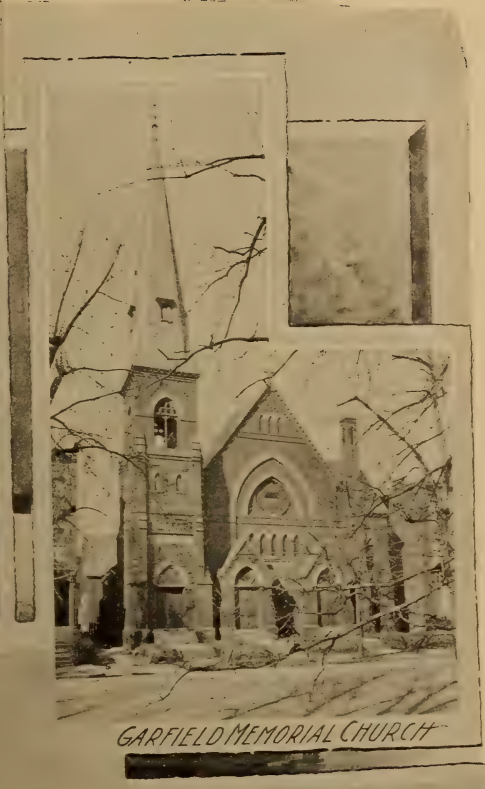
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY



HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

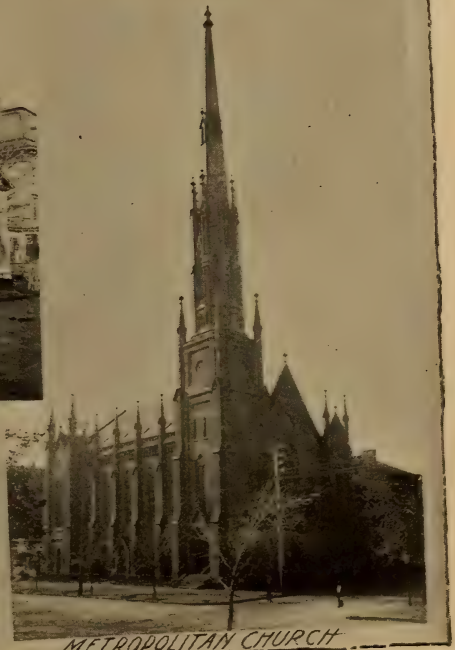


ASCENSION CHURCH



GARFIELD MEMORIAL CHURCH

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH



METROPOLITAN CHURCH

SENATOR SHERMAN'S HOUSE

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT

CONN. AVE.

CATHOLIC HOSPITAL ON PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB HOUSE

COURT HOUSE AND CITY HALL

ORIGINAL PLASTER STATUE OF FREEDOM FOR DOME OF CAPITOL

CAPITOL ANNEX

IN FRONT OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE

NATIONAL MUSEUM

OFFICERS QUARTERS
NAVY YARD

REAR VIEW NAVY YARD

GUN SHOP NAVY YARD

COMMANDANTS OFFICE
NAVY YARD

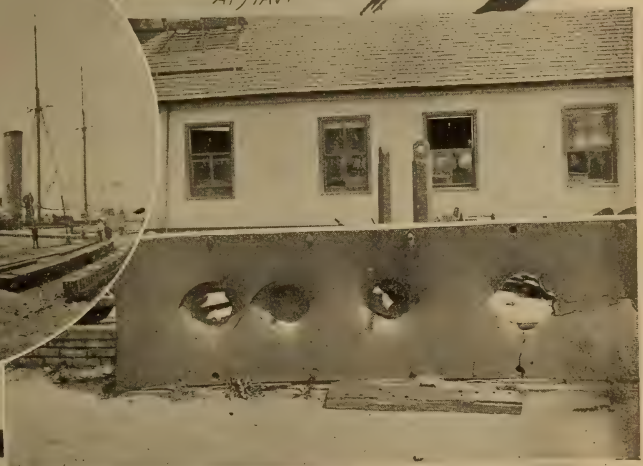
VIEW OF NAVY YARD

DOLPHIN AT NAVY YARD

DRY DOCK, NAVY YARD

CUSHING IN FOR REPAIRS AT NAVY YARD

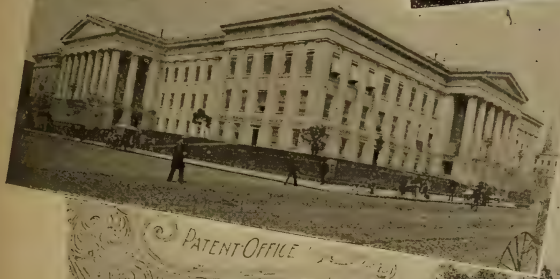
DOLPHIN



PLATES THAT HAVE BEEN TESTED, NAVY YARD

STATE ARMY AND NAVY SOUTH-EAST

TREASURY BUILDING



LOOKING FROM TREASURY BUILDING UP PENNSYLVANIA AVE

PATENT OFFICE

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

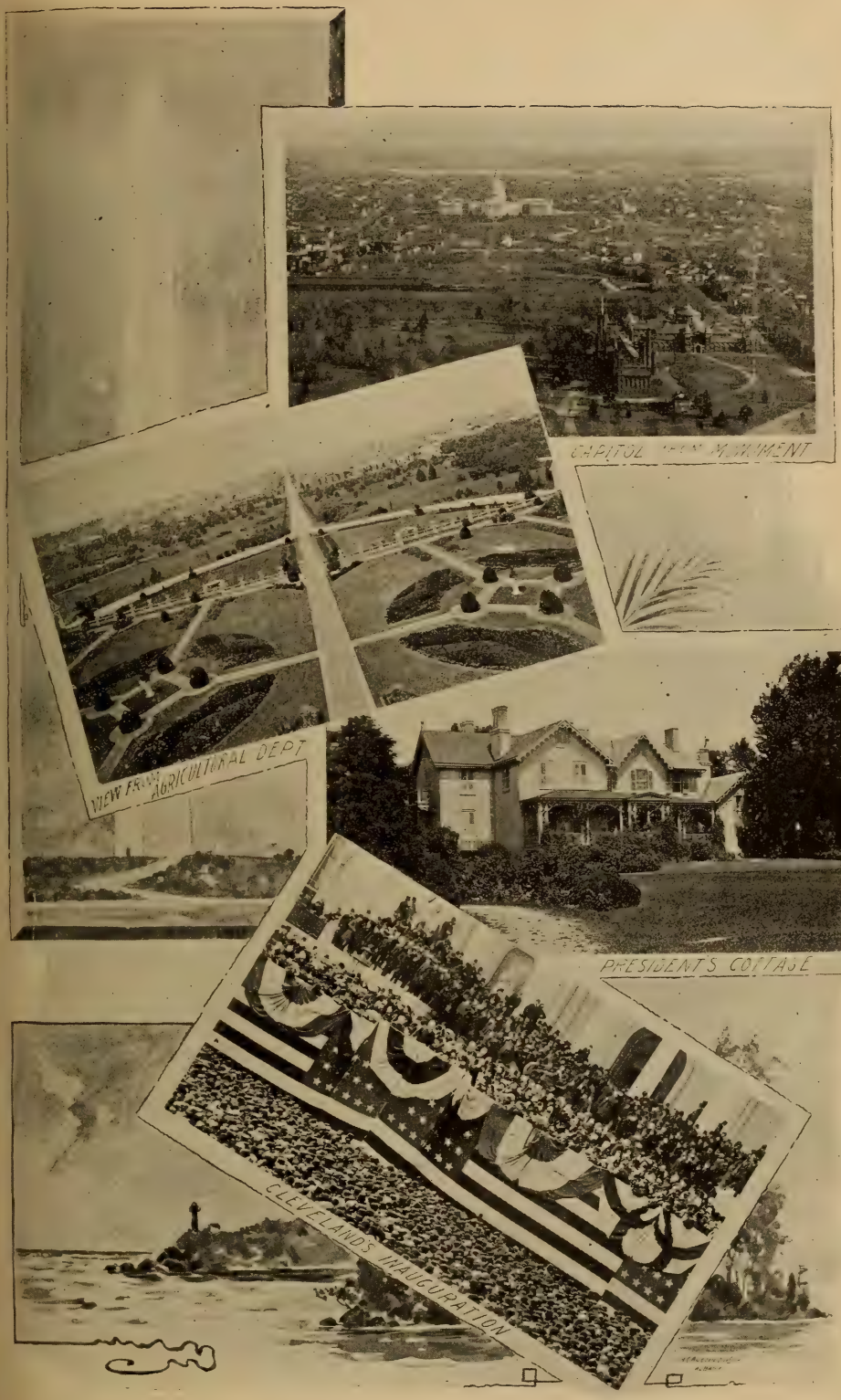
FLOWERY PEACH
GREEN CIRCLE

AGRICULTURAL GROUNDS

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

AGRI DEPT
SECTION OF CALIFORNIAN
TREE

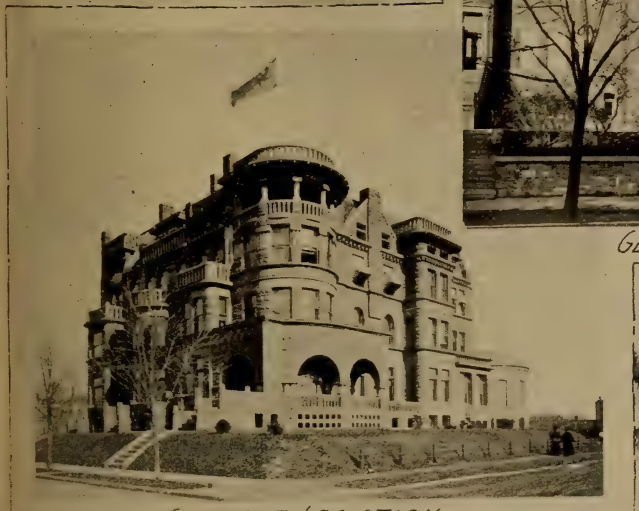
AGRICULTURAL DEPT. STAR HOUSE FROM PARIS EXPOSITION


CAPITOL FROM MONUMENT
VIEW FROM AGRICULTURAL DEPT
PRESIDENT'S COTTAGE
CLEVELAND'S INAUGURATION

FRENCH LEGATION

BRITISH EMBASSY

GERMAN EMBASSY



CHINESE LEGATION

CHIEF CLERK OF PENSION BUILDING

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS

PENSION BUILDING

INTERIOR OF PENSION BUILDING

FRIEZE AROUND PENSION BUILDING

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY

DEPT OF JUSTICE

INTERIOR DEPT

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

CORCORAN ART GALLERY

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING

BOTANICAL GARDEN

HOTEL NORMANDY

COCHRAN HOTEL

PENN. RAILROAD DEPOT

B. AND O. DEPOT

INSANE ASYLUM

INSANE ASYLUM

KENDAL GREEN NAT. DEAF MUTE COLLEGE

ARLINGTON CEMETERY

ARLINGTON. SHERIDAN'S OBELISK

ARLINGTON HOUSE

Views at
Mt. Vernon

dent. This dining-room is one of the most imposing looking apartments in the White House. It is 40 feet by 30 feet, and its walls have been handsomely decorated with colonial designs, the general color being a light brown. One sees above the entrance door the shield of the United States represented. Beautiful chandeliers are pendant from the ceiling of this room, and it is brilliantly lighted upon the occasion of the State dinners, which are given about once a week in the winter season. Flowers from the conservatories adorn the tables on this occasion. As high a number as 50 persons have been entertained by the President at one time, but ordinarily only 30 guests are present. The various Presidents have all purchased beautiful china ware for their use at these State dinners. Some dishes are shown which were bought by the order of President Lincoln. At present the dinner service is very handsome; one of its features being 500 pieces of cut glass, each marked with the shield of the United States.

The various presidents and their families have a private dining-room in the north part of the White House, where personal friends are entertained. Portraits of the presidents are found especially on the walls of the corridor connecting the conservatories with the east room.

The Cabinet Room.

The second floor of the White House is at once the business office and the home of the President. Ascending the stairway the visitor finds a small apartment at the head of the stairway, where the officials of the President receive all comers and take in the cards to the President of such as wish to see him. The eastern portion of the building contains the cabinet room, the private office of the President, where the cabinet hold their meetings. There is also the office of the President's secretary, and a fine room containing a library of several thousand volumes. The library room contains the portraits of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

The western part of the second floor of the White House is partitioned off into handsome sleeping apartments, bath-rooms and other rooms occupied by the President and his family.

WASHINGTON'S PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Treasury Department — The State, War and Navy Department Building — The Pension Office — Other Buildings.

The public buildings of the United States in Washington are of a most imposing character, and deserve most careful inspection. One of the largest of these buildings is the Treasury Department, situated a mile and a half from the Capitol at Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street; a monster of a building of gray granite, covering a space of ground 264 by 468 feet, and containing 200 rooms. The cost of the building was $11,000,000. Visitors in examining this building find a great subject for interest in the vaults, where are stored gold coin and silver coin. The private office of the Secretary of the Treasury contains several fine portraits of former Secretaries of the Treasury Department.

The State, War and Navy.

Another building of great size is the State, War and Navy building. It is situated on Pennsylvania and Executive avenues and Seventeenth street. It is of granite, and has a magnificent appearance. The building covers a plat of ground of nearly five acres, is 342 feet broad by 564 feet long. A. B. Mullett, the Government Architect at the time its construction was decided upon, drew the design for the building. Begun in 1871, it was not completed until 1887, and it cost $11,000,000. It has 550 rooms.

The War Department.

The War Department is situated on the northern and western side of the great building. The Secretary of War has fine offices on the second floor of the western wing. In the ante-room of the Secretary of War one finds appropriately enough magnificent protraits of Ulysses S. Grant, William Tecumseh Sherman and Philip H. Sheridan. The offices of the Secretary of War also contain portraits of former Secretaries of War, and have a handsome appearance from their beautiful furniture. Outside in the corridors one finds glass cases containing wax figures representing soldiers wearing the clothing and hats, and bearing the guns and bayonets of various periods since the army of the United

States was organized. Washington's body guard is thus represented. Specimens of the guns used by the infantry in the past hundred years are here shown in one glass case, and another glass case holds the flags of the nation.

The Navy Department.

In the eastern part of the building the visitor finds the offices of the Secretary of the Navy; his private office is on the second floor, directly in front of the grand stairway. Like other rooms of the Cabinet officers, it has handsome furniture. On the walls one sees the portraits of several former Secretaries of the Navy. About the main office is grouped those of the heads of Navy Departments: Steam Navigation, Ordnance, Navigation and Docks. There are glass cases in the corridors containing fine models of ancient and modern battleships. On the fourth floor one finds the library of the Navy Department, containing 25,000 volumes.

The State Department.

The Secretary of State and his assistants occupy offices in the south part of the great structure. His private room contains some fine portraits of former Secretaries of State. There is a magnificent portrait of Daniel Webster and another fine one of Lord Ashburton. The department library can be found on the third floor. It contains 50,000 volumes and hundreds of interesting letters written by former Presidents.

The Interior Department building is situated at Seventh and F streets, N. W., reaching from F street to G street and from Seventh street to Ninth street. Its corner-stone was laid in 1837 and it was finished in 1860, costing $3,000,000. A big building of gray granite in its major portion, with wings of marble, it is 410 feet long and 275 feet broad. There is transacted the business of various bureaus of the Interior Department, the General Land Office, the Patent Office and the Census Office.

One of the branches of the Interior Department is the Pension Office. This has a handsome building of large size to itself, between F and G streets and Fourth and Fifth streets and on Judiciary square. It is a fine brick building of 200 feet in width and 400 feet in length.

The Post-Office Department headquarters can be found in a big marble building at Seventh and East streets, N. W. The chief subjects of interest in this building are the models of postal apparatus copied from apparatus found in foreign countries.

The Attorney-General and his assistants occupy the former building of the Freedmen's Bank, on Pennsylvania avenue between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

Agricultural Building.

The Secretary of Agriculture has his headquarters in a handsome brick building, situated on the Mall between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets. It contains an excellent agricultural library and collection of the farm products of the country. The building is situated in grounds of 36 acres in extent, which are park like in character and contain conservatories of enormous size, wherein rare and beautiful plants by the thousands are raised.

The National Museum and Smithsonian Institute are situated near by the building of the Department of Agriculture in the Mall. Both are eminently worth a visit from a stranger in Washington. The museum contains the gifts made to General Grant during his tour about the world and hundreds of other national relics. The Smithsonian Institute has a splendid scientific library of 100,000 volumes, and a remarkable archæological collection and also a collection of birds containing 65,000 specimens.

The Government Printing Office.

The visitor should visit the Government Printing Office at H street and North Capitol street. It is a modest looking brick building, but of large extent, 400 feet by 200 feet, and it is probably the greatest printing establishment on the globe. There are 2,700 persons employed within it, and yearly $3,500,000 are expended in paying their wages and in paying for printing materials. The government prints its books, issued by its tens of thousands of documents, in the building.

Other buildings worthy of a visit are the Signal Office, the headquarters of the Government Weather Bureau, at G and Seventeenth streets, the Ordnance Museum, upon Seventeenth street near the War Department Building, the Naval Observatory, the Army Medical Museum at B and Seventh streets, S. W.,

the Bureau of Education at Eighth and G streets, the Columbian University at Fifteenth and H streets, the Howard University, the National Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan Home on G street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, and the Navy Yard buildings at Eighth street, east. The Navy Yard is an interesting place and contains a museum filled with curiosities of sea life.

Ford's Theatre, where Abraham Lincoln was murdered by John Wilkes Booth on April 14, 1865, is situated on Tenth street, between E and F streets. A house across the street from the theatre bears upon its front wall a tablet, stating that it was in this house that Mr. Lincoln died.

The United States Fish Commission have a building at Sixth and B streets, S. W., in which are displayed at times the apparatus used in hatching fish.

A fine brick structure upon New Jersey avenue, between B and C streets, S. E., is occupied by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. Here are prepared the valuable maps of the coast survey, and here can be found the standard measures and weights of the United States.

Outside the bounds of the city, on the southern bank of the Anacostia, is situated the Government Hospital for the Insane, a large building containing 500 rooms, with accommodation for 900 patients. It is surrounded by 400 acres of land and, being on a height, commands a superb view of Washington and its grand public buildings.

The Corcoran Art Gallery.

The Corcoran Art Gallery has long been one of the ornaments of the city. William Wilson Corcoran gave $1,600,000 for its foundation, and $346,938 have been expended in the purchase of paintings for it. Other paintings of large value have been deeded to it. Its new building is at the corner of New York avenue and Seventeenth street. The architecture of the building is Neo-Grecian. The building has a length of 140 feet on New York avenue, of 250 feet on Seventeenth street and of 120 feet on E street. There are four gallery rooms, 28 feet by 61 feet. The basement of the building is of granite but the walls above are of white marble.

Among the noted pictures in this gallery are the following:

"Watering Place," Adolphe Schrever; "Nedjma Odalisque," Gaston Casimir Saint Pierre; "Edge of the Forest," Asher Brown Durand; "The Vestal Tuccia," Hector Le Roux; "Mercy's Dream," Daniel Huntington; "Niagara Falls," Frederick Edwin Church; "Cæsar Dead," Jean Leon Gérôme; "On the Coast of New Jersey," William T. Richards; "The Helping Hand," Emile Renouf; "The Death of Moses," Alexander Cabanel; "Charlotte Corday in Prison," Charles Louis Muller; "The Passing Regiment," Edward Détaille; "Wood Gatherers," Jean Baptiste Camille Corot; "The Forester's Home," Ludwig Knaus; "Virgin and Child," Murillo; "Christ Bound," Van Dyck; "Landscape," George Inness; "The Schism," Jean George Vibert; "The Pond of the Great Oak," Jules Dupré; "A Hamlet of the Seine, near Vernon," Charles Francois Daubigny; "Landscape, with Cattle," Emile Van Marcke; "Joan of Arc, in Infancy," Jean Jacques Henner; "The Banks of the Adige," Martin Rico; "Twilight," Thomas Alexander Harrison; "The Wedding Festival," Eugene Louis Gabriel Isabey; "The Approaching Storm," Narcisse Virgile Diaz de la Pena; "Moonlight in Holland," Jean Charles Cazin; "Approaching Night," Max Weyl; "Sunset in the Woods," George Inness; "El Bravo Toro," Aimé Nicholas Morot. The collection of the Corcoran Gallery will be enlarged year by year until the new gallery is filled.

WASHINGTON PARKS.

A Large Number of Parks — The Statues of the Nation's Generals and Statesmen — The Washington Monument.

Washington is distinguished for the number of its parks, monuments and statuary.

The chief monument, of course, is that which is of world-wide fame; the colossal obelisk known as "Washington's Monument." This enormous shaft of stone rises far above the city's steeples and buildings, and is therefore a conspicuous object on the landscape to the approaching traveler on the railways entering Washington long before the city itself otherwise is seen. It can

be found at the western end of the park known as the Mall upon a slight eminence. The President looking out of the southern windows of the White House surveys it in all its beauty; but the sight of it from the National Capitol is also a grand one. The marble shaft is fifty-five feet square at its base and 555 feet in height.

It rises with unbroken lines to a height of 550 feet and then is capped, as it were, by a pyramid of stone of 55 feet in height. The highest point on the monument consists of aluminum, four and one-half inches square and nine inches high. The interior walls are built of granite and contains also many memorial stones from foreign nations. Electrical lights illuminate the interior of the monument, since light only penetrates at its doorway and at some small windows at its summit. There is a stairway by which persons can walk to the top of the monument, but since there are 800 steps to climb most persons prefer to take an elevator to the summit of the structure. It is needless to say that the grandest possible view of Washington is obtained from the windows in the summit of the monument. Its corner-stone was laid on July 4, 1848, but it was not completed until December 6, 1884. The entire cost of the monument was $1,187,710.

The Numerous Parks.

The parks of Washington greatly beautify the city. They are irregular in size and irregular in shape, and adorn every part of the city. In addition, they contain many fine works of statuary of national heroes and national statesmen. One of the most beautiful of these parks is Lafayette Square, directly in front of the White House grounds. It contains acres of finely-wooded grounds. A beautiful bronze statue of Lafayette stands on a handsome pedestal at the southeast entrance to the square. Lafayette wears the uniform of a general of the American army in Revolutionary days. Grouped about the base of the pedestal are statues of De Grasse and D'Estaing, of the French navy and Rochambeau and Duportail of the French army. A figure of Freedom also standing at the base of the monument offers a sword to Lafayette. The monument was designed and executed by two French artists, Antoine Mercie and Alexander Falquiere.

The cost of the monument, $45,000, was met by the United States government.

A bronze equestrian statue of President Andrew Jackson adorns the center of Lafayette Square. Jackson wears a general's uniform. The sculptor was Clark Mills. The bronze of this piece of statuary was taken from cannon captured at battles in which Jackson was a participant. The cost of the monument was $50,000 and it was unveiled on January 8, 1853, one of the anniversaries of the battle of New Orleans.

Another noted park space is Washington Circle at the crossing of New Hampshire and Pennsylvania avenues with Twenty-third and K streets, N. W. There can be found a fine equestrian statue of Washington by Clark Mills.

The Dupont Circle.

Dupont Circle at Nineteenth and P streets, N. W., and Connecticut and Massachusetts avenues, is appropriately adorned with a bronze statue of Admiral Dupont by Launt Thompson.

Thomas Circle at Vermont and Massachusetts avenues and Fourteenth and M streets, N. W., is ornamented by a magnificent equestrian statue of General George H. Thomas, "the Rock of Chickamauga" by the sculptor J. Q. A. Ward. This monument, costing $75,000, was mainly paid for by the Army of the Cumberland.

"Scott Square" at Rhode Island and Massachusetts avenue has an equestrian statue of General Winfield Scott by H. K. Brown.

A bronze statute of Admiral Farragut by Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie ornaments Farragut Square at First street and Connecticut avenue.

An impressive statue of Martin Luther stands on a pedestal north of Thomas Circle.

McPherson Square at I street, N. W., and Vermont avenue is ornamented by an equestrian statue of General James B. McPherson, the design of L. T. Robisso.

A small park at Pennsylvania and Louisiana avenues and Ninth street, N. W., contains a bronze statue of General John A. Rawlins.

There is a statue of Abraham Lincoln in Judiciary Square, opposite the Court House.

A colossal bronze equestrian statue of General Nathaniel Greene, Washington's ablest lieutenant, ornaments the park plot at Fifth and C streets, N. E., and Maryland and Massachusetts avenues.

Lincoln Park.

One of the good-sized parks of the city is known as Lincoln Park, and is situated upon East Capitol street. Here is a beautiful bronze group emblematic of the emancipation of the slaves. Abraham Lincoln, one of the group, extends an arm over a slave, who, with his shackles broken, is looking upward with gratitude to his deliverer. Thomas Ball designed this group. Lincoln Park has an extent of six acres.

THE BORDERS OF WASHINGTON.

Beyond the City — The Arlington Heights Cemetery — The Soldiers' Home.

There are many places of interest near Washington. The former home of Washington, at Mount Vernon, is naturally the chief, but there are other historical buildings and places, most of them nearer the Capitol than Mount Vernon, which also invite to careful inspection of them. The city has been connected with the surrounding country by a good system of macadamized roads, and the wooded country about the Capitol is of great beauty, so that a carriage ride to the scenes and buildings referred to is a highly enjoyable one.

The visitor will be shown, for instance, outside of Washington, the point on a road leading into it reached by General Early, of the Confederate Army, when he nearly captured Washington in his raid through Maryland during the War of 1861–65. The outlines of many of the forts that then encircled Washington can still be traced. This is especially true on Arlington Heights, on the opposite shore of the Potomac River, in Virginia, where there were several large forts.

Arlington Heights.

The Arlington Heights estate was once the property of General Robert E. Lee. He was the husband of Mary Randolph Custis, daughter of George Washington Parke Custis, adopted

son of Washington. It will be remembered by all readers of history that the Arlington property belonged to the Custis family at the time of the marriage of Martha Dandridge Custis to George Washington. There stands on Arlington Heights the big house with the Greek portico built by George Washington Parke Custis. It is an imposing structure, and, standing upon the edge of the high bluff overlooking Washington, it is visible from many places in that city. The main portion of the building is 60 feet long, but it has two wings of 40 feet in length, and thus its entire length is 140 feet.

General Lee's Home.

The Arlington estate was purchased from the heirs of General Lee for $150,000, and thus the purpose for which it was devoted during the war of 1861–65 as a national cemetery was continued. The cemetery part of the estate covers nearly 200 acres. Colored soldiers and white soldiers are both buried in the cemetery to the number of nearly 17,000. Hundreds of little white headstones indicate the graves of the known dead, and a granite monument commemorates the death of 2,111 unknown men. This stone has upon it the words:

BENEATH THIS STONE
REPOSE THE BONES OF TWO THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN UNKNOWN SOLDIERS GATHERED AFTER THE WAR
FROM THE FIELDS OF BULL RUN AND THE ROUTE TO THE RAPPAHANNOCK.
THEIR REMAINS COULD NOT BE IDENTIFIED, BUT THEIR NAMES AND DEATHS ARE RECORDED IN THE ARCHIVES OF THEIR COUNTRY, AND ITS GRATEFUL CITIZENS HONOR THEM AS OF THEIR NOBLE ARMY OF MARTYRS.
MAY THEY REST IN PEACE.
SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1866.

Upon a grassy slope almost directly in front of Arlington House is a massive granite monument bearing upon its face a beautiful bronze medallion containing the face of General Philip H. Sheridan. Here Sheridan is buried.

The Soldiers' Home.

Another place of interest near Washington is the Soldiers' Home, situated on the summit of a hill overlooking Washington, and three and one-half miles from the Capitol. It is reached by the Rock Creek road, which winds through some delightful woodland country before it arrives at the home. The home may be

said to be the gift to the nation by General Winfield Scott, for he induced Congress to appropriate an indemnity fund of $120,000 paid by the City of Mexico in the purchase of the 500 acres which surround the asylum. Here they find the shelter for the sick private soldiers of the regular army and Mexican war veterans. The home has a central structure of white marble, of beautiful Norman-French design. The most conspicuous part of the building is a graceful tower. There are also several marble cottages, a hospital, a library building and a handsome church.

The President's Cottage.

A modest looking cottage near the Soldiers' Home for many years was occupied by various Presidents during the summer months. Among those who occupied it were Presidents Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Hayes and Arthur. President Cleveland, however, made the innovation of having a cottage of his own near Washington. Both during his first administration and his second he either bought or leased some cottage in the beautiful region to the northwest of Washington. Woodley, which he occupied during his second term, was a fine roomy mansion on a retired road in the region to which allusion has been made.

Near the Soldiers' Home, to the eastward of it, are in process of erection the buildings of the Catholic University of America. One of the buildings, that of the Divinity Department, is already completed.

A park to be known as the "National Park," is situated along Rock Creek, two miles to the northwest of the city. It has 1,800 acres within its limits, which were bought by the United States a few years ago at a cost of $1,100,000. Near this National Park are the Zoological Gardens of the Government of 170 acres in extent.

The Naval Observatory has been placed to the northward of Georgetown, off the Rockville Pike, but on the line of Massachusetts avenue. Its buildings have had expended on them $75,000.

MOUNT VERNON.

The River Journey — Washington's Tomb — The Colonial House — Interior and Exterior — Relics — The Garden.

Few visitors to Washington ever depart without having gone to Mount Vernon and looked upon the home and tomb of George Washington, and none can ever regret paying this tribute of respect to "The Father of his Country."

The River Voyage.

If in the spring, the journey to Mount Vernon is especially delightful. It is only 16 miles distant from Washington. Trolley cars and steamers go to the place.

If the water route is taken one enjoys the sight of Washington from the river, a fine view of the navy yard, the bay-like Anacostia, the picturesque Alexandria, grim Fort Foote fronting Virginia from the Maryland shore, and finally one catches a glimpse of Mount Vernon a long distance off across the river. The Potomac is about two miles broad, and yet Washington's home, situated at the summit of a green wooded crest, is clearly visible, and recognizable from its pillars. One realizes then what the word "Mount" means when connected with the word "Vernon." The mansion is upon a hill or mount 145 feet high, and it is very conspicuous from the river in consequence. The bell of the boat tolls as the boat nears Mount Vernon, and thus honor is done "the mighty dead."

Washington's Tomb.

Arrived at the landing place, the visitor finds numerous pathways leading up through the woods to the house. One of these, covered by a wooden sidewalk, passes by the tomb of Washington. It is a tomb of brick, inclosed by a chapel-like enclosure of brick which has iron gates. Upon the fence of this "chapel" is a marble stone, marked with black letters: "Within this enclosure rest the remains of General George Washington." Looking through the gates one sees a marble sarcophagus, which holds the body of Washington. It is a sarcophagus two feet in height, three feet in width and eight feet in length, and its lid is

marked with the arms of the United States and the word "Washington." By the side of this is another sarcophagus, within which is the body of Martha Washington.

Opposite the tomb of Washington and his wife are two shafts of marble over the graves of Nelly Custis (Mrs. Eleanor Parke Lewis), Mrs. Conrad, her daughter, Bushrod Washington, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and John Augustine Washington, a nephew of Bushrod Washington.

The Mount Vernon Mansion.

Climbing the hill still further, the visitor first comes upon the stables and slave quarters, and then upon the mansion of Mount Vernon itself. The mansion is situated at the summit of the hill that slopes toward the Potomac river, and commands a magnificent view to the eastward over that river. To the west of the house is a large body of buildings, the servants' houses, the stables, the kitchen and the granary.

Washington's home was a building of wood, 30 feet in width, 96 feet in length and two stories and an attic in height. A piazza 15 feet in width and 25 feet in height projects from that portion of the house that looks out upon the Potomac. This piazza is upheld by eight pillars of wood. Tiling imported from England by the Washingtons covers the floor of this piazza.

The Mount Vernon Association.

The building and the estate of 200 acres surrounding it is owned by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. About 1856 the building and the surrounding buildings fell into a ruinous condition, and John A. Washington, the owner of the Mount Vernon estate, expressed his desire to sell it. Congress would not buy it, although vainly appealed to, and it was then by the action of the women of America, through their contributions of money and solicitations of money for this purpose that the estate was bought for $200,000, and thus saved to the nation. Edward Everett, the distinguished orator of New England, gave lectures about the United States in aid of the enterprise of the women of the country, and thus raised $68,000 toward the accomplishment of their aim. The members of the association since Mount Vernon came into their possession have put the old house into a thorough state of repair,

and have also restored to their former condition the dilapidated outbuildings. As time has passed on, also they have been enabled to buy back many Washington relics which had been dispersed over the United States. Where furniture was lacking in the rooms of the building, they have supplied it with imitations of that of Colonial days The various rooms are cared for and supplied with necessary furniture by the women of various States.

Entering the building by the main hallway, which cuts across the building from west to east, one sees rooms of much interest on either side. The chief relic in the hallway is the key to the Bastile, Paris, France, sent to Washington by Lafayette. In a glass case on a wall hangs a sword of Washington. In the northern part of the building is a banqueting hall, whose ceiling has been beautifully decorated in the Colonial style. A large window of the Colonial style, with small panes of glass, lights this room. Its chief ornament is a beautiful mantelpiece of Carrara marble, magnificently carved. The center of this mantelpiece is occupied by an ancient French clock, and it has upon either side of it some porcelain vases of Washington. A mirror that belonged to Washington hangs over the mantelpiece. Here hang upon the walls of this room a portrait of Nelly Custis and the painting "Washington before Yorktown" by Rembrandt Peale.

The music room has been supplied with beautiful furniture by the women of the association. Here one sees the harpsichord and flute of Washington. In the west parlor one sees a painting of Cartagena Harbor, presented to Lawrence Washington by Admiral Vernon of the British Navy. It was in recognition of their friendship that Lawrence Washington named the place Mount "Vernon." One sees in this room several Mt. Vernon chairs.

Martha Washington's Room.

Mrs. Washington's sitting-room contains her spinning wheel and writing desk and the family drawing-room has been refurnished to correspond with the style of furniture used at the time of the Revolutionary period. There is copy of Mrs. Washington's china in the closet. Upon the wall hang portraits of Baron De Kalb and Generals Sumter and Moultrie. The library in the southern part of the house is an interesting room. Its walls are covered with the shelves of a library in a glass case.

A good many of Washington's books are in this library. On the walls hangs a painting, "The Great Falls of the Potomac," painted in Washington's day and one of the ornaments of this room.

The visitor is shown on the second floor the room occupied by La Fayette, the room of Nelly Custis, the "Green Room," on the eastern side of the building in which are two chairs of Benjamin Harrison, a Governor of Virginia and ancestor of President Harrison, and finally the room in which Washington died. It is a small room, on the south side of the building, and contains a good sized fire place. The bed upon which Washington died is in the room, his leather trunk with brass nails, and an old leather covered chair.

Mrs. Washington died in 1801 in a room in the attic, which is now well furnished with antique furniture. One of these pieces, a washstand, was owned by her.

The other buildings are plain structures of little interest. The visitor to Mount Vernon, however, should not fail to visit Washington's flower garden, to the west of the house. It contains some superb specimens of English box and the design of the garden shows its ancient origin. Washington is said to have laid out the lines of the box and otherwise planned the garden.

Biographical Sketches.

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND.

Grover Cleveland, President, was born in Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., March 18, 1837; removed with his parents when four years of age to Fayetteville, Onondaga county, N. Y.; received an academic schooling in Fayetteville and Clinton, to which latter place the family had removed; at 16 years of age he became a clerk and assistant teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind in New York city, in which his elder brother, William, was then teacher; in 1855 went west in search of employment; engaged with his uncle at Buffalo, N. Y., to aid in the compilation of the American Herd Book; in August, 1855, accepted a place as copyist in the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, Buffalo, in which office he began the study of the law; was admitted to the bar in 1859; was appointed Assistant District Attorney of Erie county January 1, 1863, and held the office three years; was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for district attorney, but was defeated; formed a law partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpool, and in 1869 became a partner in the law firm of Lanning, Cleveland & Folsom; was elected sheriff of Erie county in 1870 and held the office three years; resumed the practice of law at the close of his term of office; in November, 1881, was elected mayor of the city of Buffalo; September 22, 1882, was nominated by the Democrats for Governor and was elected, receiving a majority of 151,742 votes over all candidates; July 8, 1884, was nominated for President and was elected, receiving 219 electoral votes, against 182 votes for James G. Blaine; was renominated for the Presidency in 1888, and was defeated by Benjamin Harrison by an electoral vote of 233 against 168; upon retiring from the Presidency located in New York city and resumed the practice of law; was again nominated for the Presidency in 1892 and was elected, receiving 276 electoral votes, against 145 votes for Benjamin Harrison, and was inaugurated March 4, 1893.

VICE-PRESIDENT ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice-President, was born in Christian county, Ky., October 23, 1835; removed with his father's family to Bloomington, Ill., in 1852; was educated at the Illinois Wesleyan University and at Centre College, Kentucky; commenced the practice of the law at Metamora, Ill., in December, 1858; was master in chancery of Woodford county from 1861 to 1865; was State's Attorney from 1865 to 1869; was candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1864; removed in 1869 to Bloomington, Ill., where he has since resided; was a member of the Forty-fourth and Forty-six Congresses; was appointed by President

Hayes, in 1877, a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point; was a member of the Democratic National Conventions of 1884 and 1892, and was chairman of the Illinois delegation in the latter convention; was First Assistant Postmaster-General from 1885 to 1889; was nominated for Vice-President by the Democratic National Convention in 1892; was duly elected, and took the oath of office on March 4, 1893.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Richard Olney, of Boston, Mass., Secretary of State, was born in Oxford, Worcester county, Mass., September 15, 1835; prepared for college at Leicester Academy, in Worcester county; graduated from Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1856; attended the Harvard Law School, 1856–1859; in 1859 was admitted to the bar and entered the office of Hon. B. F. Thomas, of Boston, Mass.; served as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in the year 1874; and since 1859 has been continually engaged in the practice of the law in Boston; was appointed Attorney-General by President Cleveland, and entered upon his duties March 6, 1893. He was appointed Secretary of State June 8, 1895, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Secretary Gresham, and took the oath of office June 10, 1895.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

John Griffin Carlisle, of Covington, Ky., Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Campbell (now Kenton) county, Ky., September 5, 1835; received a common-school education; taught school in the county and afterwards at Covington; studied law with J. W. Stevenson and W. B. Kinkead; was admitted to the bar in March, 1858, and has practiced since; was a member of the State House of Representatives, 1859–1861; was nominated for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1864, but declined; was elected to the State Senate in February, 1866, and re-elected in August, 1869; was a Delegate at Large from Kentucky to the National Democratic Convention at New York in July, 1868; was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky in May, 1871; resigned his seat in the Senate in June, 1871, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor in August, 1871 serving until September, 1875; was alternate Presidential Elector for the State at large in 1876; was elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses; was elected Speaker in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, and was elected to the United States Senate May 17, 1890, as a Democrat, to fill the unexpired term of James B. Beck, deceased, and took his seat May 26, 1890; resigned to accept the portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury in President Cleveland's Cabinet; was confirmed Mar. 6, 1893, and entered upon the duties of the office Mar. 7, 1893.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Daniel Scott Lamont, of New York city, N. Y., Secretary of War, was born in Cortlandville, N. Y., February 9, 1851, his parents, John B. Lamont and Elizabeth Scott Lamont, being of Scotch descent; was educated at the McGrawville Academy and Union College, New York; was legis-

lative reporter and managing editor of the Albany Argus, of which he was one of the proprietors for some years; was Private Secretary and Military Secretary to Grover Cleveland, Governor of New York, from January 1, 1883, until March, 1885, and Private Secretary to the President of the United States from March 4, 1885, until March 4, 1889; was appointed to his present office by President Cleveland, and entered upon the duties of his office March 7, 1893.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Hilary A. Herbert, of Montgomery, Ala., Secretary of the Navy, was born at Lawrenceville, S. C.; removed with his father at the age of 12 years to Greenville, Butler county, Ala.; was educated at the Universities of Alabama and Virginia; studied law and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Alabama; served in the Confederate army as Captain and Colonel of the Eighth Alabama Infantry; was disabled in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; after the war resumed the practice of the law at Greenville till 1872, when he removed to Montgomery, where he has practiced since; was elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, and declined renomination for the Fifty-third; was Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-second Congresses; was appointed Secretary of the Navy, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office March 7, 1893.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Hoke Smith, of Atlanta, Ga.; Secretary of the Interior, was born in Newton, N. C., September 2, 1855; was educated by his father, Dr. H. H. Smith; was admitted to the bar at Atlanta, Ga., when 17 years old, and began at once the practice of law, after being admitted to the bar devoted himself to the study of law, carefully reading all the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the decisions of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the leading text-books; did not wait for a case to study the law applicable to it, but studied law to be ready for any case in which he might be employed; preferred the practice of law to office, and never held a political office until appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Cleveland; entered upon the duties of the office March 7, 1893.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

William L. Wilson, of Charlestown, W. Va., Postmaster-General, was born in Jefferson county, Va., May 3, 1843; was educated at the Charlestown Academy and at Columbian College, now Columbian University, in the District of Columbia, where he graduated in 1860, and at the University of Virginia; served in the Confederate army; graduated in the Law School of Columbia University in 1867, and was for several years professor of Latin in that institution, but on the overthrow of the lawyer's test oath in West Virginia resigned and entered on the practice of law at Charlestown in 1871, in which he was actively engaged for eleven years; was a delegate in 1880 to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, and was chosen the same year an elector for the State at large on the Hancock ticket; was elected President of the West Virginia University in 1882 and entered upon

his duties September 6, but on September 20 was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Forty-eighth Congress, and elected; resigned the Presidency of the State University in June, 1883, and served in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congress; was defeated for the Fifty-fourth. In the Fifty-third Congress was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and had charge of the tariff bill in the House; in the same Congress he introduced and carried through the House of Representatives the bill for the repeal of the Sherman law; was Permanent President of the National Democratic Convention of 1892; was a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution from 1884 to 1888; is a member of several historical and scientific associations, and has received the degree of doctor of laws from several prominent universities and colleges; was nominated by the President as Postmaster-General on the 28th day of February, 1895, and confirmed by the Senate on the following day; took the oath of office on the 4th day of April, 1895.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Attorney-General, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, February 3, 1846; was educated in the public schools and graduated from Dennison University, Granville, Ohio, in 1867; graduated from the Law School of the Cincinnati College in 1869 and entered upon the practice of the law; in 1876 he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court, but was unseated four months later after a contest; two years later he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati and was re-elected in 1883; in 1887 he resigned to again practice law; was appointed Attorney-General by President Cleveland and entered upon the duties of his office June 8, 1895.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Julius Sterling Morton, of Nebraska City, Neb., Secretary of Agriculture, was born April 27, 1832, in Jefferson county, N. Y.; is of Scotch-English origin, his ancestors coming to this country in the first vessel after the *Mayflower*, one of them, Nathaniel, being secretary of the colony; removed with his parents, when 2 years of age, to Michigan; was educated in the schools of Albion, the State University at Ann Arbor, and Union College, from which latter institution he was graduated; was connected editorially with the Detroit Free Press and Chicago Times; located in Nebraska, November 10, 1854, at Bellevue, and April 12 of the following year issued the first number of the Nebraska City News; was elected to the Territorial legislature the same year and re-elected in 1857; was appointed Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Governor Thomas B. Cuming in 1858 and served till May, 1861; in 1860 was nominated for Congress and was given the certificate of election, but was unseated by contest; in 1866 was nominated for Governor and was defeated by 145 votes, and has been the nominee of his party for that office three times since; has been the favorite candidate of his party several times for United States Senator; is a practical agriculturist and horticulturist, and has contributed largely to the best literature on those subjects; is the author of the Arbor Day legislation, which provides that one day in each year (April 22) be made a public holiday and be devoted to tree planting, and which has been adopted in forty-two States; was appointed Secretary of Agriculture by President Cleveland and confirmed March 6, and entered upon his duties March 7, 1893.

MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Melville Weston Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States, was born in Augusta, Maine, February 11, 1833; was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1853; studied law, attended a course of lectures at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1855; formed a law partnership in Augusta, Maine, and was an associate editor of a Democratic paper called The Age; in 1856 became President of the Common Council, and served as City Solicitor; removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1856, where he practiced law until appointed Chief Justice; in 1862 was a member of the State Constitutional Convention; was a member of the State Legislature from 1863 to 1865; was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1864, '72, '76 and '80; the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the Northwestern University and by Bowdoin College in 1888, and by Harvard in 1890; was appointed Chief Justice April 30, 1888, confirmed July 20, 1888, and took the oath of office October 8, same year.

Stephen Johnson Field, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born at Haddam, Connecticut, November 4, 1816; removed with his family in 1819 to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where he spent 10 years of his boyhood; in 1829 accompanied his sister to Asia Minor, her husband, Rev. Josiah Brewer, having undertaken an educational mission to the Greeks; remained two and a half years, for the most part in Smyrna and Athens, and learned to speak and write the modern Greek language; graduated from Williams College in 1837; began the study of law in 1838 in the office of David Dudley Field, and in 1841 became his partner, and so remained for seven years; in 1848 traveled extensively in Europe; returning from Europe started for California in November, 1849, arriving there December 28, 1849; located in Marysville in January, 1850, and was elected first Alcalde of that city; under Mexican law the Alcalde was an officer of limited jurisdiction, but in the anomalous condition of affairs he was called upon to administer justice, punish crime, and enforce necessary police regulations until relieved by officers under the new constitution; was elected to the second Legislature, and was a member of the Judiciary Committee and framed the laws creating the judicial system of that State; from 1851 to 1857 he practiced his profession, and was then elected a Judge of the Supreme Court for six years from January 1, 1858. A vacancy occurring on the bench, he was appointed Judge to fill it on the 13th October, 1857; became Chief Justice in 1859; in 1863 was appointed by President Lincoln to his present position; in 1866 Williams College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., and by the Regents of the University of California in 1869 a professor of law in that institution.

John Marshall Harlan, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, June 1, 1833; was graduated from Centre College, Kentucky, in 1850; studied law at Transylvania University; practiced his profession at Frankfort; was elected County Judge in 1858; was elector on the Bell and Everett ticket; removed to Louisville and formed a law partnership with Hon. W. F. Bullock; in 1861 raised the Tenth Kentucky Infantry Regiment and served in General George H. Thomas's division; owing

to the death of his father in the spring of 1863, although his name was before the Senate for confirmation as a Brigadier-General, he felt compelled to resign; was elected Attorney-General by the Union party in 1863 and filled the office until 1867, when he returned to active practice in Louisville; was Republican nominee for Governor in 1871; his name was presented by the Republican convention of his State in 1875 for the Vice-Presidency; was chairman of the delegation from his State to the National Republican Convention in 1876; declined a diplomatic position as a substitute for the attorney-generalship, to which, before he reached Washington, President Hayes intended to assign him; served as a member of the Louisiana Commission; was commissioned an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court November 29, 1877, and took his seat December 10, same year.

Horace Gray, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 24, 1828; was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1845, and from the Harvard Law School in 1849; was admitted to the bar in 1851; was appointed reporter of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in 1854, and held the position until 1861; was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts August 23, 1864, and Chief Justice of that court September 5, 1873; was commissioned an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by President Arthur, December 19, 1881.

David Josiah Brewer, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, June 20, 1837; is the son of Rev. Josiah Brewer and Emilia A. Field, sister of David Dudley, Cyrus W., and Justice Stephen J. Field; his father was an early missionary to Turkey; was graduated from Yale College in 1856 and from the Albany Law School in 1858; established himself in his profession at Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1859, where he resided until he removed to Washington to enter upon his present duties; in 1861 was appointed United States Commissioner; from 1862 to 1865 was Judge of the Probate and Criminal Courts of Leavenworth county; from 1865 to 1869 was Judge of the District Court; from 1869 to 1870 was County Attorney of Leavenworth; in 1870 was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court of his State, and re-elected in 1876 and 1882; in 1884 was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth District; was appointed to his present position, to succeed Justice Stanley Matthews, deceased, in December, 1889, and was commissioned December 18, 1889.

Henry Billings Brown, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born in South Lee, Massachusetts, March 2, 1836; was graduated from Yale College in 1856; studied law for some time in a private office; attended lectures both at Yale and Harvard Law Schools, and was admitted to the bar of Wayne county, Michigan, in July, 1860; in the spring of 1861, upon the election of Mr. Lincoln, was appointed Deputy Marshal of the United States, and subsequently Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, a position he held until 1868, when he was appointed Judge of the State Circuit Court of Wayne county, to fill a vacancy; held this office but a few months, and then returned to active practice in partnership with John S. Newberry and Ashley Pond, of Detroit, which continued until 1875, when he was appointed by President Grant District Judge for the Eastern District

of Michigan, to succeed Hon. John W. Longyear; on December 23, 1890, was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Samuel F. Miller; was unanimously confirmed December 29, and took the oath of office January 5, 1891; received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Michigan in 1887, and from Yale University in 1891.

George Shiras, Jr., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1832; was graduated from Yale College in 1853; attended the Yale Law School in 1854, was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in 1856; practiced law in Pennsylvania till his appointment to the Supreme Bench; received the degree of LL. D. from Yale University in 1883, was one of the Pennsylvania Presidential Electors in 1888; in July, 1892, was appointed to succeed Justice Joseph P. Bradley; took the oath of office October 10, 1892.

Edward Douglass White, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born in the parish of Lafourche, Louisiana, in November, 1845; was educated at Mount St. Mary's, near Emmitsburg, Maryland, at a Jesuit College in New Orleans, and at Georgetown College, District of Columbia; served in the Confederate Army; was licensed to practice law by the Supreme Court of Louisiana in December, 1868; elected State Senator in 1874; was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in 1878; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat to succeed James B. Eustis, and took his seat March 4, 1891. While serving his term as Senator from Louisiana was appointed, February 19, 1894, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and took his seat March 12, 1894.

Rufus W. Peckham, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1839, and was educated at the Albany Academy; he studied law in the law office of his father, the late Judge Peckham, of the Court of Appeals of New York State, and was early admitted to practice at the bar; he acquired an extensive law practice and was appointed Corporation Counsel of Albany; in 1886 he was elected a Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York; in December, 1895, while still a judge of that court he was nominated by President Cleveland for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and was at once confirmed in that office by the United States Senate. Judge Peckham took his seat on the Supreme Court bench early in January, 1896.

THE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(Vice-President Stevenson is President of the Senate.)

ALABAMA.

SENATORS.

John T. Morgan, of Selma, was born at Athens, Tenn., June 20, 1824; received an academic education, chiefly in Alabama, to which State he emigrated when nine years old, and where he has since resided; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1845, and practiced until his election to the Senate; was a Presidential Elector in 1860 for the State at large and voted for Breckinridge and Lane; was a delegate in 1861 from Dallas county to the State convention which passed the ordinance of secession; joined the Confederate army in May, 1861, as a private in Company I, Cahaba Rifles, and when that company was assigned to the Fifth Alabama Regiment, under Col. Robert E. Rodes, he was elected Major, and afterwards Lieutenant-colonel of that regiment; was commissioned in 1862 as Colonel and raised the Fifty-first Alabama Regiment; was appointed Brigadier-General in 1863 and assigned to a brigade in Virginia, but resigned to join his regiment, whose colonel had been killed in battle; later in 1863 he was again appointed Brigadier-General and assigned to an Alabama brigade which included his regiment; after the war he resumed the practice of his profession at Selma; was chosen a Presidential Elector for the State at large in 1876 and voted for Tilden and Hendricks; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed George Goldthwaite, Democrat; took his seat March 5, 1877; was re-elected in 1882, in 1888 and again in 1894. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

James L. Pugh, of Eufaula, was born in Burke county, Ga., December 12, 1820; received an academic education in Alabama and Georgia; went to Alabama when four years old, where he has since resided; was licensed to practice law in 1841, and was so employed when elected to the Senate; was Taylor elector in 1848; Buchanan elector in 1856, and State elector for Tilden in 1876; was elected to Congress without opposition in 1859; retired from the Thirty-sixth Congress when Alabama ordained to secede from the Union; joined the Eufaula Rifles, in the First Alabama Regiment, as a private; was elected to the Confederate Congress in 1861 and re-elected in 1863; after the war resumed the practice of law; was president of the State convention of the Democratic party in 1874; was member of the convention that framed the State constitution of 1875; was elected to the Senate as a Democrat, to fill the balance of the term made vacant by the death of Hon. George S. Houston, took his seat December 6, 1880, and was re-elected in 1884 and in 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 151,757.)

Counties.—Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe and Washington (6 counties).

Richard H. Clarke, of Mobile, was born in Marengo county, Ala., February 9, 1843; graduated from the University of Alabama in July, 1861; served in the Confederate army as lieutenant in the First Battalion of Alabama Artillery; was admitted to the practice of the law in 1867; was State Solicitor (Prosecuting Attorney) for Marengo county from 1872 to 1876; was Prosecuting Attorney of the Seventh Judicial Circuit from 1876 to 1877; was elected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 6,314 votes, against 898 votes for Sibley, Populist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 188,214.)

Counties.—Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Montgomery, Pike and Wilcox (9 counties).

Jesse F. Stallings, of Greenville, was born near the village of Manningham, Butler county, Ala., April 4, 1856; graduated from the University of Alabama in 1877; studied law at the law school of the University of Alabama, and in the office of the Hon. J. C. Richardson, of Greenville, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in April, 1879; commenced the practice of law in Greenville, where he has since resided; was elected by the Legislature of Alabama, Solicitor for the Second Judicial Circuit in November, 1886, for a term of six years; resigned the office of Solicitor in September, 1892, to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress; was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which was held in St. Louis in 1888; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 9,728 votes, against 5,324 votes for Gardner, populist

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 179,680.)

Counties.—Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Lee and Russell (8 counties).

George P. Harrison, of Opelika, was born near the city of Savannah, Ga., March 19, 1841; was educated at the Georgia Military Institute, from which he graduated with first honors and as captain of Company A; entered the Confederate army as second lieutenant of the First Georgia Regulars, and was successively promoted First Lieutenant, Major, Colonel and Brigadier-general; removed to Alabama in 1865; was elected Commandant of Cadets at University of Alabama, but declined; was subsequently elected to the same position at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama, and served one year; studied law during and after the war and was licensed to practice soon after removal to Alabama; has been actively engaged in the practice of law ever since; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Alabama in 1875; was elected State Senator in 1876 and re-elected in 1880; was President of the State Senate from 1882 to 1884; was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago in 1892; was elected as a Democrat, November 6, 1894, to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. W. C. Oates, resigned, in the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 10,719 votes, against 5,713 votes for W. C. Robinson, Independent Jeffersonian Populist, and was at the same time and by the same vote elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 161,184.)

Counties.—Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne, Dallas, Shelby and Talladega (6 counties).

Gaston A. Robbins, of Dallas county, was born September 26, 1859; his father, a member of the Selma bar, was killed in the Confederate service in 1864; the family then removed to North Carolina, the native State of his parents. He was reared on the "Robbins Farm," in Randolph county, N. C.; entered the University of North Carolina in 1877, and graduated in 1879; studied law with Dick & Dillard, at Greensboro, N. C., and was admitted to practice law in the Supreme Court of North Carolina in 1880; returning then to Selma, Ala., employed himself in the practice of the law; was Presidential elector on the Cleveland and Hendricks ticket in 1884; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 10,494 votes, against 7,406 votes for W. F. Aldrich, Republican and Populist.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 185,720.)

Counties.—Autauga, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Macon, Randolph and Tallapoosa (9 counties).

James E. Cobb, of Tuskegee, was born in Thomaston, Upson county, Ga., October 5, 1835; received his early education at the town schools; was graduated from Emory College, Oxford, Ga., in June, 1856; after being admitted to the practice of the law, removed to Texas in 1857; entered the Confederate army in 1861 as lieutenant in Company F, Fifth Texas Regiment, with which command he served in the Army of Northern Virginia until he was made prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg; after his release, at the close of the war, he located at Tuskegee and practiced law until 1874; at the general election of that year he was chosen one of the Circuit Judges of the State; was re-elected in 1880 and again in 1886; he was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 10,651 votes, against 9,903 votes for Goodwin, Populist.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 158,838.)

Counties.—Fayette, Greene, Lamar, Marion, Pickens, Sumter, Tuscaloosa and Walker (8 counties).

John H. Bankhead, of Fayette, was born in Moscow, Marion county (now Lamar), Ala., September 13, 1842; was self-educated; is a farmer; served four years in the Confederate army, being wounded three times; represented Marion county in the General Assembly sessions of 1865, 1866 and 1867; was a member of the State Senate 1876–77, and of the House of Representatives 1880–81; was Warden of the Alabama Penitentiary from 1881 till 1885; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 5,721 votes, against 2,622 votes for Sanford, Populist, and 1,914 votes for Long, Republican.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 190,451.)

Counties.—Cherokee, Cullman, Dekalb, Etowah, Franklin, Marshall, St. Clair and Winston (8 counties).

Milford W. Howard, of Fort Payne, was born in Floyd county, Ga., December 18, 1862; while working on the farm he read law with Maj. Joseph A. Blance, of Cedartown, Ga.; he moved from there, in 1880, to Fort Payne, Ala., his present home, and was admitted to the bar; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Populist, receiving 6,838 votes, against 3,452 votes for William H. Denson, Democrat.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 176,068.)

Counties.—Colbert, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, and Morgan (7 counties).

Joseph Wheeler, of Wheeler, was born in Augusta, Ga., September 10, 1836; graduated at West Point, 1859; was lieutenant of cavalry and served in New Mexico; resigned in 1861; was lieutenant of artillery in the Confederate army; was successively promoted to the command of a regiment, brigade, division and army corps, and in 1862 was assigned to the command of the army corps of cavalry of the Western Army, continuing in that position till the war closed; by joint resolution of the Confederate Congress received the thanks of that body for successful military operations, and for the defense of the city of Aiken received the thanks of the State of South Carolina; May 11, 1864, became the senior cavalry general of the Confederate armies; was appointed Professor of Philosophy, Louisiana State Seminary, in 1866, which he declined; was lawyer and planter; was elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 8,901 votes, against 6,474 votes for Lee Crandall, Populist.

NINTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 181,085.)

Counties.—Bibb, Blount, Hale, Jefferson and Perry (5 counties).

Oscar W. Underwood, of Birmingham, Ala., was born in Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., May 6, 1862; was educated at Rugby School, Louisville, and the University of Virginia; commenced the practice of law at Birmingham September, 1884; was Chairman of Democratic executive committee for the Ninth district in the campaign of 1892; was nominated in 1894, and elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 7,319 votes, against 6,153 votes for Truman H. Aldrich, Republican and Populist.

ARKANSAS.

SENATORS.

James K. Jones, of Washington, Hempstead county, was born in Marshall county, Miss., September 29, 1839; received a classical education; was a private soldier during the "late unpleasantness" on the losing side; lived on his plantation after the close of the war until 1873, when he commenced the practice of law; was elected to the State Senate of Arkansas in 1873; was a member of the State Senate when the Constitutional Convention of 1874 was

called; was re-elected under the new government, and in 1877 was elected President of the Senate; was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed James D. Walker, Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1885; was re-elected in 1890 and took his seat March 4, 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

James H. Berry, of Bentonville, was born in Jackson county, Ala., May 15, 1841; removed to Arkansas in 1848; received a limited education at a private school at Berryville, Ark.; studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1866; entered the Confederate army in 1861 as second lieutenant Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry; lost a leg at the battle of Corinth, Miss., October 4, 1862; was elected to the legislature of Arkansas in 1866; was re-elected in 1872; was elected Speaker of the House at the extraordinary session of 1874; was President of the Democratic State Convention in 1876; was elected Judge of the Circuit Court in 1878; was elected Governor in 1882; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed A. H. Garland, appointed Attorney-General, and took his seat March 25, 1885, and was re-elected in 1889 and 1895. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 220,261.)

Counties.—Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Greene, Jackson, Lawrence, Lee, Mississippi, Phillips, Poinsett, Randolph, Sharp, St. Francis and Woodruff (15 counties).

Philip D. McCulloch, Jr., of Marianna, Lee county, was born in Murfreesboro, Rutherford county, Tenn., on the 23d of June, 1851; is a son of Dr. Philip D. and Lucy V. McCulloch (née Burrus); removed with his parents when three years of age to Trenton, Gibson county, Tenn., where he was reared; was educated at Andrew College, in that place; began the study of law in 1871 at the age of 20; was admitted to the bar of Tennessee in August, 1872, and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession since that time; removed to Marianna, Lee county, Ark., in February, 1874, where he has since resided; was elected as the Democratic nominee to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of the First Judicial District of the State in September, 1878; was renominated and elected for three successive terms. At the expiration of his third term he declined to offer again. He was the Democratic Presidential Elector for the First Congressional District in 1888; was nominated by the Democratic Congressional convention, at Paragould, on the 13th of July, 1892, for the Fifty-third Congress by acclamation, and was elected, and was re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 6,025 votes, against 1,299 votes for M. R. Coffman, Populist, and 46 votes scattering.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 206,187.)

Counties.—Bradley, Cleveland, Dallas, Drew, Gartland, Grant, Hot Springs, Jefferson, Lincoln, Montgomery, Polk, Saline, Scott and Sebastian (14 counties).

John S. Little, of Greenwood, was born at Jenny Lind, Sebastian county, Ark., March 15, 1853; was educated in the common schools and at Cone Hill College, Arkansas; was admitted to the bar in 1874; in 1877 was elected District Attorney for the Twelfth circuit of Arkansas, composed of Sebas-

tian, Scott, Crawford and Logan counties, and was re-elected for four successive terms; was elected a Representative to the Legislature in 1884; in 1886 was elected Circuit Judge for a term of four years; in 1893 was chosen as chairman of the State Judicial Convention; in September, 1894, was elected, without opposition, as a Democrat, to fill the unexpired term of C. R. Breckenridge in the Fifty-third Congress, and in November, .1894, was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, receiving 5,097 votes, against 88 votes for Norris, Populist, and 199 votes scattering.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 190,805.)

Counties.—Ashley, Calhoun, Chicot, Clark, Columbia, Desha, Hempstead, Howard, Lafayette, Little River, Miller, Nevada, Ouachita, Pike, Sevier and Union (16 counties).

Thomas Chipman McRae, of Prescott, was born at Mount Holly, Union county, Ark., December 21, 1851; received a limited education at the private schools at Shady Grove, Columbia county, Mount Holly, Union county, and Falcon, Nevada county, Ark.; received a full course of instruction at Soulé Business College, New Orleans, La., in 1870; graduated in law at the Washington and Lee University, Virginia, in class of 1871–72; was admitted to practice in State Circuit Courts in Rosston, Nevada county, Ark., January 8, 1873, in the Arkansas Supreme Court January 27, 1876, and in the United States Supreme Court January 4, 1886; was a member of the State Legislature of Arkansas in 1877, in which year the county seat was changed, and he moved from Rosston to Prescott, where he has since practiced his profession; was a member of the town council of the incorporated town of Prescott in 1879; was a Presidential Elector for Hancock and English in 1880; was Chairman of the Democratic State Convention in 1884; was Delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1884; was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress, September 7, 1885, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of J. K. Jones to the United States Senate; was elected to the Fiftieth, Firty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 5,993 votes, against 183 votes scattering.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 147,806.)

Counties.—Conway, Franklin, Johnson, Logan, Perry, Pope, Pulaski and Yell (8 counties).

William Leake Terry, of Little Rock, was born in Anson county, N. C., September 27, 1850; when 7 years of age removed with his parents to Tippah county, Miss., and thence to Arkansas in 1861; received his preparatory education at Bingham's Military Academy, North Carolina, and was admitted to Trinity College, North Carolina, in 1869, and graduated in June, 1872; studied law under Dodge & Johnson, attorneys, of Little Rock, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1873; served in the State troops under Governor Baxter in the Brooks-Baxter troubles, and was second officer in command of Hallie Rifles in the fight at Palarm, in May, 1874; was elected to city council in April, 1877; was elected to the State Senate in September, 1878, and was elected President of Senate at close of session in March, 1879; served eight terms as City Attorney of Little Rock; was elected to Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 6,299 votes, against 2,264 votes for Raleigh, Republican, and 1,557 votes for Chery, Populist.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 197,942.)

Counties.—Benton, Boone, Carroll, Crawford, Faulkner, Madison, Newton, Searcy, Van Buren and Washington (10 counties).

Hugh Anderson Dinsmore, of Fayetteville, was born in Benton county, Ark., December 24, 1850; was educated in private schools in Benton and Washington counties; studied law at Bentonville under Samuel N. Elliott; in April, 1873, was appointed by the Governor Clerk of the Circuit Court for Benton county, and served in that office until the autumn of 1874, when he was admitted to the bar. In April, 1875, he moved from his native county of Benton to Fayetteville, where he has since resided, and engaged in the practice of law. In September, 1878, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Fourth Judicial District of Arkansas; was re-elected in 1880, and again without opposition in 1882; was chosen a Presidential Elector in 1884 on the Democratic ticket, and voted for Cleveland and Hendricks. In January, 1887, he was appointed by President Cleveland to be Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States in the Kingdom of Korea and served in that capacity until May 25, 1890, when he was relieved by Mr. Augustine Heard, appointed by President Harrison; was nominated by the Democratic party and elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 7,533 votes, against 4,976 votes for T. J. Hunt, Republican, and 759 votes for W. M. Peel, Populist.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 160,181.)

Counties.—Arkansas, Baxter, Cleburne, Fulton, Independence, Izard, Lonoke, Marion, Monroe Prairie, Stone and White (12 counties).

Robert Neill, of Batesville, was born in Independence county, Ark., November 12, 1838; was country bred and accustomed to manual labor; received a fair English education in the private schools of the county, and took a course in land surveying under a competent tutor in Ohio in 1859; was elected County Surveyor of his native county in August, 1860, and served until he entered the Confederate army in May, 1861, as a private soldier in Company K, First Regiment Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, Gen. Ben McCulloch's Brigade, Army of the West; was promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant in 1862, and to that of Captain in 1863; was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of his county in August, 1866, serving until ousted by reconstruction and the carpet-bag reign in 1868; read law, was licensed in 1868, and has been in active practice since 1872; was Lieutenant-Colonel of Arkansas State Guards from 1874 to 1877, and Brigadier-General of State Militia from 1877 to 1882; was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in St. Louis in June, 1888, and was Vice-President of the convention of Arkansas; has served two terms as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of Arkansas since 1866; was nominated and elected to the Fifty-third Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 6,439 votes, against 3,153 votes for Henry C. Myers, Republican, and 313 votes scattering.

CALIFORNIA.

SENATORS.

George Clement Perkins, of Oakland, was born at Kennebunkport, Me., in 1839; was reared on a farm, with limited educational advantages; at the age of 12 went to sea as a cabin boy; followed this calling and that of a sailor for several years; in 1855 shipped "before the mast" on a sailing vessel bound for San Francisco, Cal., where he arrived in the autumn of that year; engaged in business at Oroville and was very successful; subsequently engaged in banking, milling, mining and the steamship business, in which he has been engaged during the past 23 years, operating steamships on the coasts of California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Alaska and Mexico; in 1868 was elected to the State Senate, serving eight years; has been President of the Merchants' Exchange in San Francisco; in 1879 he was elected Governor of California, serving until January, 1883; was appointed July 24, 1893, United States Senator to fill, until the election of his successor, the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Leland Stanford, and took his seat August 8, 1893.

Stephen Mallory White, of Los Angeles, was born in San Francisco, Cal., January 19, 1853; was raised on a farm in Santa Cruz county, Cal.; was educated in private and common schools, and at St. Ignatius College in San Francisco, and Santa Clara College, Santa Clara county, Cal., from which latter institution he graduated in 1871; studied law and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of California April 14, 1874; in November of that year he commenced practicing in Los Angeles county, where he has since resided; in 1882 he was elected District Attorney of his county, receiving the largest majority of any one upon the Democratic ticket; in 1884 was Chairman of the Democratic State Convention, and also held the same position during the succeeding State Convention of 1886; during the latter year he was nominated in a strong Republican district for State Senate, and was elected for the term of four years, and was chosen President pro tempore of the Senate during both sessions of his incumbency; in 1888, upon the death of Governor Bartlett, the President of the Senate, Lieutenant-Governor Waterman, became Governor, and Mr. White thereafter discharged the functions of Lieutenant-Governor; in 1888 was Temporary President of the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, in which body he represented California as one of the Delegates at Large; was also a Delegate at Large to the National Convention in 1892, and as a member of the notification committee made the address to Vice-President Stevenson at Madison Square Garden; in 1890 Mr. White was the caucus nominee of the Democratic members of the California Legislature for the United States Senate, receiving all the votes of his partisans in that body. The Legislature which convened in 1893 consisted of 59 Democrats, 51 Republicans, 8 Populists, 1 non-partisan and 1 Independent. When the joint senatorial convention of the two Houses was held, Mr. White was elected on the first ballot, receiving 61 votes, which represented the entire Democratic membership, 1 non-partisan and one Populist. He took his seat March 4, 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 163,037.)

Counties.—Del Norte, Humboldt, Lassen, Marin, Mendocino, Modoc, Napa, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Tehama and Trinity (14 counties).

John A. Barham, of Santa Rosa, was born in Missouri July 17, 1844; removed with his parents to California in 1849; was educated in the common schools and at the Hesperian College in Woodland, Cal.; taught in the public schools of California for three years; studied law and was admitted to practice in 1868, and has practiced his profession since; never held office; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,101 votes, against 13,570 votes for Thomas J. Geary, Democrat, 7,246 votes for Robert F. Grigsby, Populist, and 790 votes for Dr. J. R. Gregory, Prohibition.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 155,998.)

Counties.—Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Eldorado, Imyo, Mariposa, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Sutter, Tuolumne and Yuba (15 counties).

Grove Laurence Johnson, of Sacramento, was born in Syracuse, Onondaga county, N. Y., March 27, 1841; his mother died in 1854 and his father in 1856, at which time he was thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood; he studied law in the office of Sedgwick, Andrews & Kennedy in Syracuse, and was admitted to the bar April 3, 1862; was married in 1861 while yet a law student; was elected School Commissioner of the Fourth ward of Syracuse in March, 1862; in 1863 he removed to the Pacific coast, and in December, 1865, he located at Sacramento, Cal., where he has ever since resided; has always taken an active interest in politics; was swamp-land clerk of Sacramento county from 1866 to 1873, inclusive; was a member of the California Assembly in 1878–79, and of the California State Senate in 1880, 1881 and 1882; commenced the practice of his profession in Sacramento May 1, 1874, and has since been engaged therein throughout the entire State with great success; conducted the celebrated Heath murder trial at Fresno, and the equally celebrated Martin will case at San Francisco; was chairman of the committee on platform in the Republican State Conventions of California in 1888, 1892 and 1894; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,302 votes, against 15,732 votes for A. Caminetti, Democrat, 8,946 votes for B. Cornell, Populist, and 866 votes for E. Biggs, Prohibitionist, being the first Republican elected to Congress from the district in ten years.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 162,750.)

Counties.—Alameda, Colusa, Contra Costa, Lake, Solano and Yolo (6 counties).

Samuel Greeley Hilborn, of Oakland, was born in Minot, Androscoggin county (then Cumberland), Me., December 9, 1834; was educated in the common schools, Hebron Academy and Gould's Academy, Bethel, Me., and Tufts College, Massachusetts, from which latter institution he graduated in 1859; taught school in Oakgrove Academy, Falmouth, Me.; read law in the office of Fessenden & Butler, Portland, Me.; was admitted to the bar in

1861, and immediately went to California; located in Vallejo, Solano county, and engaged in the practice of the law; served in the State Senate from 1875 to 1879; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1879; was appointed United States District Attorney for the district of California in 1883, and removed to San Francisco, where he resided while filling the office; changed his residence to Oakland in 1887, continuing the law business under the firm name of Hilborn & Hall, in San Francisco; was elected to the Fifty-second Congress as a Republican, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Joseph McKenna, appointed United States Circuit Judge, and was returned elected to the Fifty-third Congress by 13,163 votes, against 13,130 votes for Warren B. English, Democrat, 3,521 votes for J. L. Lyon, People's Party, and 278 votes for L. B. Scranton, Prohibitionist, but was unseated April 4, 1894, in favor of Warren B. English, who contested his election; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,795 votes, against 13,103 votes for Warren B. English, Democrat, 5,162 votes for W. A. Vaun, Populist, and 687 votes for L. B. Scranton, Prohibitionist.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 147,642.)

Assembly districts of city of San Francisco.—Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Forty-first.

James G. Maguire, of San Francisco, was born in Boston, Mass., on the 22d of February, 1853; removed with his parents to California in April, 1854; was educated in the public schools of Watsonville, Santa Cruz county, Cal., and in the private academy of Mr. Joseph K. Fallon, of that place. Upon leaving school he served an apprenticeship of four years at the trade of blacksmithing; afterwards taught school for a year and a half; in 1875 was elected to the Legislature of the State of California, serving two years; in January, 1878, was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California; in 1882 was elected Judge of the Superior Court of the city and county of San Francisco, serving in that office six years; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,748 votes, against 9,785 votes for Thomas B. Shannon, Republican, 5,627 votes for B. K. Collier, Populist, 388 votes for Joseph Powell, Prohibitionist, and 4 votes scattering.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 228,717).

Counties.—San Francisco, San Mateo and Santa Clara (3 counties).

Eugene Francis Loud, of San Francisco, was born in the town of Abington, Mass., March 12, 1847; at the age of 13 went to sea and to California; in 1862 enlisted in California Cavalry Battalion, which formed a part of Second Massachusetts Cavalry; was with the Army of the Potomac and with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley until the close of the war; returned to California and studied law; was in the customs service; followed mercantile business; was member of California Legislature in 1884; was cashier of city and county of San Francisco, was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 13,379 votes, against 8,384 votes for Joseph P. Kelly, Democrat, 6,811 votes for James Denman, Independent Democrat, 866 votes for Rob't Summers, Prohibitionist, and 7,820 votes for Jas. T. Rogers Populist.

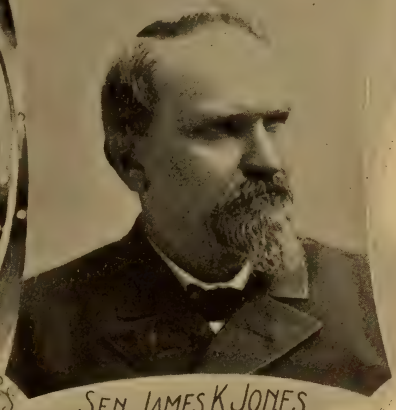
ALABAMA

SEN. JOHN T. MORGAN.

SEN. JAMES L. PUGH.

ARKANSAS

SEN. JAMES H. BERRY.



SEN. JAMES K. JONES.

CALIFORNIA

SEN. GEORGE C. PERKINS

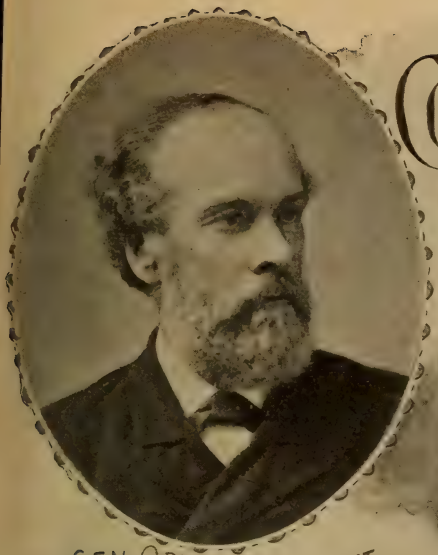
SEN. STEPHEN M. WHITE

COLORADO

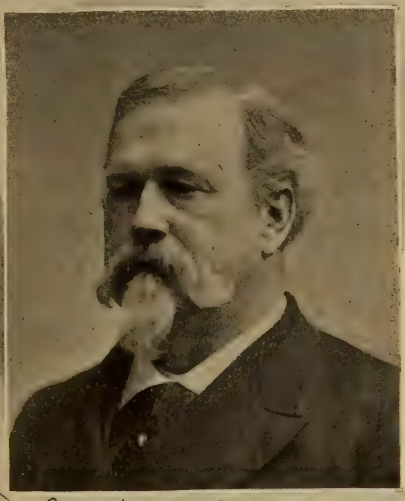
SEN. EDWARD O. WOLCOTT

SEN. HENRY M. TELLER

CONNECTICUT



SEN. ORVILLE H. PLATT



SEN. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY

KANSAS

SEN. GEORGE GRAY

DELAWARE

SEN. WILLIAM A. PEFFER

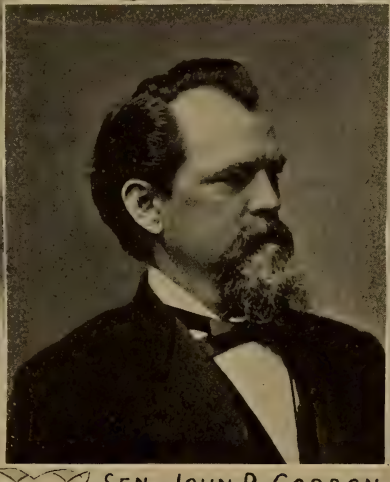
FLORIDA

SEN. WILKINSON CALL

SEN. SAMUEL PASCO

GEORGIA

SEN. A. O. BACON



SEN. JOHN B. GORDON

IDAHO

SEN. GEORGE L. SHOUP

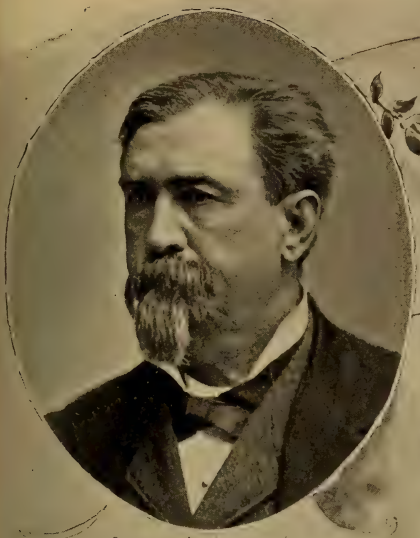
SEN. FRED T. DUBOIS

ILLINOIS

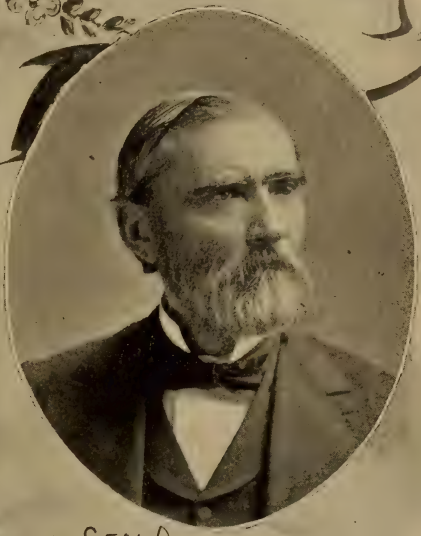
SEN. SHELBY M. CULLOM

SEN. JOHN M. PALMER

INDIANA



SEN. DANL. W. VOORHEES



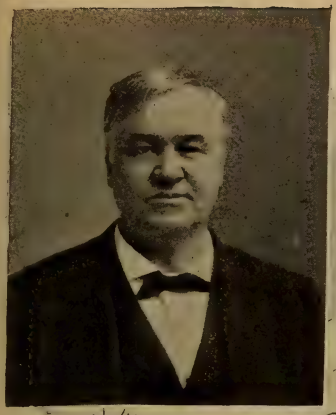
SEN. DAVID TURPIE

IOWA

SEN. JOHN H. GEAR

SEN. WILLIAM B. ALLISON

KENTUCKY.



SEN. WILLIAM LINDSAY

SEN. J. C. S. BLACKBURN

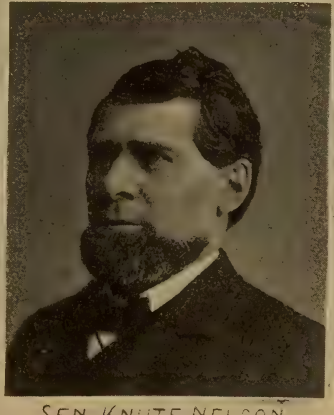
MICHIGAN

SEN. JAMES McMILLAN

SEN. J. C. BURROWS

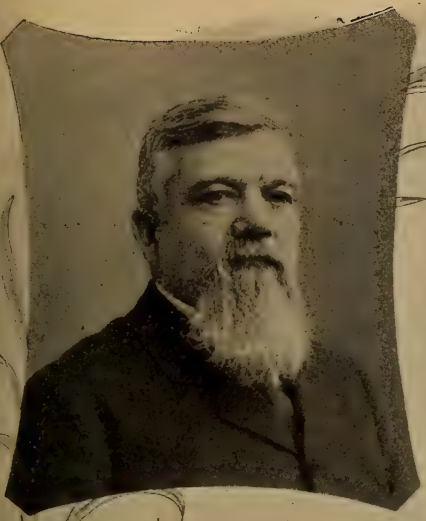
MINNESOTA

SEN. CUSHMAN K. DAVIS



SEN. KNUTE NELSON

LOUISIANA



SEN. DONNALSON CAFFERY

SEN. N. C. BLANCHARD

SEN. WILLIAM P. FRYE

MAINE

SEN. EUGENE HALE

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 165,018.)

Counties.—Los Angeles, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz and Ventura (6 counties).

James McLachlan, of Pasadena, was born in August, 1852, in Argyllshire, Scotland; at the age of 3 years he removed with his parents to Tompkins county, N. Y., where he was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools; he began teaching in the public schools at the age of 16 years, and while engaged in that work prepared himself for college, and graduated from Hamilton College, New York, in 1878; was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York State in 1880, and commenced the practice of the law in 1881 at Ithaca, N. Y., where he remained until 1888, when he removed to Pasadena, Cal., and there continued the practice of his profession; in 1877 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of School Commissioner of Tompkins county, N. Y., and in 1890 was elected District Attorney of Los Angeles county, Cal.; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,746 votes, against 11,693 votes for George S. Patton, Democrat, 9,764 votes for W. C. Bowman, Populist, and 2,120 votes for J. E. McComas, Prohibitionist.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 161,988.)

Counties.—Fresno, Kern, Merced, Orange, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, Stanislaus and Tulare (9 counties).

William Wallace Bowers, of San Diego, was born in Whitestown, Oneida county, N. Y., October 20, 1834; attended common school until 14 years of age; removed to Wisconsin in 1852; enlisted as a private in Company I, First Wisconsin Cavalry, February 22, 1862; was discharged from the service as Second Sergeant February 22, 1865; served as Post Wagon master at Cape Girardeau, Mo., until the close of the war; removed to San Diego in 1869; in 1873 was elected Member of the California Legislature; in 1874 was appointed Collector of Customs for the San Diego district and held the office for eight years; in 1886 was elected State Senator for four years, and was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,434 votes, against 12,111 votes for W. H. Alford, Democrat, 1,669 votes for W. H. Somers, Prohibitionist, and 10,719 votes for J. L. Gilbert, Populist.

COLORADO.

SENATORS.

Henry M. Teller, of Central City, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., May 23, 1830, studied law, was admitted to the bar in New York, and has since practiced; removed to Illinois in 1858, and from there to Colorado in 1861; never held office until he was elected to the United States Senate (on the admission of Colorado as a State) and took his seat December 4, 1876; was re-elected December 11, 1876, and served until April 17, 1882, when he was appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Arthur, and served until March 3, 1885; was again elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed Nathaniel P. Hill, Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1885; was re-elected in 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

Edward Oliver Wolcott, of Denver, was born in Longmeadow, Mass.,

March 26, 1848; served for a few months as private in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers in 1864, entered Yale College in 1866, but did not graduate; graduated from Harvard Law School in 1871, and removed to Colorado; is a lawyer; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed Thomas M. Bowen, Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1889; was re-elected in 1895. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 204,659.)

Counties.—Arapahoe, Boulder, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Logan, Morgan, Park, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld and Yuma (13 counties).

John F. Shafroth, of Denver, was born in Fayette, Mo , June 9, 1854; entered the University of Michigan in the fall of 1872, and graduated in the literary department in the class of 1875; studied law in the office of Hon. Samuel C. Major, in his native town; was admitted to the bar in August, 1876, and soon thereafter found a partnership with the preceptor; practiced law at Fayette, Mo., until October, 1879, when he removed to Denver, Colo., where he has ever since pursued his profession; in April, 1887, he was elected City Attorney of Denver, and was re-elected to the same position in April, 1889; since 1887 he has been in partnership with Judge Platt Rogers, of Denver; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 47,710 votes, against 34,223 votes for Lafe Pence, Populist, 2,465 votes for Robert H. Rhodes, Prohibitionist, and 1,847 votes for John T. Bottom, Democrat.

SECOND DISTRICT

(Population, 207,539.)

Counties.—Archuleta, Baca, Bent, Chaffee, Cheyenne, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Kiowa, Kit Carson, La Plata, Las Animas, Lincoln, Mesa, Mineral, Montezuma, Montrose, Otero, Ouray, Pitkin, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel and Summit (43 counties).

John C. Bell, of Montrose, was born in Grundy county, Tenn., December 11, 1851; attended the public schools of his native county in early youth, and further pursued his studies for two years at Alto and two years at Boiling Fork, Franklin county, Tenn.; read law in Winchester, Tenn.; was admitted to the bar of that State in 1874, and the same year moved to Colorado and commenced the practice of law at Saguache in June, 1874; was appointed County Attorney of Saguache county and served until May, 1876, when he resigned and removed to Lake City, Colo., then the most thriving city in the great San Juan mining region; was elected County Clerk of Hinsdale county in 1878, but did not perform the duties personally; was twice elected Mayor of Lake City, and in August, 1885, resigned that position, and, forming a law partnership with Hon. Frank C. Goudy, removed to Montrose, where he has since resided; in November, 1888, was elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Colorado for a period of six years; in the fall of 1892 was nominated for Congress from the second district of Colorado, first by the Populists and afterwards by the Democratic convention; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, receiving 47,703 votes, against 42,369 votes for Thomas M. Bowen, Republican, 2,032 votes for W. A. Rice, Prohibitionist, and 157 votes for G. O. Pearce, Independent Labor.

CONNECTICUT.

SENATORS.

Joseph R. Hawley, of Hartford, was born at Stewartsville, Richmond county, N. C., October 31, 1826: graduated at Hamilton College, New York, in 1847; was admitted to the bar in 1850, at Hartford, Conn., where he has since resided; practiced law six and a half years; became editor of the Hartford Evening Press in February, 1857, which, in 1867, was consolidated with the Hartford Courant, of which he became editor; enlisted in the Union Army as lieutenant April 15, 1861; became Brigadier and Brevet Major-General; mustered out January 15, 1866; was elected Governor of Connecticut in April, 1866; was a delegate to the Free Soil National Convention of 1852, Presidential Elector in 1868, President of the Republican National Convention of 1868, and delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1872, 1876, and 1880; was President of the United States Centennial Commission from its organization, in March, 1873, to the completion of the work of the Centennial Exposition; is a trustee of Hamilton College; received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Hamilton College, Yale University, and Trinity College; was elected in November, 1872, a Representative in the Forty-second Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the death of J. L. Strong: was re-elected to the Forty-third and the Forty-sixth Congresses; was elected to the United States Senate, as a Republican, to succeed William W. Eaton, Democrat; took his seat March 4, 1881, and was re-elected in 1887 and again in 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

Orville H. Platt, of Meriden, was born at Washington, Conn., July 19, 1827; received an academic education; studied law at Litchfield; was admitted to the bar in 1849 and has since practiced law at Meriden; was Clerk of the State Senate of Connecticut in 1855–56; was Secretary of State of Connecticut in 1857; was a member of the State Senate in 1861–62; was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1864 and 1869, serving the last year as Speaker; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed William H. Barnum, Democrat (who had been elected, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Orris S. Ferry, Republican); took his seat March 18, 1879; was re-elected in 1885 and in 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 172,261.)

Counties.—Hartford and Tolland, including the cities of Hartford and New Britain, and the town of Rockville.

E. Stevens Henry, of Rockville, is of Scotch-Irish ancestry and was born in Gill, Mass., in 1836, removing when 12 years old with his parents to Rockville, Conn.; was educated in the public schools and grew up in and with that prosperous manufacturing city; a successful business man, his fellow-citizens have in many ways shown their confidence in him; he has been and is connected with many of the local financial institutions; is also a farmer and breeder of thoroughbred stock, and at present President of the Connecticut Jersey Breeders' Association; has served his town and city in

various capacities, and last as Mayor of Rockville; was a Representative in the lower house of the Connecticut general assembly of 1883; State Senator from the Twenty-third senatorial district in 1887–88; Delegate at Large to the Chicago National Republican Convention in 1888; Treasurer of the State of Connecticut from 1889 to 1893. He was the Republican nominee for Congress in 1892, but was defeated by Lewis Sperry by 523 majority; again a candidate in 1894, he defeated Mr. Sperry by a majority of 5,207, the largest ever given any candidate since the organization of the district in 1840, and leading the State ticket by over 700 votes, receiving 20,322 votes, against 15,115 votes for Lewis Sperry, Democrat, 596 votes for Platt, Prohibitionist, 459 votes for Goodacre, Populist, and 210 votes for Taylor, Socialist Labor.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 248,582.)

Counties.—Middlesex and New Haven, including the cities of New Haven, Meriden, Waterbury, Ansonia, Derby and Middletown.

Nehemiah D. Sperry, of New Haven, was born in Woodbridge, New Haven county, Conn., July 10, 1827; received his education in the common schools and at the private school of Prof. Amos Smith, at New Haven; worked on the farm and in the mill; taught school for several years; learned the trade of a house builder; commenced business on his own account in 1847; was elected a member of the common council in 1853; in 1854 was elected an Alderman of the city; was elected Selectman of the town of New Haven in 1853; was elected Secretary of State in 1855; was re-elected in 1856; was a member of the convention that renominated Abraham Lincoln in 1864; was a member of the Republican National Committee, was elected a member of the executive committee, and was chosen secretary both of the national and executive committees; was Chairman of the Republican State convention for a series of years; was President of the State convention that nominated Grant electors; was chairman of the recruiting committee of New Haven during the war; was nominated Postmaster by Abraham Lincoln in 1861, and continued in office until the first election of Grover Cleveland; was renominated by President Harrison for Postmaster and served until the re-election of President Cleveland, making in all twenty-eight years and two months; was appointed a member of the commission to visit England, Germany and France to look into their system of post-offices, but declined service; was nominated for Congress in 1886, but declined the same; is President of the Chamber of Commerce of New Haven; was bondsman for building the *Monitor;* was nominated for Congress again in 1894, and was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 28,749 votes, against 21,821 votes for Pigott, Democrat, 599 votes for Griffin, Prohibitionist, 693 votes for Baldwin, Populist, and 471 votes for Thornton, Socialist Labor.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 121,792.)

Counties.—New London and Windham, including the cities of New London and Norwich.

Charles Addison Russell, of Killingly, was born in Worcester, Mass., March 2, 1852; received a public school and collegiate education, graduating from Yale College in the class of 1873; was aide-de-camp (colonel) on Gover-

nor Bigelow's staff, 1881–82; was a Member of the House, General Assembly of Connecticut, in 1883; was Secretary of State of Connecticut, 1885–86; is engaged in the woolen business; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 12,095 votes, against 9,047 votes for Beckwith, Democrat, 477 votes for Dennison, Prohibitionist, and 150 votes for Vallette, Populist.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 203,623.)

Counties.—Fairfield and Litchfield (2 counties).

Ebenezer J. Hill, of Norwalk, was born in Redding, Conn., August 4, 1845; prepared for college at the public school in Norwalk and entered Yale with the class of 1865, where he remained two years; in 1892 he received from Yale University the honorary degree of master of arts; for 26 years he was engaged in business, and is now President of the Norwalk Street Railway Company, the Norwalk Gas-Light Company, and Vice-President of the National Bank of Norwalk; for four years he represented the Odd Fellows of Connecticut in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Order; for three years he has been Vice-President of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and delegate to the national congress of that society, and in 1892 was chosen by the laymen of the New York East Conference to represent that body in the General Conference of Methodism; has served twice as Burgess of Norwalk, twice as Chairman of the Board of School Visitors of Norwalk; was the Fourth District delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1884; was a member of the Connecticut Senate for 1886–87; served one term upon the Republican State Central Committee; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 24,012 votes, against 18,559 votes for DeForest, Democrat, 347 votes for Miles, Prohibitionist, 284 votes for Sardam, Populist, and 173 votes for McDonald, Socialist-Labor.

DELAWARE.

SENATOR.

George Gray, of New Castle, was born at New Castle, Del., May 4, 1840; he graduated at Princeton College when 19 years old, receiving the degree of A. B., and in 1862 the degree of A. M.; in 1889 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by his alma mater; after studying law with his father, Andrew C. Gray, he spent a year in the Harvard Law School and was admitted to practice in 1863; was appointed Attorney-General of the State of Delaware in 1879 by Governor Hall and was reappointed in 1884 by Governor Stockley; was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions at St. Louis in 1876, at Cincinnati in 1880, and at Chicago in 1884; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Thomas F. Bayard as Secretary of State; was re-elected in 1887 and in 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

NOTE.—The question as to whether a Senator to succeed Hon. Anthony Higgins has been chosen by the State of Delaware will be decided by the Senate.

REPRESENTATIVE.

AT LARGE.

(Population, 168,493.)

Jonathan Spencer Willis, of Milford, was born at Oxford, Talbot county, Md., April 5, 1830; was educated in the district schools and under private tutors; taught school seven years, and then entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church; served charges in Maryland, Delaware, Philadelphia, New York city, and Stamford, Conn.; retired from the ministry in 1884 and settled on a farm near Milford, Del.; has been extensively engaged in fruit growing; was raised a Democrat, but separated from that party during the War of the Rebellion; was nominated for Congress by the Republican party of Delaware in 1892, but failed of an election by 467 votes; was renominated in 1894, and elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,789 votes, against 18,492 votes for Samuel Bancroft, jr., Democrat, and 584 votes for Bullock, Prohibitionist.

FLORIDA.

SENATORS.

Samuel Pasco, of Monticello, was born in London, England; when quite young, removed with his father first to Prince Edward Island, thence to Massachusetts; was prepared for college at the high school in Charlestown and graduated at Harvard in 1858; in January, 1859, he went to Florida to take charge of the Waukeenah Academy, in Jefferson county, where he has ever since resided; in July, 1861, entered the Confederate army as a private; at the close of the war, became Clerk of the Circuit Court of his county; was admitted to the bar in 1868; in 1872 became a member of the Democratic State committee, and from 1876 to 1888 was its chairman; has represented Florida on the Democratic National Committee since 1880; in 1880 was elected a Presidential Elector at large; in 1885 was President of the Constitutional Convention of his State; in 1887, while Speaker of the State House of Representatives, was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed Charles W. Jones. The legislature charged with the election of his successor had not met at the expiration of his term, and he was appointed by the governor to serve during the interim; when the legislature assembled in April, 1893, he was nominated by acclamation and re-elected unanimously. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

Wilkinson Call, of Jacksonville, was born at Russellville, Logan county, Ky., but removed to Florida when a child; is a lawyer; served as Adjutant-General in the Confederate army in the war between the States; was Presidential Elector for the State at large in 1872 and 1876; was member of the National Democratic Executive Committee in 1876, and delegate to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in 1876; was chosen Senator by the legislature of Florida under the provisional government established by President Johnson, but was denied admission; was elected Senator in 1879 and took his seat March 18, 1879, and was re-elected in 1885 and 1891. His term of service will expire Mar. 3, 1897.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 188,630.)

Counties.—Calhoun, Citrus, De Soto, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Hernando, Hillsboro, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lee, Leon, Levy, Liberty, Manatee, Monroe, Pasco, Polk, Santa Rosa, Taylor, Wakulla, Walton and Washington (25 counties).

Stephen M. Sparkman, of Tampa, was born July 29, 1849, in Hernando county, Fla.; was educated in the common schools of Florida, and taught school for about three years, from the age of 18 to 21, for the purpose of assisting in his education; read law under H. L. Mitchell, now Governor of Florida, and was admitted to practice in October, 1872; has since practiced in the courts of the State and the United States; was State Attorney for the Sixth Judicial Circuit for nine years, from 1878 to 1887; was a member of the State and Congressional committees from 1890 to 1892, when he was elected Chairman, which position he now holds; was tendered the Circuit Judgeship for the Sixth judicial circuit of Florida by Governor Perry in 1888, and the position of Associate Judge on the Supreme Court bench in 1891 by Governor Fleming, both of which were declined; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 12,379 votes, against 2,135 votes for D. L. McKinnon, Populist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 202,792.)

Counties.—Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Brevard, Clay, Columbia, Dade, Duval, Hamilton, Lake, Madison, Marion, Nassau, Orange, Osceola, Putnam, St. Johns, Sumter, Suwannee and Volusia (20 counties).

Charles M. Cooper, of Jacksonville, was born at Athens, Ga., January 16, 1856; when a child, removed with his parents to Florida, where his father's family had previously resided; was admitted to the bar in 1877; married in 1880; was elected to lower house of legislature in 1880; was elected to State Senate in 1884; was appointed Attorney-General of the State in 1885 for term of four years; was appointed in 1889 one of three commissioners to revise the statutes of the State; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 9,229 votes, against 2,334 votes for M. Atkinson, Populist, and 34 votes scattering.

GEORGIA.

SENATORS.

John B. Gordon, of Atlanta, was born in Upson county, Ga., February 6, 1832; was educated at the University of Georgia; read law and was admitted to the bar; at the beginning of the war entered the Confederate army as captain of infantry, and held the positions of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, Brigadier-General and Major-General, respectively; commanded the Second Army Corps; commanded one wing of General Lee's army at Appomattox Court-house; was wounded in battle eight times; was the Democrat candidate for Governor of Georgia in 1868; was a member of the National Democratic Convention in 1868 and in 1872; was elected Presidential Elector for the State at large in 1868 and 1872; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat in 1872, and took his seat March 4, 1873; was re-elected in

1879; was elected Governor in 1886 and re-elected in 1888; was elected United States Senator in 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

Augustus Octavius Bacon, of Macon, was born in Bryan county, Ga., October 20, 1839; received a high school education in Liberty and Troup counties; graduated at the University of Georgia in the literary and classical department in 1859, and in the law department in 1860; entered the Confederate army at the beginning of the war and served during the campaigns of 1861 and 1862 as Adjutant of the Ninth Georgia Regiment in the Army of Northern Virginia; subsequently thereto was commissioned as Captain in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States and assigned to general staff duty; at the close of the war resumed the study of law, and began practice in 1866 at Macon, from which date he has actively continued the same both in the State and Federal courts; was frequently a member of State Democratic conventions; was President of the State Democratic convention in 1880, and was delegate from the State at large to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1884; in 1868 he was elected Presidential Elector (Seymour and Blair) on the Democratic ticket; in 1871 was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives, of which body he has served as a member for 14 years; in this time, during two years he was the Speaker *pro tempore*, and during eight years he was the Speaker ot the Georgia House of Representatives; was several times a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Georgia, and in the Democratic State convention of 1883 he came within one vote of a nomination for Governor, when the nomination was equivalent to an election; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, in November, 1894, for the term beginning March 4, 1895. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 169,809.)

Counties.—Burke, Bulloch, Bryan, Chatham, Emanuel, Effingham, Liberty, McIntosh, Screvan and Tatnall (10 counties).

Rufus E. Lester, of Savannah, was born in Burke county, Ga., December 12, 1837; graduated at Mercer University, Georgia, 1857; admitted to the bar in Savannah and commenced to practice law in 1859; entered the military service of the Confederate States in 1861; remained in the service till the end of the war; resumed the practice of law at the close of the war; was State Senator from the First senatorial district of Georgia 1870–1879; was President of the Senate during the last three years of service; was Mayor of Savannah from January, 1883, to January, 1889; was elected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,328 votes, against 5,415 votes for Brown, Populist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 180,300.)

Counties.—Baker, Barrien, Calhoun, Clay, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Miller, Mitchell, Quitman, Randolph, Terrell, Thomas and Worth (13 counties).

Benjamin Edward Russell, of Bainbridge, was born at Monticello, Fla., October 5, 1849; came to Georgia when a child, and to Decatur county in 1854; educated in the common schools; entered the Confederate army

as a drummer boy in the First Georgia Regiment; upon the disbanding of this regiment he immediately enlisted in the Eighth Florida Regiment, continuing with it the last three years of the war, with the rank of first lieutenant; was captured at the battle of Sailors' Creek, Virginia, April 6, 1865, and imprisoned at Johnson's Island, Ohio, until all of the Confederate armies had surrendered; returning home, entered the printing business, and has been 21 years editor of the Bainbridge Democrat; in 1877 was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention; delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1880; Mayor of Bainbridge in 1881–82; Representative in the Legislature 1882–83; Postmaster at Bainbridge from 1885 to 1890, besides holding other positions of honor and trust; was elected to the Fifty third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 8,703 votes, against 5,080 votes for William E. Smith, Populist.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 153,658.)

Counties.—Crawford, Dooley, Houston, Lee, Macon, Pulaski, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Twiggs, Taylor, Webster and Wilcox (13 counties).

Charles Frederick Crisp, of Americus, was born on the 29th of January, 1845, in Sheffield, England, where his parents had gone on a visit; was brought by them to this country the year of his birth; received a common school education in Savannah and Macon, Ga; entered the Confederate army in May, 1861; was a lieutenant in Company K, Tenth Virginia Infantry, and served with that regiment until May 12, 1864, when he became a prisoner of war; upon his release from Fort Delaware, in June, 1865, he joined his parents at Ellaville, Schley county, Ga.; read law in Americus, and was admitted to the bar there in 1866; began the practice of law in Ellaville, Ga., in 1872; was appointed Solicitor-General of the Southwestern Judicial Circuit, and was reappointed in 1873 for a term of four years; located in Americus in 1873; in June, 1877, was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of the same circuit; in 1878 was elected by the General Assembly to the same office; in 1880 was re-elected judge for a term of four years; resigned that office in September, 1882, to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress; was Permanent President of the Democratic convention which assembled in Atlanta in April, 1883, to nominate a candidate for Governor; was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, as a Democrat, receiving 8,503 votes, against 2,568 votes for George B. White, Populist; was elected Speaker of the House in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 166,121.)

Counties.—Carroll, Chattahoochee, Coweta, Harris, Heard, Marion, Meriwether, Muscogee, Talbot and Troup (10 counties).

Charles L. Moses, of Turin, was born in Coweta county, Ga, May 2, 1856; attended the country schools of his native county and graduated at Mercer University in the class of 1876; became a farmer and teacher; was for several years principal of the Newnan Male Seminary; since 1886 has devoted his time exclusively to agricultural interests and is a member of the Farmers' Alliance; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 10,291 votes, against 7,684 votes for Thornton, Populist.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 165 638.)

Counties.—Campbell, Clayton, Dekalb, Douglas, Fulton, Newton, Rockdale and Walton (8 counties).

Leonidas F. Livingston, of Kings, was born in Newton county, Ga., April 3, 1832; is of Scotch-Irish descent; was educated in the common schools of the county; is a farmer by occupation and has always lived on his farm; was a private soldier in the Confederate army from August, 1861, to May, 1865; was for two terms a member of the House of Representatives and one term a member of the State Senate; was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in both the house and Senate; was Vice-president of the Georgia State Agricultural Society for 11 years and president of the same for four years; was president of the Georgia State Alliance for three years, but resigned when elected to Congress; has been prominent in all political struggles in his State for many years; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 7,393 votes, against 5,042 votes for Robert Todd, Populist.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 165,942.)

Counties — Baldwin, Bibb, Butts, Fayette, Henry, Jones, Monroe, Pike, Spalding and Upson (10 counties).

Charles L. Bartlett, of Macon, was born at Monticello, Jasper county, Ga., on January 31, 1853; removed from Monticello to Macon, Ga., in 1875, and resided in Macon since then; was educated in the schools at Monticello, the University of Georgia and the University of Virginia; graduated at the University of Georgia in August, 1870; studied law at the University of Virginia and was admitted to the bar in August, 1872, was appointed Solicitor-General (prosecuting attorney) for the Macon Judicial Court January 31, 1877, and served in that capacity until January 31, 1881; was elected to the House of Representatives of Georgia in 1882 and 1883, and again in 1884 and 1885, and to the State Senate in 1889, from the Twenty-second senatorial district; was elected Judge of the Superior Court of the Macon Circuit January 1, 1893 and resigned that office May 1, 1894; was nominated by the Democrats as a candidate for Congress and was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 11,608 votes, against 6,045 votes for W. S. Whitaker, Populist.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 179,259.)

Counties.—Barton, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cobb, Dale, Floyd, Gordon Haralson, Murray, Paulding, Polk, Walker and Whitfield (13 counties).

John W. Maddox, of Rome, was born on June 3, 1848, in Chattooga county, Ga.; received a common-school education; enlisted in the service of the Confederate States at the age of 15 and served as private until the end of the war between the States; read law in Summerville, Ga.; was admitted to the bar at the September term, 1877, and practiced law there until 1886; was elected County Commissioner in January, 1878; was elected to the State Legislature in October, 1880, and re-elected in 1882; was elected to represent the Forty-second senatorial district in 1884; was elected Judge of the Superior Court, Rome Circuit, in November, 1886 and re-elected in November, 1890; resigned that office September 1, 1892, to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress; was elected to the Fifty-third and reelected to the Fifty-fourth Congresses as a Democrat, receiving 10,145 votes, against 8,583 votes for William H. Felton, Populist.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 170,801.)

Counties.—Clark, Elbert, Franklin, Greene, Hart, Jasper, Madison, Morgan, Oglethorpe, Oconee, Putnam and Wilkes (12 counties).

Thomas G. Lawson, of Eatonton, was born in Putnam county, Ga., a little over fifty years ago; was educated in the common schools and at Mercer University; was elected to the Legislature in 1861 and re-elected in 1863 and 1865; was a Member of the Constitutional Convention in 1877; was elected by the General Assembly in 1878 Judge of the Superior Court of the Ocmulgee Circuit and re-elected without opposition in 1882; in 1886 retired from the bench to his farm; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 10,586 votes, against 7,433 votes for Carter, Populist.

NINTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 172,061.)

Counties.—Banks, Cherokee, Dawson, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Lumpkin, Milton, Pickens, Rabun, Towns, Union and White (17 counties).

Farish Carter Tate, of Jasper, was born at Jasper, Pickens county, Ga., where he now resides, November 20, 1856. He received his education in the common schools and in the North Georgia Agricultural College, at Dahlonega, Ga.; read law with ex-Congressman H. P. Bell; was admitted to the bar in 1880, and has practiced law since; was a member of the General Assembly of Georgia for six years, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887; was Chairman of the Railroad Committee of 1884–85 and of the Special Judiciary Committee of 1886–87, and was a member of the special committee to redistrict the State in 1882; served as a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia from the Ninth Congressional district in 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887, and was elected a member of that committee from the State at large by the Democratic convention of 1890, but resigned this position in March, 1892, to run for Congress; was a member of the State Democratic Convention in 1888 and voted to indorse President Cleveland's tariff message, and to instruct the Georgia delegation for Cleveland; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,551 votes, against 10,546 votes for J. A. Twitty, Populist.

TENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 160,758.)

Counties.—Columbia, Glascock, Jefferson, Hancock, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington and Wilkinson (11 counties).

James C. C. Black, of Augusta, was born at Stamping Ground, Scott county, Ky., May 9, 1842; was a private soldier in Company A, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, Confederate army; after the war read law in the office of Frank H. Miller, Esq., at Augusta, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in April, 1866; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 10,193 votes, against 8,637 votes for Thomas E. Watson, Populist.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 155,948.)

Counties.—Appling, Brooks, Camden, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Echols, Dodge, Glynn, Irwin, Johnson, Laurens, Lowndes, Montgomery, Pierce, Telfair, Ware and Wayne (13 counties).

Henry G. Turner, of Quitman, was born in Franklin county, N. C., March 20, 1839; left the University of Virginia in 1857 on account of his father's death; removed to Georgia in 1858 and engaged in teaching; served in the Confederate army as a private and as a captain; was admitted to the bar in 1865; was Presidential Elector in 1872; was three times a member of the General Assembly of Georgia; was elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 8,163 votes, against 5,139 votes for Johnson, Populist.

IDAHO.

SENATORS.

George L. Shoup, of Salmon City, was born at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pa., June 15, 1836; was educated in the public schools of Freeport and Slate Lick; moved with his father to Illinois in June, 1852; was engaged in farming and stock raising near Galesburg until 1858; removed to Colorado in 1859; was engaged in mining and mercantile business until 1861; in September, 1861, enlisted in Captain Backus's independent company of scouts, and was soon thereafter commissioned second lieutenant; during the autumn and winter of 1861 was engaged in scouting along the base of the Rocky Mountains; was ordered to Fort Union, N. Mex., in the early part of 1862; was kept on scouting duty on the Canadian, Pecos and Red rivers until the spring of 1863, and during this time was promoted to a first lieutenancy; was then ordered to the Arkansas river; had been assigned in 1862 to the Second Regiment Colorado Volunteer Infantry, but was retained on duty in the cavalry service; was assigned to the First Colorado Regiment of Cavalry in May, 1863; in 1864 was elected to the Constitutional Convention to prepare a Constitution for the proposed State of Colorado, and obtained leave of absence for thirty days to serve as a member of said convention; after performing this service he returned to active duty in the army; was commissioned Colonel of the Third Colorado Cavalry in September, 1864, and was mustered out in Denver with the regiment at the expiration of term of service; engaged in the mercantile business in Virginia City, Mont., in 1866, and during the same year established a business at Salmon City, Idaho; since 1866 has been engaged in mining, stock raising, mercantile and other business in Idaho; was a member of the Territorial legislature during the eighth and tenth sessions; was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1880; was a member of the Republican national committee from 1880 to 1884; was United States Commissioner for Idaho at the World's Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans, La., in 1884–85; was again placed on the Republican National Committee in 1888, and re-elected in 1892; was appointed Governor of Idaho Territory in March, 1889, which position he held until elected Governor of the State of Idaho, October 1, 1890;

was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, December 18, 1890, and took his seat December 29, 1890; was re-elected in 1895. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

Fred T. Dubois, of Blackfoot, was born in Crawford county, Ill., May 29, 1851; received a public school and collegiate education, graduating from Yale College in the class of 1872; was Secretary of the Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners of Illinois in 1875–76; went to Idaho Territory and engaged in business in 1880; was United States marshal of Idaho from August 25, 1882, till September 1, 1886; was elected to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses as a Republican Delegate, being the last Delegate from the Territory, having secured the admission of the Territory to the Union on July 3, 1890; was chairman of the first delegation from the new State to the Republican National Convention held at Minneapolis, Minn., in June, 1892; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, December 18, 1890, and took his seat March 4, 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

REPRESENTATIVE.

AT LARGE.

(Population, 84,385.)

Edgar Wilson, of Boise City, was born in Armstrong county, Pa., February 25, 1861; attended Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, for three years, and graduated in the law department of that institution in the class of 1884; went to Idaho the same year and located at Boise City, forming a law partnership with Fremont Wood, which still continues; was elected City Attorney of Boise City in 1887, and District Attorney in 1888; served as member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the State Constitution in 1890, and was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, having charge of the campaign in 1892; was nominated by acclamation by the Republican convention which met in Boise City, August 8, 1894, and elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress at the November election, receiving 10,383 votes, against 7,547 votes for James Gunn, Populist, 5,834 votes for James M. Ballentine, Democrat, and 173 votes for Boone, Prohibitionist.

ILLINOIS.

SENATORS.

Shelby M. Cullom, of Springfield, was born in Wayne county, Ky., November 22, 1829; his father removed to Tazewell county, Ill., the following year. He received an academic and university education; went to Springfield in the fall of 1853 to study law and has since resided there; immediately upon receiving license to practice was elected City Attorney; continued to practice law until he took his seat in the House of Representatives in 1865; was a Presidential Elector in 1856 on the Fillmore ticket; was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature in 1856, 1860, 1872, and 1874, and was elected Speaker in 1861 and in 1873; was elected a Representative from Illinois in the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and

Forty-first Congresses, serving from December 4, 1865, to March 3, 1871; was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, being chairman of the Illinois delegation, and placed General Grant in nomination; was a delegate to the national Republican Convention in 1884 and chairman of the Illinois delegation; was elected Governor of Illinois in 1876 and succeeded himself in 1880, serving from January 8, 1877, until February 5, 1883, when he resigned, having been elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed David Davis, Independent Democrat. He took his seat December 4, 1883, and was re-elected in 1888 and again in 1894. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

John McAuley Palmer, of Springfield, was born in Scott county, Ky., September 13, 1817; removed with his father to Madison county, Ill., in 1831; attended the common schools in Kentucky and Illinois, and entered Alton (now Shurtleff) College in 1835, where he remained a year, paying his expenses, which were very small, by his labor; in 1838 taught school and studied law; in December, 1839, was admitted to the bar; in 1843 was elected Probate Judge of Macoupin county; in 1847 was elected a member of the convention to amend the State Constitution; in 1848 was re-elected Probate Judge, and in November of the same year was elected County Judge, an office created by the new constitution, which office he held until 1852, when he was elected to the State Senate to fill a vacancy; was elected again in November, 1854, as an independent anti-Nebraska candidate, and at the session of the legislature which convened in January, 1855, nominated and voted for Lyman Trumbull for Senator, who was elected in 1856; having declined to act with the Republican party, he resigned his seat in the Senate; was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and was made its president; was a delegate to the Convention in 1856 in Philadelphia which nominated John C. Fremont; in 1859 was a candidate for Congress; in 1860 was one of the electors at large on the Republican ticket and was elected; in 1861 was a member of the peace conference at Washington; on the 9th of May, 1861, was elected Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment of Illinois Infantry; was promoted to Brigadier-General of volunteers in November, 1861; in March and April, 1862, commanded a division under General Pope in the operations against New Madrid and Island No. 10, and later took part in the operations against Corinth; took part in the battle of Murfreesboro in December, 1862, and January, 1863, and was promoted to Major-General of volunteers; took part in the operations against the Confederate army commanded by General Bragg on its retreat via Tullahoma to Chattanooga; commanded a division in the battle of Chickamauga; was promoted to the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps in October, 1863; took part in the operations around Chattanooga, including the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in November, 1863; in 1864 commanded the Fourteenth Corps in the Atlanta campaign, and was relieved at his own request August 4, 1864; commanded the Military Department of Kentucky from February, 1865, to May 1, 1866; resignation accepted September 1, 1866; removed to Springfield in 1867; was elected Governor of Illinois in 1868; was one of the Democratic visitors to Louisiana after the Presidential election in 1876, was nominated as a candidate for United States Senator by the Democratic members of the Legislature in January, 1877, and was afterwards

twice nominated for the same office and defeated; was delegate at large to the National Democratic Convention in 1884; in 1888 was nominated by the Democratic State Convention a candidate for Governor, and was defeated; in 1890 was nominated for Senator by the Democrats of the State; carried the State by 30,000 plurality; 101 Democratic members of the Legislature were elected, who voted for him 153 ballots; on the one hundred and fifty-fourth ballot the Independents united with the Democrats, and he was elected United States Senator. His term will expire March 3, 1897.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, ——.)

County.—Part of Cook, embracing the Third, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth wards, and part of the Fourth ward of the city of Chicago, and the townships of Bloom, Bremen, Calumet, Orland, Rich, Thornton and Worth.

J. Frank Aldrich, of Chicago, was born at Two Rivers, Manitowoc county, Wis., April 6, 1853; removed to Chicago in April, 1861; attended public schools and Chicago University, and graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1877, with degree of civil engineer; engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil, and subsequently in the gas business; has been a member of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, and was President of that body during the reform period in 1887; was also a member of the County Board of Education and chairman of the committee of citizens of Chicago appointed from the various clubs and commercial organizations to inaugurate and further the drainage act; served as commissioner of public works of Chicago from May 1, 1891, to January 1, 1893; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 33,902 votes, against 12,854 votes for Max Dembufsky, Democrat, 5,996 votes for Howard S. Taylor, Populist, 667 votes for William H. Craig, Prohibitionist, and 269 votes for Winfield S. McComas, A. P. A.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, ——.)

County.—Part of Cook; the Tenth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth wards of the city of Chicago, and the towns of Cicero, Elk Grove, Hanover, Lamont, Leyden, Lyons, Maine, Norwood Park, Palos, Proviso, Riverside and Schaumburg.

William Lorimer, of Chicago, was born in Manchester, England, April 27, 1861, and is of Scotch parentage; came to this country with his parents when 5 years old and settled in Detroit, Mich., in 1866; subsequently the family removed to Bay City, Mich., thence to Ohio, where they lived on a farm for a short time, and finally settled in Chicago in 1870; he attended a private school in Chicago; his father having died, he was left at the age of 12 years to his own resources; was first an apprentice in the business of sign painting and later worked for the Wilson Packing Company, for Armour & Co., and for a street railroad company; in the spring of 1886 he engaged in the real-estate business, and later became a member of the firm of Murphy & Lorimer, which still exists, and is now also engaged in the building and brick manufacturing business; was superintendent of the main water extension of the city of Chicago under Mayor Roche and superintendent of the water department under Mayor Washburn; in 1892 was the nominee of the Republi-

can party for clerk of the Superior Court, but was defeated; has always been active in politics and is one of the leaders of the Republican party; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,194 votes, against 16,852 votes for John J. Hanahan, Democrat, and 8,484 votes for John Z. White, Populist.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, ——.)

County.—Part of Cook; that part of the Fourth Ward west of the center line of Wentworth avenue and all of the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards of the city of Chicago.

Lawrence Edward McGann, of Chicago, was born February 2, 1852, in Ireland; his father died in 1854; emigrated to the United States with his mother in 1855, and settled in Milford, Mass., where he attended the public schools; removed to Chicago in 1865 and there worked at the boot and shoe trade until 1879; was employed as clerk in the service of the city until 1885; was appointed Superintendent of Streets January 1, 1885, and resigned May, 1891; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,356 votes, against 15,325 votes for Hugh R. Belknap, Republican, and 3,945 votes for John R. Clarke, Populist.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, ——.)

County.—Part of Cook; the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth and Nineteenth wards of the city of Chicago.

Charles W. Woodman, of Chicago, was born in Aalborg, Denmark, March 11, 1844; received his early education in the schools of his native country; followed the sea from 1860 to 1863; arrived in Philadelphia in 1863 and enlisted in the Gulf Squadron of the United States Navy; in 1865 went to Chicago and entered the law office of James L. High; read law and graduated from the Law Department of Chicago University in 1871; was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of the lower courts in 1877; in 1881 was appointed Justice of the Peace by the judges of Cook county; in 1883 was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 14,017 votes, against 10,638 votes for Frank Lawler, Independent Democrat, 8,801 votes for T. E. Ryan, Democrat, 2,812 votes for Patrick J. Minster, Populist, and 395 votes for J. Simington, Prohibitionist.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, ——.)

County.—Part of Cook; the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards of the city of Chicago.

George E. White, of Chicago, was born in Massachusetts in 1848; after graduating from college at the age of 16 he enlisted as a private soldier in the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, in which he served under General Grant, in the Army of the Potomac, from the battle of the Wilderness until the surrender of General Lee; after the close of the war he entered a commercial college at Worcester, Mass.; in 1867 he removed to Chicago a poor young man seeking employment, which he found in a lumber yard at $50 a month; a year later he engaged in the lumber busi-

MARYLAND

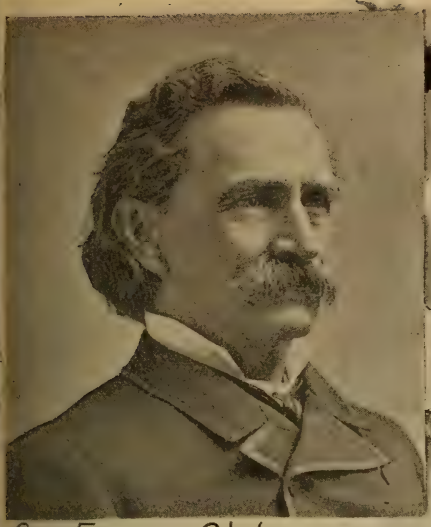
SEN. CHARLES H. GIBSON

SEN. ARTHUR P. GORMAN

SEN. GEORGE F. HOAR

MASSACHUSETTS

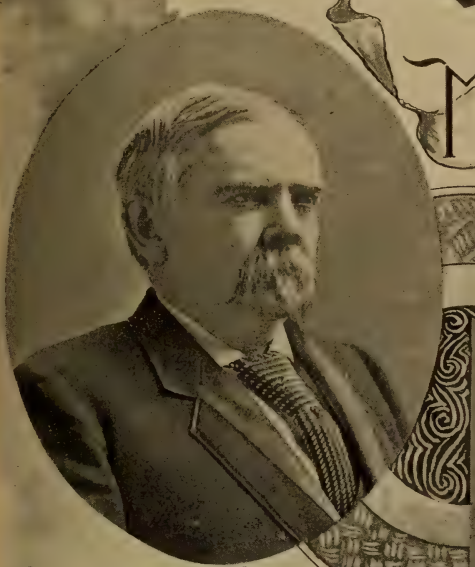
SEN. HENRY C. LODGE



SEN. EDWARD C. WALTHALL

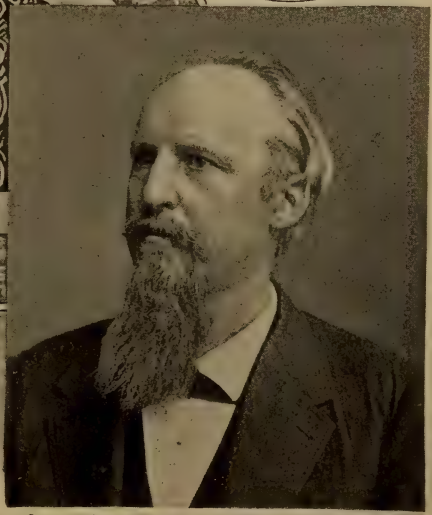
SEN. JAMES Z. GEORGE

MISSISSIPPI



SEN. GEORGE G. VEST

MISSOURI



SEN. FRANCIS M. COCKRELL

MONTANA

SEN. LEE MANTLE

SEN. THOMAS C. CARTER

NEBRASKA

SEN. JOHN M. THURSTON

SEN. WILLIAM V. ALLEN

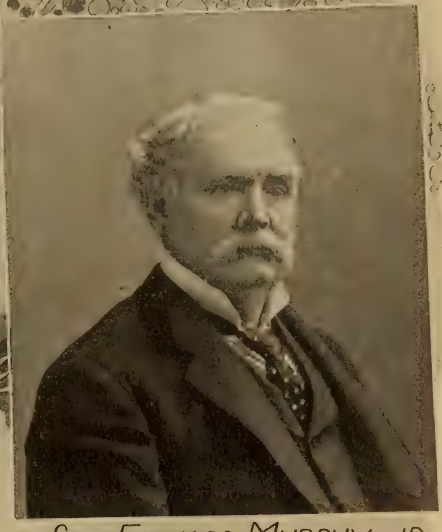
NEW JERSEY

SEN. WILLIAM J. SEWELL

SEN. JAMES SMITH, JR.

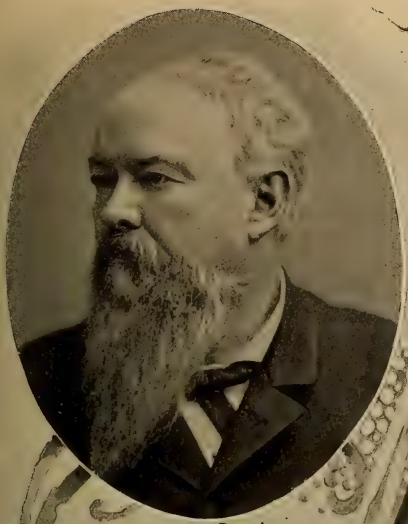
SEN. DAVID B. HILL

NEW YORK

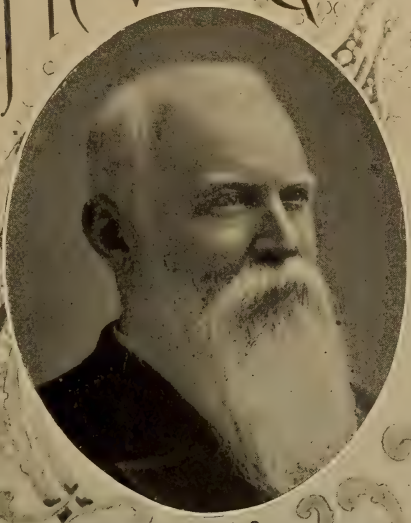


SEN. EDWARD MURPHY, JR.

Nevada



SEN. JOHN P. JONES



SEN. WILLIAM M. STEWART

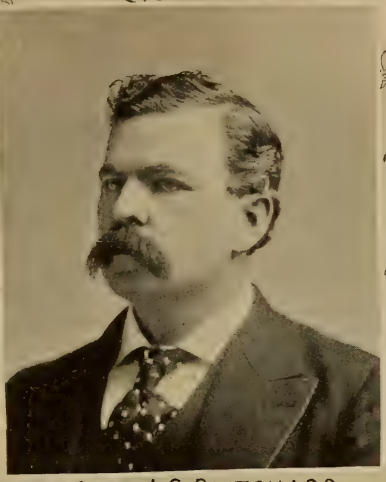
New Hampshire

SEN. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER

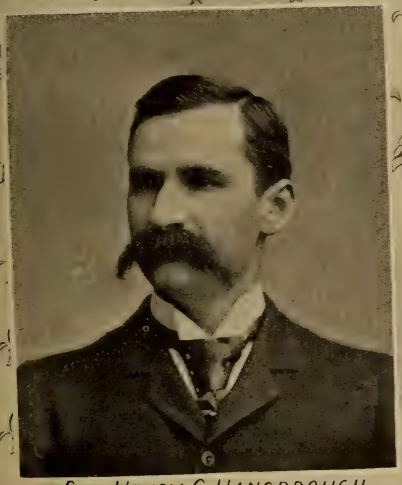
SEN. JACOB H. GALLINGER

North Carolina

SEN. MARION BUTLER



SEN. J. C. PRITCHARD



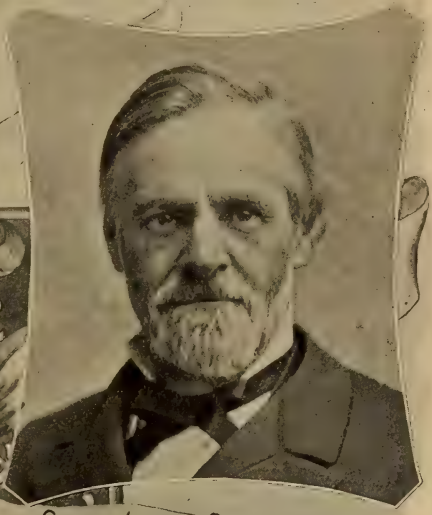
SEN. HENRY C. HANSBROUGH

North Dakota

SEN. WILLIAM N. ROACH

OHIO

SEN. CALVIN S. BRICE



SEN. JOHN SHERMAN

SEN. GEO. N. McBRIDE

OREGON

SEN. JOHN H. MITCHELL

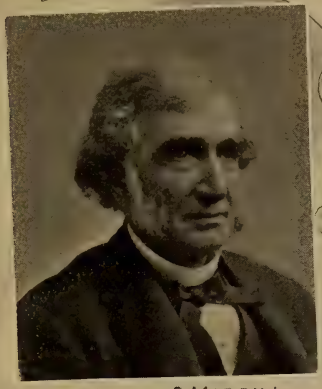
PENNSYLVANIA

SEN. J. DONALD CAMERON

SEN. MATTHEW S. QUAY

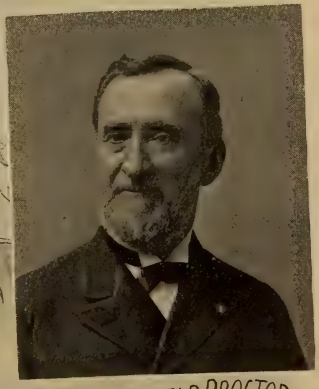
RHODE ISLAND

SEN. NELSON W. ALDRICH



SEN. JUSTIN S. MORRILL

VERMONT



SEN. REDFIELD PROCTOR

ness on his own account, which he has since pursued with much success; he is head of the extensive hard-wood lumber firm of George E. White & Co., and is a director in State and National banks; has served as Alderman of Chicago and as State Senator, and has exercised a large influence in Republican politics in his State; in 1884 was nominated for Congress by the Republican convention of his district, but, although the district was safely Republican, declined the nomination; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,732 votes, against 14,875 votes for Edward T. Noonan, Democrat, 4,143 votes for Charles G. Dixon, Populist, and 153 votes scattering.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, ———.)

County.—Part of Cook: the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, that part of the Twenty-fifth ward south of the center line of Diversey street and west of the center line of Halstead street, and that part of the Twenty-sixth ward south of the center line of Belmont avenue, of the city of Chicago.

Edward Deane Cooke, of Chicago, was born at Cascade, Dubuque county, Iowa, October 17, 1849; was educated in the common schools, the Cascade Academy and the High School of Dubuque; studied law with Cooley & Eighmey, at Dubuque, and at the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., receiving the degree of bachelor of laws; was admitted to the bar in 1873 at Washington, Dubuque and Chicago; has practiced law in Chicago since 1873 continuously, and since 1876 with his present partner, Major Henry D. Beam; was elected a Representative in the Illinois legislature in 1882 as a Republican, and was a member of the Judiciary Committee and Committee on Banks and Banking and Chairman of the Committee on Elections; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress from what is known as the "North Side District," in the city of Chicago, receiving 17,602 votes, against 15,433 votes for Julius Goldzier, Democrat, and 4,159 votes for Louis W. Rogers, Populist.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, — ——.)

Counties.—Part of Cook: the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Twenty-seventh wards and part of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards of the city of Chicago, and the towns of Barrington, Evanston, New Trier, Niles, Northfield, Palatine and Wheeling, of Cook county, and all of the county of Lake.

George Edmund Foss, of Chicago, was born at Berkshire, Franklin county, Vt., July 2, 1863; graduated from Harvard College in 1885; attended the Columbia Law School and School of Political Science in New York city, and graduated from the Union College of Law of Chicago in 1889, receiving the degree of LL. B.; admitted to the bar the same year and began the practice of law in Chicago; never held any political office until elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 25,546 votes, against 11,370 votes for Philip Jackson, Democrat, and 6,109 votes for Henry D. Lloyd, Populist.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 173,922.)

Counties.—Dekalb, Dupage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall and McHenry (6 counties).

Albert J. Hopkins, of Aurora, was born in Dekalb county, Ill, August 15, 1846; graduated at Hillsdale (Mich.) College in June, 1870; studied law and commenced practice in Aurora, Ill.; was State's Attorney of Kane county from 1872 to 1876; was a member of the Republican State Central Commit-

tee from 1878 to 1880; was Presidential Elector on the Blaine and Logan ticket, 1884; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, as a Republican, receiving 22,631 votes, against 9,104 votes for Louis Steward, Democrat, 1,517 votes for Sindlinger, Prohibitionist, and 1,016 votes for Bowen, Populist.

NINTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 181,797.)

Counties.—Boone, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson and Winnebago (7 counties).

Robert Roberts Hitt, of Mount Morris, was born at Urbana, Ohio, January 16, 1834; removed to Ogle county, Ill., in 1837; was educated at Rock River Seminary (now Mount Morris College) and at De Pauw University; was First Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires ad interim at Paris from December, 1874, until March, 1881; was Assistant Secretary of State in 1881; was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress November 7, 1882, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. R. M. A. Hawk; was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 24,177 votes, against 11,301 votes for David F. Thompson, Democrat, 1,311 votes for James Lamont, Prohibitionist, and 1,028 votes for S. H. Zimmerman, Populist.

TENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 173,388.)

Counties.—Henry, Knox, Mercer, Rock Island, Stark and Whiteside (6 counties).

George W. Prince, of Galesburg, was born March 4, 1854, in Tazewell county, Ill.; attended the public schools and graduated from Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., in 1878; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880; was elected City Attorney of Galesburg in 1881; was chairman of the Republican county central committee of Knox County in 1884; was elected a member of the lower house of the general assembly of Illinois in 1888; was re-elected in 1890; was the candidate for attorney-general of Illinois on the Republican ticket in 1892; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican at a special election held April 2, 1895, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Philip Sidney Post, receiving 21,829 votes, against 8,392 votes for Fred K. Bastiam, Democrat, and 2,877 votes for E. K. Kempster, Populist.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 175,696).

Counties.—Bureau, Lasalle, Livingston and Woodford (4 counties).

Walter Reeves, of Streator, was born September 25, 1848; near Brownsville, Pa.; removed to Illinois in 1856; lived on a farm; became a teacher and a lawyer; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,372 votes, against 14,390 votes for Judge Robert R. Gibons, Democrat, 2,216 votes for William M. Hirschy, Populist, and 1,077 votes for Marion Gallupp, Prohibitionist.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 175,811.)

Counties.—Iroquois, Kankakee, Vermillion and Will (4 counties).

Joseph G. Cannon, of Danville, was born at Guilford, N. C.. May 7, 1836; is a lawyer; was State's Attorney in Illinois, March, 1861, to December, 1868; was elected to the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,122 votes, against 11,925 votes for Thomas F. Donovan, Democrat, 1,575 votes for Samuel Levitt, Populist, and 938 votes for E. T. Hays, Prohibitionist.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 184,027.)

Counties.—Champaign, Dewitt, Douglas, Ford, McLean and Piatt (6 counties).

Vespasian Warner, of Clinton, was born at Mount Pleasant, now Farmer City, Dewitt County, Ill., April 23, 1842; removed with his parents in 1843 to Clinton, Ill., which has since been his home; attended common and select schools in Clinton and Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill.; was studying law at Clinton, in the office of Hon. Lawrence Weldon, now one of the judges of the United States Court of Claims, when, on June 13, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company E, Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; remained an enlisted man and carried a musket in that company until February 5, 1862, when he was commissioned a second lieutenant; remained in the service until July 13, 1866, when he was mustered out, then being a captain and brevet major; served in the Army of the Tennessee, receiving a gunshot wound at Shiloh, until the evacuation of Atlanta, when, being disabled, he was ordered North, and from there, early in 1865, he was ordered on the Plains, where a campaign was being conducted against hostile Indians, where he served until mustered out; immediately on leaving the service he entered the Law Department of Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1868; he then returned to Clinton and commenced the practice of law, forming a partnership with Hon. C. H. Moore, which still continues; was Colonel and Judge-advocate-general of Illinois through the administrations of Governors Hamilton, Oglesby and Fifer; was elected a Republican Presidential Elector in 1888; was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress receiving 20,896 votes, against 12,725 votes for A. J. Barr, Democrat, 1,333 votes for Wilfred N. Kellogg, Prohibitionist, and 1,177 votes for Nathan M. Barnett, Populist.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 177,494.)

Counties.—Fulton, Marshall, Mason, Peoria, Putnam and Tazewell (6 counties).

Joseph V. Graff, of Pekin, Tazewell county, was born at Terre Haute, Ind., July 1, 1854; graduated at the Terre Haute High School at the age of 16 years; also attended Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., one year, but never completed a collegiate course; studied law and was admitted to the bar while living at Delavan, Ill., in 1879; was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis in 1892; has never before

held a public office, except President of the Board of Education, which position he held at the time of his election to the Fifty-fourth Congress, but has engaged in the practice of the law ever since his admission to the bar; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,579 votes, against 17,224 votes for George O. Barnes, Democrat, 803 votes for David McCulloch, Prohibitionist, 1,375 votes for William L. Heberling, Populist, and 238 votes for William G. Eggleston, Single Taxer.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 180,383.)

Counties.— Adams, Brown, Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, Schuyler and Warren (7 counties).

Benjamin F. Marsh, of Warsaw, Hancock county, was born in Wythe Township, in said county, and reared on his father's farm; was educated in private schools until 14 years old, when he was sent to Jubilee College and entered upon a classical course, pursuing the same for four years, lacking one year of graduation; entered the law office of his brother, Judge J. W. Marsh, at Warsaw, and was admitted to the bar in 1860; same year was a candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of State's Attorney in the district then composed of Hancock and Adams counties; the district being Democratic, he was defeated by the late Calvin A. Warren, one of the best lawyers in western Illinois; under Mr. Lincoln's first call for volunteers, in 1861, he enrolled a company of cavalry and went to Springfield and tendered the same for and during the war of the rebellion to Governor Yates, but as cavalry was not included in the call, the company was not then accepted; on his way home he enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, then at Quincy, and served in said regiment in northern Missouri until, on the 4th day of July, 1861, while at Monroe Station, he received a telegram from Governor Yates accepting his cavalry company; immediately going home, he in a few days recruited a company of cavalry, was commissioned captain, and assigned to the Second Regiment Illinois Cavalry; he was finally commissioned colonel of this regiment and served continuously until January, 1866, having campaigned in every seceding State except Virginia and the two Carolinas; he received four gunshot wounds and carries in his body rebel lead; returning to Warsaw, he resumed the practice of law until 1877; in 1869 he was the Republican candidate for the constitutional convention; in 1876 he was elected as a Republican to the Forty-fifth Congress from the then Tenth district and was re-elected to the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses; in 1882 he was again a candidate for Congress, but was defeated; returning home in 1883, at the expiration of his term in Congress, he engaged in general farming and stock raising, and is still so engaged; in the spring of 1889 he was appointed by Governor Oglesby Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, and held the same four years; he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888; in 1892 he was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-third Congress, and was re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, receiving 20,550 votes, against 19,115 votes for Plantz, Democrat, 1,539 votes for Greer, Populist, and 1,285 votes for Woods, Prohibitionist.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 176,536.)

Counties.—Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Morgan, Pike and Scott (8 counties).

Finis Ewing Downing, of Virginia, was born in Virginia, Cass county, Ill., August 24, 1846; was raised on a farm; received his education in the public and private schools of his native town; from 1865 to 1880 was engaged in mercantile pursuits; in 1880 was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cass county, Ill., and served for three terms; read law with Hon. A. A. Leeper, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1887; engaged in the newspaper business in August, 1891, and has since published the Virginia *Enquirer;* was elected Secretary of the Senate in 1893 for the Thirty-eighth General Assembly of Illinois; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,816 votes, against 17,776 votes for John I. Rinaker, Republican, 802 votes for M. M. Cooper, Prohibitionist, and 1,929 votes for Peter D. Stout, Populist.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 168,418.)

Counties.—Christian, Logan, Macon, Menard and Sangamon (5 counties).

James Austin Connolly, of Springfield, was born in Newark, N. J., March 8, 1843; went to Ohio with his parents in 1850; has an academic education; was Assistant Clerk of Ohio Senate 1858–59; was admitted to the bar in Ohio in 1861 and is a lawyer by profession; removed to Illinois in 1861; entered the United States Army in 1862 as a private in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, and was afterwards Captain, Major and brevet Lieutenant-colonel; served as a member of the Illinois House of Representatives in 1873, 1874 and 1875; was United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois from 1876 to 1885 and again from 1889 to 1893; was appointed and confirmed Solicitor of the Treasury in 1886, but declined to accept; ran for Congress in 1886, as a Republican, against W. M. Springer, Democrat, the district having 3,800 Democratic majority at the preceding election, and was defeated by less than 1,000; was nominated again in 1888, but declined to run; in 1894 he again ran against Mr. Springer, the district at the preceding election having 3,003 Democratic majority, and was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,441 votes, against 17,503 votes for Springer, Democrat, 1,317 votes for Smith, Prohibitionist, and 1,405 votes for Crawford, Labor.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 165,127).

Counties.—Bond, Fayette, Madison, Montgomery, Moultrie and Shelby (6 counties).

William F. L. Hadley, of Edwardsville, was born near Collinsville, Ill., June 15, 1847; was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools and McKendree College, Lebanon, from which he graduated in June, 1867; in the fall of 1870 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in 1871, and immediately afterward opened a law office in Edwardsville, where he has since practiced his profession with success; in 1874 he formed a law partnership with Judge W. H. Krome, which continued until 1890, when the latter was elected to the office of County Judge; in 1892 he formed a partnership with W. H. Burton, under the firm name of Hadley & Burton,

which still continues; in 1886 he was elected as a Republican to the State Senate, receiving one of the largest majorities ever received by a candidate for the office in his district; during the first session of his term as State Senator he served on the Judiciary, Mines and Mining, Revenue, Elections and Military Committees, and was Chairman of the Committees on Penal Reforms and Militia; during the second session he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and served as a member of other prominent committees; was nominated for a second term as Senator during his absence from the State, but was compelled to decline the honor on account of sickness in his family; he has always taken an active part in all matters tending to advance the interest of the Republican party; has been a delegate to the various conventions of his party, and was one of the four Delegates-at-Large from Illinois to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1888, which nominated Benjamin Harrison; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Frederick Remann, receiving 15,291 votes against 12,040 votes for Edward Lane, Democrat, 1,432 votes for J. F. Culp, Populist, and 772 votes for Cooper, Prohibitionist.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 178,763.)

Counties.—Clark, Coles, Crawford, Cumberland, Edgar, Effingham, Jasper, Lawrence and Richland (9 counties).

Benson Wood, of Effingham, was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1839; he received a common-school and academic education; at the age of 20 he went to Illinois, and for two years was principal of a village school in Lee county; was an Illinois soldier in the War of the Rebellion, attaining the rank of Captain of Infantry; is a graduate of the Law Department of the University of Chicago; married at the close of the war; has since been engaged in the practice of law; was a Delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1876 and 1888; has never held any office except Mayor of the city of Effingham and Representative in the General Assembly of Illinois; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress on the Republican ticket, receiving 20,128 votes, against 18,758 votes for George W. Fithian, Democrat, 2,077 votes for Harvey M. Brooks, Populist, and 734 votes for Henry B. Kepley, Prohibitionist.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

(Population, 166,590.)

Counties.—Clay, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Wabash, Wayne and White (10 counties).

Orlando Burrell, of Carmi, was born in Bradford county, Pa.; removed with his parents to White county, Ill., in 1834, and was raised on a farm near Carmi; received a common-school education; crossed the plains in 1850, driving an ox team from Carmi to Weavertown, Cal.; raised a company of cavalry in June, 1861, was elected Captain of it, and joined the First Regiment, Illinois Cavalry; was elected County Judge in 1873 and re-elected in 1877; was elected sheriff in 1886; his occupation has been farming and stock raising; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,431 votes, against 15,737 votes for J. R. Williams, Democrat, 2,783 votes for H. G. Jones, Populist, and 641 votes for W. C. Willey, Prohibitionist.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 183,111.)

Counties.—Clinton, Marion, Monroe, Randolph, Perry, St. Clair and Washington (7 counties).

Everett J. Murphy, of East St. Louis, was born in Nashville, Ill., July 24, 1852, and is a son of the late Judge W. P. Murphy; he removed with his father's family, in early youth, to Sparta, Ill.; where he was educated in the high schools of that place; at 14 years of age he started out to make a living for himself, clerking in the store of William Rosborough & Co.; was elected City Clerk of Sparta in 1877, but resigned in 1878 and removed to Chester to accept the appointment of Deputy Curcuit Clerk under George H. Tate, which position he held until the fall of 1882, when he was elected Sheriff of Randolph county as a Republican; in 1886 he was elected a Representative to the General Assembly of Illinois, and in 1889 was appointed Warden of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary by Governor Joseph W. Fifer, which position he held until March, 1892, when he removed to East St. Louis, where he now resides; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,958 votes, against 17,159 votes for John J. Higgins, Democrat, 2,764 votes for Henry C. McDill, Populist, and 623 votes for James H. Sawyer, Prohibitionist.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 159,186.)

Counties.—Alexander, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union and Williamson (9 counties).

George W. Smith, of Murphysboro, was born in Putnam county, Ohio, August 18, 1846; was raised on a farm in Wayne county, Ill., to which his father removed in 1850; learned the trade of blacksmithing; attended the common schools; graduated from the Literary Department of McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill., in 1868; read law in Fairfield, Ill., after which he entered the Law Department of the University at Bloomington, Ind., from which he graduated in 1870; was admitted to the practice of law by the Supreme Court of Illinois the same year, since which time he has resided in Murphysboro, in the active practice of his profession; in 1880 he was the Republican Elector for his Congressional District (then the Eighteenth) and cast the vote of the District for Garfield and Arthur; is married; was elected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,180 votes, against 10,585 votes for Francis M. Youngblood, Democrat, 2,509 votes for John J. Hall, Populist, and 409 votes for E. C. Allen, Prohibitionist.

INDIANA.

SENATORS.

Daniel Wolsey Voorhees, of Terre Haute, was born September 26, 1827, in Liberty Township, Butler county, Ohio, and in his early infancy was carried by his parents to their pioneer home in the Wabash Valley of Indiana; was graduated from the Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) University in 1849; studied law and commenced the practice of that profession in 1851; was appointed United States District Attorney for Indiana in 1858, and held

that office until he entered Congress in 1861; was elected to the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses; was defeated for the Forty-third Congress by reason of the nomination of Horace Greeley as the Democratic candidate for President; was appointed United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Oliver P. Morton, and took his seat November 12, 1877; was immediately assigned to the Committee on Finance as his leading committee, and has been a member of that committee to the present time; soon after entering the Senate he addressed that body in favor of free coinage of silver, and the preservation of the greenback currency as full legal-tender money; in this speech he laid down the principles on which as a direct issue the State of Indiana was carried by the Democratic party the following year (1878) by over 30,000 majority in the election of members of the Legislature; this Legislature returned him to the Senate by 23 majority on joint ballot over Benjamin Harrison; was re-elected in January, 1885, by a majority of 46 over Albert G. Porter, and was re-elected in January, 1891, by a majority of 69 on joint ballot over Alvin P. Hovey. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

David Turpie, of Indianapolis, studied law and was admitted to practice at Logansport, Ind., in 1849; was appointed by Governor Wright, whom he succeeded in the Senate, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1854, and was Judge of the Circuit Court in 1856, both of which offices he resigned; in 1853 and also in 1858 he was a member of the Legislature of Indiana; in 1863 was elected a Senator in Congress for the unexpired term of Jesse D. Bright, and immediately succeeding Joseph A. Wright, who served by appointment of the Governor; was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Indiana, and served as Speaker of that body in 1874-75; in 1878 was appointed one of the three Commissioners to revise the laws of Indiana, serving three years as such; in August, 1886, was appointed United States District Attorney for the State of Indiana, and served as such until March 3, 1887; was a Delegate at Large to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in June, 1888; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, February 2, 1887, and took his seat March 4, 1887; was re-elected in 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 186,263.)

Counties.— Gibson, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburg and Warrick (7 counties).

James A. Hemenway, of Boonville, was born March 8, 1860, at Boonville, Ind., and, with the exception of a few years, has continued to reside at Boonville; was educated in the common schools; commenced the practice of law in 1885; in 1886 and again in 1888 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Second Judicial Circuit of Indiana; in 1890 was selected as the member of the Republican State Committee from the First District; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,535 votes, against 18,245 votes for Arthur H. Taylor, Democrat, 3,820 votes for J. A. Boyce, Populist, and 333 votes for J. C. Pruitt, Prohibitionist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 161,387.)

Counties.—Crawford, Daviess, Dubois, Greene, Knox, Lawrence, Martin and Orange (8 counties).

Alexander Merrill Hardy, of Washington, was born at Simcoe, Norfolk county, Ontario, Canada, December 16, 1847; received a collegiate education and studied law; came to the United States in 1864, and after taking a commercial course at Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., went to Detroit, Mich., where he was engaged for several years in newspaper work; in 1869 went to New Orleans, where he was engaged in newspaper work until 1873, when he located in Natchez, Miss., where he conducted a Republican newspaper until 1877; was also Collector of the Port of Natchez under appointment of President Grant; in 1877 was a witness before the United States Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections engaged in investigating the political outrages in Mississippi; after testifying he resigned his position as Collector of the Port of Natchez, and was for a number of years a clerk in the Departments at Washington; in 1881 was assigned to duty as clerk to the superintendent of construction of the Government building at Paducah, Ky.; in 1884 located at Washington, Daviess county, Ind., where he has since resided engaged in the practice of law; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,624 votes, against 15,896 votes for John L. Bretz, Democrat, 3,063 votes for Elisha A. Riggins, Populist, and 472 votes for William J. Trout, Prohibitionist.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 170,209.)

Counties.—Clark, Floyd, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Scott and Washington (8 counties).

Robert J. Tracewell, of Corydon, was born in Warren county, Va., May 7, 1852, and removed with his parents to Harrison county, Ind., in 1854, where he has since resided; received a collegiate education, graduating from Hanover College, Indiana, in 1874; at once entered his father's law office at Corydon, and has since remained at Corydon in the practice of the law; never before held any office; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,709 votes, against 19,153 votes for Strother M. Stockslager, Democrat, 1,111 votes for Frank Garriatt, Populist, and 250 votes for Pfrimer, Prohibitionist.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 142,314.)

Counties.—Dearborn, Decatur, Franklin, Ohio, Ripley, Rush, Shelby and Switzerland (8 counties).

James E. Watson, of Rushville, was born in Winchester, Randolph county, Ind., November 2, 1864, and is a son of Hon. E. L. Watson, one of the leading lawyers of eastern Indiana; graduated from the Winchester High School in 1881, entered De Pauw University the same year, and remained in that institution until the year 1885, when he returned home and took up the study of law in the office of Watson & Engle; was admitted to the bar in 1886, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession; is a member of the Knights of Pythias and has been Grand Chancellor of the order; was elected President of the State Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1892 and was re-elected in 1893; in politics he has always been an ardent Republican and has participated actively in many campaigns; in

1892 he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for Presidential Elector; in 1893 he removed to Rushville and formed a partnership in the practice of law with Hon. Gates Sexton; contested for the nomination for Secretary of State in 1894 and was second in a list of strong candidates before the convention; received the unsolicited nomination of his party for Congress against Hon. William S. Holman and made an active canvass of his district, speaking in every township and in seven places where a Republican speech had never been made before, but he did not utter a single word of abuse against his competitor or say anything to offend political opponents; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,905 votes, against 17,471 votes for William S. Holman, Democrat, 703 votes for Gregg, Populist, and 554 votes for Wright, Prohibitionist.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 148,925.)

Counties.—Bartholomew, Brown, Hendricks, Johnson, Monroe, Morgan, Owen and Putnam (8 counties).

Jesse Overstreet, of Franklin, was born in the town of his present residence December 14, 1859; received a common school and collegiate education, graduating from the Franklin High School in 1877, and from Franklin College, with the degree of A. B., in 1882; received from his alma mater the degree of A. M. in 1885; studied law under the direction of his father, G. M. Overstreet, and his partner, A. B. Hunter, and in 1886 was admitted to the bar and entered the law firm of Overstreet & Hunter, at Franklin; upon the death of Mr. Hunter, August, 1891, he became full partner with his father in the law firm of Overstreet & Overstreet; served as member of the Republican State Central Committee of Indiana in the campaign of 1892; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,340 votes, against 16,416 votes for G. W. Cooper, Democrat, 1,545 votes for L. Deturk, Populist, and 712 votes for L. F. Barker, Prohibitionist.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 139,359.)

Counties.—Delaware, Fayette, Henry, Randolph, Union and Wayne, (6 counties)l

Henry U. Johnson, of Richmond, was born at Cambridge City, Wayne county, Ind., October 28, 1850; received his education at Centreville Collegiate Institute and at Earlham College, located in Wayne county; is not a graduate; studied law and was admitted to practice at the Wayne county bar in February, 1872; was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Wayne county in 1876 and re-elected in 1878; was elected to the State Senate from Wayne county in 1886 and served in the legislative sessions of 1887 and 1889; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,724 votes, against 10,707 votes for Elliott, Democrat, 1,598 for Harris, Populist, and 987 votes for Lindsay, Prohibitionist.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 195,472.)

Counties.— Hancock, Madison and Marion (3 counties).

Charles L. Henry, of Anderson, was born July 1, 1849, in Green township, Hancock county, Ind.; his parents removed with him in his early youth to Pendleton, Ind.; was educated in the common schools and pur-

sued his studies through part of a collegiate course at Asbury (now De Pauw) University, at Greencastle, Ind.; studied law with Hon. Hervey Craven; graduated from the Law Department of the Indiana University, at Bloomington, in 1872. and immediately commenced the practice of law at Pendleton; removed to Anderson in 1875, where he has since resided; was elected to the State Senate in 1880 from the counties of Grant and Madison and served in the sessions of 1881 and 1883; is married; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 29,900 votes, against 25,557 votes for Bynum, Democrat, 697 votes for Blount, Prohibitionist, and 2,360 votes for East, Populist.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 183,641.)

Counties.— Clay, Fountain, Montgomery, Parke, Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo (7 counties).

George W. Faris, of Terre Haute, was born on a farm in Jasper county, Ind., June 9, 1854; his early life was spent on a farm in Pulaski county, Ind., where he worked until 18 years of age; in 1872 he entered Asbury University, and graduated with his class in 1877; his father having met with financial reverses, the son was obliged to make his own way at college, which he did by teaching school, keeping up with his college studies in the meantime, and spending part of each year with his class; read law, was admitted to the bar, and has since practiced his profession; in 1884 was the Republican nominee for the Circuit Judgeship, Hon. William Mack being his opponent, but was defeated by the slender majority of 270 votes; has been active in Republican politics, but never held any public office; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 23,238 votes, against 20,669 votes for E. V. Brookshire, Democrat, 3,675 votes for Ranken, Populist, and 856 votes for Jackson, Prohibitionist.

NINTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 182,344.)

Counties.—Benton, Boone, Clinton, Hamilton, Howard, Tippecanoe, Tipton and Warren (8 counties).

J. Frank Hanly, of Williamsport, was born in Champaign county, Ill., April 4, 1863; received a common school education; removed to Warren county, Ind., in 1879; taught in the public schools of the State from 1881 to 1889; studied law, and was admitted to the bar, April 6, 1889; was elected to the Indiana State Senate in November, 1890; elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 25,479 votes, against 20,237 votes for Alonzo G. Burkhart, fusion candidate of the Populist and Democratic parties, and 1,353 votes for Leander M. Christ, Prohibitionist.

TENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 156,749.)

Counties.— Carroll, Cass, Fulton, Jasper, Dake, Newton, Porter, Pulaski and White (9 counties).

Jethro A. Hatch, of Kentland, was born June 18, 1837, in Chenango county, N. Y.; when he was about 12 years of age his family went West, settling in Sugar Grove, Kane county, Ill.; he received a common school education, and afterwards attended Batavia (Ill.) Institute; graduated from Rush Medical College in February, 1860; commenced the practice of his profession in Kentland, Ind., July, 1860; was commissioned Assistant

Surgeon of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, December 11, 1862, and was afterwards promoted to Surgeon of the same regiment; was mustered out of service with regiment February 8, 1865, and returned to his home in Kentland, where has since resided; in 1872 and 1873 was a member of the Indiana House of Representatives; was the Republican candidate for State Senator in 1874, but was defeated; in 1888 was an alternate Delegate to the National Republican Convention; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,858 votes, against 16,923 votes for Valentine Zimmerman, Democrat, 997 votes for Hans C. Hanson, Prohibitionist, and 2,896 votes for Samuel Hathorn, Populist.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 187,720.)

Counties.—Adams, Blackford, Grant, Huntington, Jay, Miami, Wabash and Wells (8 counties).

George W. Steele, of Marion, was born in Fayette county, Ind., December 13, 1839; was educated at the common schools and at the Ohio Western University, at Delaware, Ohio; read law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Hartford City, Ind., from April 11 to 21, 1861, when he enlisted in the Eighth Indiana Regiment, but could not be mustered into this regiment on account of excess in numbers; was mustered into the Twelfth Indiana on May 2, 1861, and served in this regiment and the One Hundred and First Indiana until the close of the war—the first year in the Army of the Potomac, the latter three in the Army of the Cumberland and with Sherman to the sea; was mustered out as Lieutenant-colonel in July, 1865; commissioned and served in the Fourteenth United States Infantry from February 23, 1866, to February 1, 1876, mainly in California, Arizona, Montana, Nebraska, Wyoming and Utah; engaged in farming and pork-packing until 1882; was elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses; was defeated for the Fifty-first Congress on account of a Democratic gerrymander; established the First National Bank of Marion, Ind., and became its president; declined the appointment as director of the Union Pacific Railroad; was the first Governor of Oklahoma, established the county boundaries, appointed the Territorial, district and county officers, enumerated the population, apportioned it for legislative purposes, etc.; resigned after serving twenty months; is President of the Marion Commercial Club, of the Philadelphia Land Company, and of the Indiana State Board of Commerce; is a member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 25,008 votes, against 21,079 votes for Martin, Democrat, 2,414 votes for Benson, Populist, and 1,431 votes for Chambers, Prohibitionist.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 162,216.)

Counties.—Allen, Dekalb, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben and Whitley (6 counties).

Jacob D. Leighty, of St. Joe, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., October 15, 1839; removed with his parents in 1844 to Dekalb county, Ind.; attended the common schools of the county, and was a student at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, at the outbreak of the Rebellion; in July, 1861, left college and enlisted as a private in Company E, Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry; was promoted to second lieutenant and after-

wards to first lieutenant; was severely wounded at Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; resigned in 1864, having taken part in the battles of Fort Heiman, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson and Champion Hills; returning home, engaged in general merchandising, and is interested in several manufacturing enterprises; was elected to the Indiana House of Representatives in 1886; elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,658 votes, against 17,145 votes for William F. McNagny, Democrat, 2,195 votes for Freeman Kelley, Populist, and 423 votes for J. E. Graham, Prohibitionist.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 175,905.)

Counties.—Elkhart, Kosciusko, Laporte, Marshall, St. Joseph and Starke (6 counties).

Lemuel W. Royse, of Warsaw, was born January 19, 1848, in Kosciusko county, Ind.; at the age of 12 years his father died and he was left penniless, and therefore was compelled to depend upon his own efforts for a living; attended the common schools until he was 16 years of age; he then took upon himself the support of his mother and two sisters younger than himself; by studying at home he acquired sufficient knowledge to teach school in the winter season, when he was 19 years old; while teaching school he began reading law, and was admitted to the bar in 1874, at Warsaw, Ind.; in 1876 was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Thirty-third Judicial Circuit of Indiana, which office he held two years; was elected Mayor of the city of Warsaw in 1885 and held this office until 1891; was on the Republican Electoral ticket in 1884; was a member of the Republican State Central Committee from 1886 till 1890; in 1892 was a delegate to the Minneapolis Convention which nominated Harrison for his second term; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 23,523 votes, against 19,376 votes for Lew Wanner, Democrat, 1,348 votes for Forrest, Populist, and 767 votes for Hensinger, Prohibitionist.

IOWA.

SENATORS.

William B. Allison, of Dubuque, was born at Perry, Ohio, March 2, 1829; was educated at the Western Reserve College, Ohio; studied law and practiced in Ohio until he removed to Iowa in 1857; served on the staff of the Governor of Iowa and aided in organizing volunteers in the beginning of the War for the Suppression of the Rebellion; was elected a Representative in the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, and was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed James Harlan, Republican; took his seat March 4, 1873, and was re-elected in 1878, 1884 and 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

John Henry Gear, of Burlington, was born in Ithaca, N. Y., April 7, 1825; received a common-school education; removed to Galena, Ill., in 1836, to Fort Snelling, Iowa Territory, in 1838, and to Burlington in 1843, where he engaged in merchandising; was elected Mayor of the city of Burlington in 1863; was a member of the Iowa House of Representatives of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth

General Assemblies of the State, serving as Speaker for the last two terms; was elected Governor of Iowa in 1878–79 and again in 1880–81; was elected to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses; was beaten for the Fifty-second; was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Harrison, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican; was elected January 23, 1894, a Senator in Congress from the State of Iowa for six years, beginning March 4, 1895. His term of service will expire Mar. 3, 1901.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 153,712.)

Counties.—Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren and Washington (7 counties).

Samuel M. Clark, of Keokuk, was born on a farm in Van Buren county, Iowa. October 11, 1842; attended a few terms of public school and one year at Des Moines Valley College; studied law with George G. Wright, of Keosauqua, and John W. Rankin and George W. McCrary, of Keokuk; enlisted as private in Company H, Nineteenth Iowa Infantry, but was not mustered in because of ill health; was admitted to the bar June, 1864; has been editor of the *Keokuk Gate City* for 31 years; was a Delegate to National Republican Conventions of 1872, 1876 and 1880; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,583 votes, against 13,747 votes for Duckworth, Democrat, 2,065 votes for Beebe, Populist, and 497 votes for Gibson, Prohibitionist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 172,990.)

Counties.—Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine and Scott (6 counties).

George M. Curtis, of Clinton, was born near Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., April 1, 1844; removed with his parents to Ogle county, Ill., in 1856; was reared upon the farm and received his education in the common schools and at the Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, Ill.; from 1863 to 1865 was engaged as clerk in a store at Rochelle, Ill., and subsequently, for two years in merchandising, at Cortland, Ill.; removed to Clinton in 1867, since which time has been engaged in the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, lumber, etc.; was a member of the Twenty-second General Assembly of Iowa; delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1892; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,710 votes, against 18,274 votes for Hayes, Democrat, 1,573 votes for Lloyd, Populist, and 135 votes for Kremer, Prohibitionist.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 184,437.)

Counties.—Blackhawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin, Hardin and Wright (9 counties).

David Bremner Henderson, of Dubuque, was born at Old Deer, Scotland, March 14, 1840; was brought to Illinois in 1846, and to Iowa in 1849; was educated in common schools and at the Upper Iowa University; studied law with Bissel & Shiras, of Dubuque, and was admitted to the bar in 1865; was reared on a farm until 21 years of age; enlisted in the Union Army in September, 1861, as private in Company C, Twelfth Regiment Iowa In-

fantry Volunteers, and was elected and commissioned first lieutenant of that company, serving with it until discharged, owing to the loss of his leg, February 16, 1863; in May, 1863, was appointed Commissioner of the board of Enrollment of the Third district of Iowa, serving as such until June, 1864, when he re-entered the Army as colonel of the Forty-sixth Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and served therein until the close of his term of service; was Collector of Internal Revenue for Third District of Iowa from November, 1865, until June, 1869, when he resigned and became a member of the law firm of Shiras, Van Duzee & Henderson; was assistant United States District Attorney for the Northern Division of the District of Iowa about two years, resigning in 1871; is now a member of the law firm of Henderson, Hurd, Daniels & Kiesel; was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,892 votes, against 17,200 votes for Bashor, Democrat.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 169,344.)

Counties.—Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek and Worth (10 counties).

Thomas Updegraff, of McGregor, was born in Tioga county, Pa., April 3, 1834; received an academic education; was appointed Clerk of the District Court of Clayton county, Iowa, in April, 1856; was elected to that office in August of the same year, and re-elected in 1858; was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of the law in 1861, and has since followed that profession; was a member of the State House of Representatives of Iowa and Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of that body in 1878; was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress, and re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress as a Republican; was member of the Board of Education and City Solicitor of McGregor, Iowa, for many years; was delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1888, and member of the notification committee; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,457 votes, against 13,304 votes for Babcock, Democrat, 1,235 votes for Weller, Populist, and 658 votes for Daley, Prohibitionist.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 168,175.)

Counties.—Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Jones, Linn, Marshall and Tama (7 counties).

Robert G. Cousins, of Tipton, was born in Cedar county, Iowa, in 1859; graduated at Cornell, Iowa, in 1881; was admitted to the bar in 1882, and has been engaged in the practice of law since that time; in 1886 was elected to the Iowa Legislature, and was elected by vote of the House of Representatives as one of the prosecutors for the famous Brown impeachment, which was tried before the Senate during 1887; in 1888 was elected prosecuting Attorney and also Presidential Elector for the Fifth Congressional District; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,261 votes, against 15,487 votes for William P. Daniels, Democrat, 1,218 votes for William H. Calhoun, Populist, and 526 votes for J. M. Hamilton, Prohibitionist.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 155,354.)

Counties.— Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek and Wapello (7 counties).

John Fletcher Lacey, of Oskaloosa, was born at New Martinsville, Va. (now West Virginia), May 31, 1841; removed to Iowa in 1855; received a common-school and adademic education; enlisted in Company H, Third Iowa Infantry, in May, 1861, and afterwards served as a private in Company D, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, as Sergeant-Major, and as Lieutenant in Company C of that regiment; was promoted to Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Brigadier General Samuel A. Rice, and after that officer was killed in battle was assigned to duty on the staff of Major General Frederick Steele; served in the Iowa Legislature one term, in 1870; is a lawyer and author of Lacey's Railway Digest; was a member of the Fifty-first and Fifty-third Congresses and was re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,418 votes, against 11,582 votes for W. H. Taylor, Democrat, 5,663 votes for Clark, Populist, and 502 votes for Gilchrist, Prohibitionist.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 161,320.)

Counties.— Dallas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story and Warren (6 counties).

John A. T. Hull, of Des Moines, was born at Sabina, Clinton county, Ohio, May 1, 1841; removed with his parents to Iowa in 1849; was educated in public schools, Asbury (Ind.) University, and Iowa Wesleyan College, at Mount Pleasant; was graduated from the Cincinnati (Ohio) Law School in the spring of 1862; enlisted in the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry July, 1862; was First Lieutenant and Captain; was wounded in the charge on intrenchments at Black River May 17, 1863; resigned October, 1863; was elected Secretary of the Iowa State Senate in 1872 and re-elected in 1874, 1876 and 1878; was elected Secretary of State in 1878, and re-elected in 1880 and 1882; was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1885 and re-elected in 1887; is engaged in farming and manufacturing; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,167 votes, against 12,942 votes for J. R. Barcraft, Democratic Fusionist.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 173,484.)

Counties — Adams, Appanoose, Clark, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union and Wayne (11 counties).

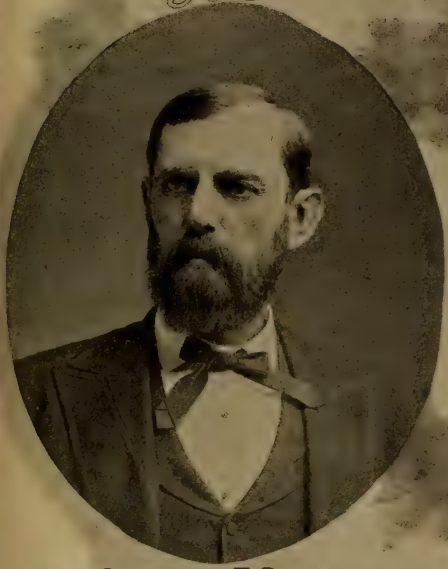
William Peters Hepburn, of Clarinda, was born November 4, 1833, at Wellsville, Columbiana county, Ohio; was taken to Iowa (then a Territory) in April, 1841; was educated in the schools of the Territory and in a printing office; was admitted to practice law in 1854; served in the Second Iowa Cavalry as Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel during the War of the Rebellion; was a delegate from Iowa to the Republican National Conventions of 1860 and 1888; was a Presidential Elector at Large for the State of Iowa in 1876 and in 1888; was elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,672 votes, against 17,538 votes for Stewart, Democrat and Populist.

SOUTH CAROLINA

SEN. BENJ. K. TILLMAN

SEN. JOHN L. M. IRBY

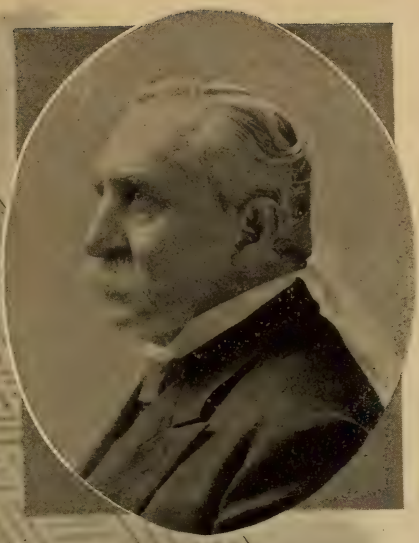
SOUTH DAKOTA



SEN. RICHARD F. PETTIGREW

SEN. JAMES H. KYLE

SEN. ISHAM G. HARRIS

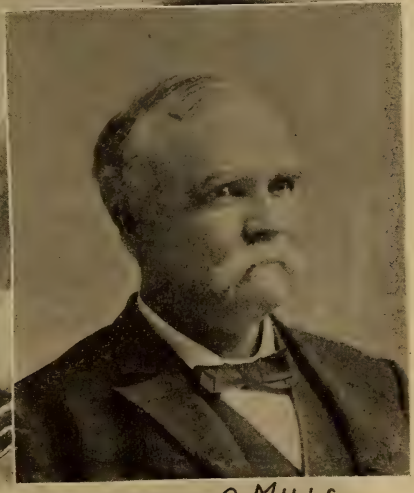


SEN. WILLIAM B. BATE

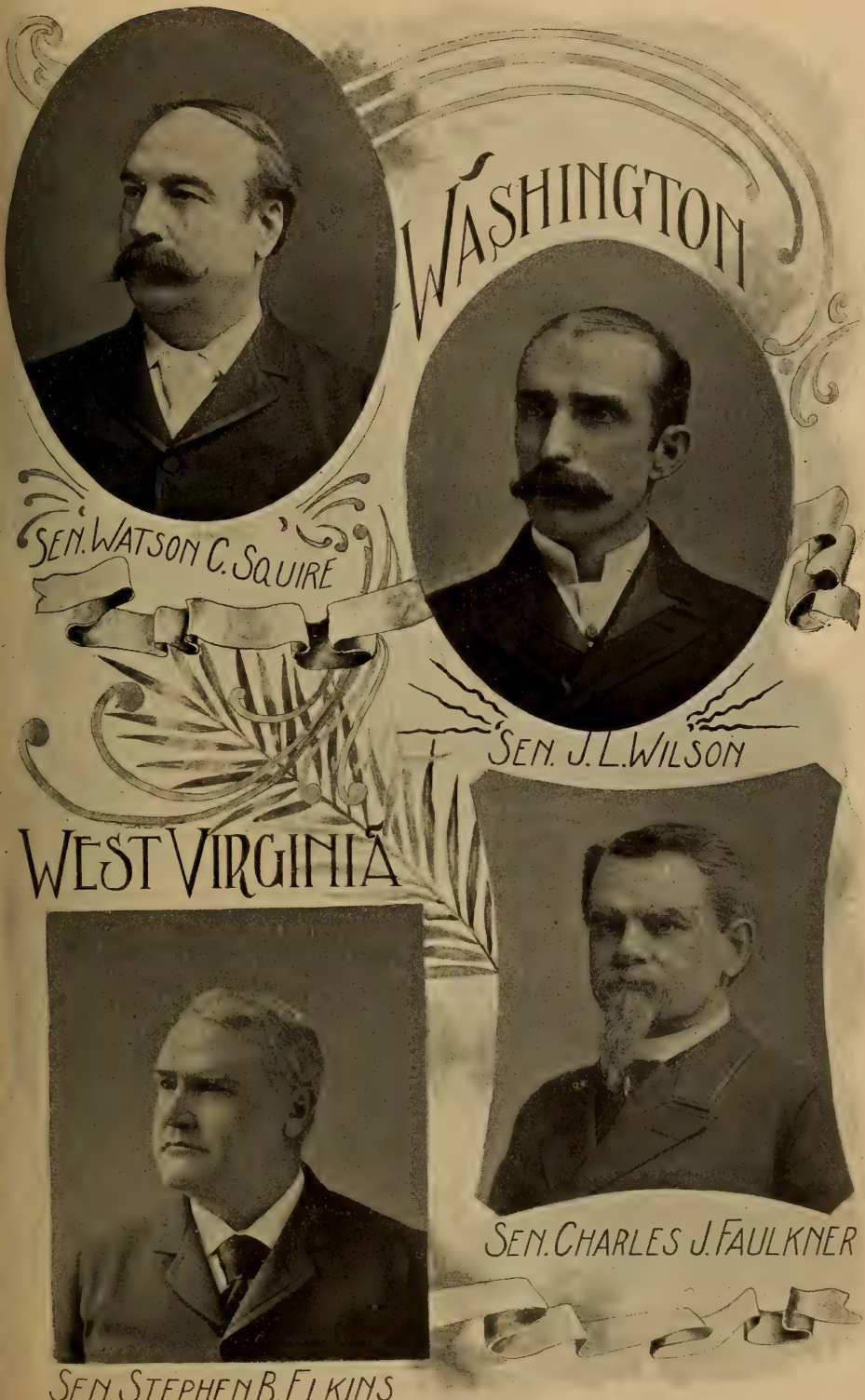
Tennessee

SEN. HORACE CHILTON

Texas



SEN. ROGER Q. MILLS


WASHINGTON
SEN. WATSON C. SQUIRE
SEN. J. L. WILSON
WEST VIRGINIA
SEN. CHARLES J. FAULKNER
SEN. STEPHEN B. ELKINS

SEN. JOHN W. DANIEL

VIRGINIA

WISCONSIN

SEN. WILLIAM F. VILAS

WYOMING

SEN. FRANCIS E. WARREN

SEN. CLARENCE D. CLARK

NINTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 180,764.)

Counties.—Adair, Audubon, Cass, Guthrie, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie, and Shelby (9 counties).

A. L. Hager, of Greenfield, Adair county, was born near Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., October 29, 1850; in the spring of 1859 his family removed to Iowa and settled near Cottonville, Jackson county; in 1863 removed to Jones county and engaged in farming near Langworthy; received his education in the common schools and high schools of Monticello and Anamosa; in the fall of 1874 entered the law school at Iowa City, and graduated therefrom in June of 1875; began the practice of law at his present home in Greenfield in the fall of 1875, and has pursued that profession up to the present date; in the fall of 1891 was elected to the State Senate; was chairman of the Iowa Republican State Convention of 1892; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,874 votes against 18,817 votes for James B. Weaver, Populist and Fusionist, and 367 votes for Parker, Prohibitionist.

TENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 188,346.)

Counties.—Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Crawford, Emmet, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster and Winnebago (14 counties).

Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Fort Dodge, was born near Kingwood, Preston county, Va. (now West Virginia), February 6, 1858; graduated in 1875 from the West Virginia University; was admitted to the bar in 1878; never held any political office until elected to the Fifty-first Congress; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 25,262 votes, against 10,905 votes for Baker, Democrat and Populist.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 203,470.)

Counties.—Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux and Woodbury (13 counties).

George D. Perkins, of Sioux City, was born at Holly, Orleans county, N. Y., February 29, 1840; removed at an early age to the West; learned the printer's trade at Baraboo, Wis.; in connection with his brother started the *Gazette* at Cedar Falls in 1860; enlisted as a private soldier in Company B, Thirty-first Iowa, August 12, 1862, and was discharged from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., January 12, 1863; removed to Sioux City in 1869 and has been editor of the *Journal* since; was a member of the Iowa Senate 1874–76; was appointed United States Marshal for the Northern District of Iowa by President Arthur and removed by President Cleveland; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,406 votes, against 12,425 votes for Graeser, Democrat, 5,265 votes for Bartholomew, Populist, and 902 votes for Sutton, Prohibitionist.

KANSAS.

SENATORS.

William Alfred Peffer, of Topeka, was born on a farm in Cumberland county, Pa., September 10, 1831; attended a public school; began teaching at the age of 15 years; taught during winter and farmed in summer; removed to Indiana in June, 1853, and opened a farm in St. Joseph county; removed to Missouri in September, 1859, and purchased a farm in Morgan county; because of the war, removed to Illinois in February, 1862, and enlisted as a private in Company F, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, the following August; was promoted to Second Lieutenant in March, 1863; served as Regimental Quartermaster and Adjutant, Post Adjutant, Judge-Advocate of a Military Commission, and Depot Quartermaster in the Engineer Department at Nashville; studied law at odd hours during the war; was mustered out of service June 26, 1865; began practice of law at Clarksville, Tenn., August, 1865; removed to Kansas in January, 1870, and practiced law there until 1878, in the meantime establishing and conducting two newspapers, the *Fredonia Journal* and *Coffeyville Journal;* was elected to the State Senate in 1874; was Chairman of Joint Centennial Committee, Member of Judiciary Committee, and Chairman of Committee on Corporations; was Republican Presidential Elector in 1880; became editor of the *Kansas Farmer* in 1881; was elected to the United States Senate as a member of the People's Party; took his seat March 4, 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

Lucien Baker, of Leavenworth, was born in Ohio in 1846, and shortly thereafter removed with his parents to Michigan; in 1869 he removed to Kansas and settled in Leavenworth, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of law; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican in 1895. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

REPRESENTATIVES.

AT LARGE.

Richard Whiting Blue, of Pleasanton, was born in Wood county, Va., September 8, 1841; his father in 1842 removed to that portion of Virginia which is now known as Taylor county, W. Va.; he was brought up on a farm near where the city of Grafton is now located; worked on the farm during the summer and attended such select schools as that locality afforded during the winter season (Virginia then had no free common schools); in 1859 he was sent to Monongalia Academy, at Morgantown, Va., which was then under the control of Rev. J. R. Moore, where he remained several years, first as a pupil and later as a teacher; afterwards he entered Washington (Pa.) College, and remained there until he enlisted in the Third West Virginia Volunteer Infantry; served first as private and later as lieutenant in said regiment; was severely wounded at the battle of Rocky Gap, in south-west Virginia; was a prisoner of war at Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., and at Dansville, Va., for a short time; the regiment was eventually mounted, and after the Salem raid was changed, by order of the Secretary of War, to the Sixth West Virginia Veteran Cavalry; it finished

its services in a campaign on the Plains against the Indians and was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; he commanded Company F of said regiment while on the Plains; returning to Grafton, W. Va., after the discharge of his regiment, he taught school and studied law; was admitted to practice in Virginia and went West in 1870, locating in Linn county, Kans., in 1871; is a lawyer by profession and was in active practice when elected to Congress; has been Probate Judge of his county two terms, County Attorney two terms, and a State Senator of Kansas two terms; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 147,858 votes, against 114,459 votes for Harris, Populist, 26,093 votes for Lowe, Democrat, and 4,898 votes for Holsinger, Prohibitionist.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 167,314.)

Counties.—Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha and Pottawatomie (8 counties).

Case Broderick, of Holton, was born in Grant county, Ind., September 23, 1839; received a common school education; removed to Kansas Territory in the fall of 1858; settled in Douglas Township, Jackson county, and engaged in farming; enlisted at Fort Scott, Kans., as a private soldier in the Second Kansas Battery, in 1862, and was mustered out at Leavenworth in August, 1865; was elected Probate Judge of Jackson county in 1868 and was twice re-elected; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Holton in 1870; was elected County Attorney of Jackson county in 1876 and re-elected in 1878; was elected State Senator in 1880 to represent Jackson and Pottawatomie counties; in March, 1884, was appointed by President Arthur Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho for the term of four years; removed at once to Boise City, Idaho, assumed the duties of the position, and served until the fall of 1888, when he returned to Holton and resumed the practice of law; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,202 votes, against 15,844 votes for Soloman, Democrat and Populist, and 202 votes for Stone, Prohibitionist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 209,148.)

Counties.—Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami and Wyandotte (9 counties.)

Orrin L. Miller, of Kansas City, was born at Newburg, Me., January 11, 1856; studied law and was admitted to practice at Bangor, Me., in 1880; removed to Kansas in November of that year and located at Kansas City, where he has since been engaged in the practice of law; in March, 1887, was appointed District Judge for the Twenty-ninth Judicial District of Kansas, and in November of the same year was elected to that office for four years; resigned in 1891 to resume the practice of law, in which he has since been actively engaged; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,763 votes, against 13,811 votes for F. A. Willard, Populist, 4,780 votes for H. L. Moore, Democrat, and 883 votes for Hopkins, Prohibitionist.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 201,584.)

Counties.—Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho and Wilson (9 counties).

Snyder S. Kirkpatrick, of Fredonia, was born in Franklin county, Ill., February 21, 1848; attended the common schools of his neighborhood; engaged in mercantile business in 1865, but it not proving satisfactory sold out in 1866 and entered the Law School of Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1867, and continued until the spring of 1868; returning to Illinois, was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois in July, 1868, and removed to Kansas in 1873, locating in the city of Fredonia, where he has ever since resided, and from that time has been continuously engaged in the practice of law; was elected County Attorney of Wilson county in 1879 and served for a period of two years; was elected to the State Senate from the Twelfth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Wilson and Neosho, and served in that capacity for a term of four years; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,631 votes, against 18,505 votes for Botkin, Populist, 2,605 votes for W. F. Sapp, Democrat, and 16 votes for Newlon, Prohibitionist.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 214,544.)

Counties.—Butler, Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Shawnee, Wabaunsee and Woodson (11 counties).

Charles Curtis, of Topeka, was born in what is known as North Topeka, Shawnee county, Kan., January 25, 1860; received his education in common schools of the city of Topeka; studied law with A. H Case, Esq., at Topeka; was admitted to the bar in 1881; entered into partnership with Mr. Case in 1881 and remained with him until 1884; was elected County Attorney of Shawnee county in 1884 for a term of two years and was re-elected in 1886; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 25,154 votes, against 18,790 votes for S. M. Scott, Populist, 2,546 votes for Thomas J. O'Neil, Democrat, and 698 votes for Lanardson, Prohibitionist.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 177,151.)

Counties.—Clay, Cloud, Dickinson, Geary, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline and Washington (10 counties).

William A. Calderhead, of Marysville, was born in Perry county, Ohio, September 26, 1844; received his education in the common schools and from his father, Rev. E. B. Calderhead, a minister of the United Presbyterian Church; spent the winter of 1861–62 in the preparatory department of Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio; enlisted in August, 1862, as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry; was transferred to Company D, Ninth Veteran Reserves for disability incurred in the service, and discharged June 27, 1865; spent two years recovering health, then one session at school; went to Kansas in the fall of 1868 and engaged in farming; in 1872 settled on a homestead near Newton, Harvey county, Kan.; taught school one year in Newton; read law in the office of Hon. J. W. Ady, and was admitted before Hon. S. R. Peters, in 1875; went

to Atchison, Kan., during that year and spent four years there reading law and teaching country schools during the winters; settled in Marysville in November, 1879, and engaged in the general practice of law; was elected County Attorney in the fall of 1888 and served two years; was for several years Clerk of the Board of Education of the city; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,428 votes, against 15,821 votes for John Davis, Populist, 2,788 votes for C. W. Brandenberg, Democrat, and 524 votes for M. F. Durkee, Prohibitionist.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 179,147.)

Counties.— Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Ellsworth, Gove, Graham, Jewell, Lincoln, Logan. Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego and Wallace (22 counties).

William Baker, of Lincoln, was born in Washington county, Pa., April 29, 1831; was brought up on a farm; graduated from Waynesburg College in 1856; followed teaching as a profession a number of years, and while teaching studied law and was admitted to the bar; for the last 13 years has been engaged in farming and stock raising in Lincoln county, Kan.; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a nominee of the People's Party, receiving 16,585 votes, against 16,391 votes for Ellis, Republican, 2,934 votes for Heard, Democrat, and 397 votes for Brewer, Prohibitionist.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 178,208.)

Counties.—Barber, Barton, Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Finney, Ford, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Hodgeman, Kearney, Kingman, Kiowa, Lane, McPherson, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rush, Scott, Seward, Sedgwick, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner and Wichita (36 counties).

Chester I. Long, of Medicine Lodge, was born in Perry county, Pa., October 12, 1860; removed with his parents to Daviess county, Mo., in 1865, where he resided until 1879, when he removed to Paola, Kans.; received an academic education; studied law and was admitted to the bar March 4, 1885, and located at Medicine Lodge, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession; was elected to the State Senate in 1889; was the Republican candidate for Congress in 1892, but was defeated by Jerry Simpson, Fusionist; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican receiving 27,444 votes, against 25,459 votes for Jerry Simpson, Fusionist, and 1,004 votes for E. F. Neal, Prohibitionist.

KENTUCKY.

SENATORS.

Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Versailles, was born in Woodford county, Ky., October 1, 1838; was educated at Sayres Institute, Frankfort, Ky., and at Centre College, Danville, Ky., whence he graduated in 1857; studied law with George B. Kincaid, Esq., at Lexington; was admitted to the bar in 1858, and practiced until 1861; entered the Confederate Army in 1861, and served throughout the war; resumed practice in 1865; was elected to the State Legislature of Kentucky in 1871 and 1873; was elected to the House in

the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed John S. Williams, Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1885, and was re-elected in 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

William Lindsay, of Frankfort, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., September 4, 1835; settled in Clinton, Hickman county, Ky., in November, 1854; commenced the practice of law in 1858; served in the Confederate Army continuously from July, 1861, till May, 1865; was paroled as prisoner of war at Columbus, Miss., May 16, 1865; resumed the practice of law in Hickman county, Ky., in the autumn of 1865; was elected State Senator for the Hickman district in August, 1867; was elected Judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals in August, 1870, and served till September, 1878; from September, 1876, until September, 1878, was Chief Justice of the court; has practiced law in Frankfort, Ky., since September, 1878; was elected State Senator for the Frankfort district in August, 1889; was appointed and served as a member of the World's Columbian Commission for the country at large from the organization of the commission until February 20, 1893; was appointed and confirmed as member of the Interstate Commerce Commission in January, 1892, but declined to accept the appointment; was elected United States Senator on February 14, 1893, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John G. Carlisle, and was re-elected in January, 1894, for the full term commencing March 4, 1895. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 170,500.)

Counties.—Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Livingston, Lyon, Marshall, McCracken and Trigg (13 counties).

John K. Hendrick, of Smithland, was born in Kentucky October 10, 1849, and was raised on a farm in Logan and Todd counties in that State; was educated at the private school of C. P. Shields at Care Spring and at Bethel College, Russellville, Ky.; in 1869 he removed to Crittenden county, Ky., and engaged in school teaching while studying law; in 1874 was admitted to the bar in Livingston county, Ky., and immediately formed a copartnership with Captain J. W. Bush, and since that date has enjoyed a lucrative practice; was elected County Attorney of Livingston county in 1878, and re-elected in 1882; was elected to the State Senate from the Third District in 1887; in 1888 was chosen delegate from the State at-large to the Democratic National Convention, which met at St. Louis; in 1894 he defeated the Hon. W. J. Stone, in a primary election where 14,000 votes were polled, by a handsome majority, and at the ensuing November election was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving votes, against votes for B. C. Keys, Populist and Republican.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 178,808.)

Counties.—Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union and Webster (8 counties).

John D. Clardy, of Newstead, was born in Smith county, Tenn., August 30, 1828; went with his parents to Christian county, Ky., in 1831; was brought up on a farm and educated in the country schools and at Georgetown

College, Scott county, Ky., where he graduated in 1848 at the age of 19; studied medicine and graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1851; practiced medicine for a number of years, but for the last 20 years has devoted his time to general farming and stock raising; was never a candidate for office until 1890, when he was elected to represent Christian county in the Constitutional Convention; was a candidate for Governor in 1891; was defeated for the Democratic nomination by Hon. John Young Brown; was appointed and served as one of the State commissioners to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,363 votes, against 10,381 votes for E. G. Sebree, Republican, 4,385 votes for H. F. Turner, Populist, and 458 votes for Hombes, Prohibitionist.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 176,471.)

Counties.—Allen, Barren, Butler, Cumberland, Edmonson, Logan, Monroe, Muhlenberg, Simpson, Todd and Warren (11 counties).

W. Godfrey Hunter, of Burkesville, was born December 25, 1841; was educated as a physician and practiced medicine; was a surgeon in the Union army during the late war; was three times elected a member of the Kentucky Legislature; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1880, and was one of the 306 who stood by Grant to the last; was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis in 1892; was a member of the Fiftieth Congress, and was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,645 votes, against 15,644 for C. U. McElroy, Democrat.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 192,055.)

Counties.—Breckenridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor and Washington (13 counties).

John William Lewis, of Springfield, was born near Greensburg, Green county, Ky.; his father, William Lewis, was a native of Pittsylvania county, Va., of Welsh ancestry, emigrating to Kentucky after he was of age, and his ancestors on his mother's side were from North Carolina and Maryland, emigrating to Kentucky in the pioneer days, and were among the first settlers of the State; he was educated at Centre College, Danville, Ky., entering as a freshman and graduating, having taken the regular four years' collegiate course; was admitted to the bar shortly after graduating and practiced his profession at Greensburg, Ky., until January 1, 1869, when he removed to Springfield, his present residence, and entered into a partnership in the practice of law with the late Hon. R. J. Browne, which continued until January 1, 1879; has never engaged in any other business than his profession; was the Republican nominee for Congress in 1876 and canvassed the district; was temporary chairman of the Republican State Convention, April 10, 1880; was elected one of the delegates from the district to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, June, 1880, and was one of the 306 delegates who cast 36 ballots for Gen. Ulysses S. Grant for the nomination for President; was one of the delegates from the State-at-large to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, June, 1884; was nominated by the Republicans for Congress in 1886, but declined on account of the health of his

family; was again elected one of the delegates from the State-at-large to the Republican National Convention, June, 1888; was elected delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Kentucky, 1890, from Washington county, and was unseated upon a partisan contest, based and sustained upon a gerrymander of the county, made by act of the Legislature April, 1890, after serving nearly ten months; was a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Kentucky from 1878 to 1891, and was Chairman of the same in the State campaign of 1887; was the Republican candidate for Elector for his district in the Presidential campaign of 1892; has been often elected Special Judge of Marion Circuit Court, and served as Special Judge in Circuit Courts of Marion, Taylor, and other counties of the judicial district; was nominated for Representative in Congress by the Republican Convention, June, 1894, and was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,826 votes, against 15,636 votes for A. B. Montgomery, Democrat, and 544 votes for B. C. Sympson, Prohibitionist.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 188,598.)

County.— Jefferson.

Walter Evans, of Louisville, was born in Barren county, Ky., September 18, 1842; mostly self-educated, he yet attended some of the small schools of the day in Logan, Todd and Christian counties, alternating his few school days with work on the farm; began his business life as a deputy clerk in Hopkinsville in December, 1859, reading law at night with no tutor but his own zeal; entered the Federal Army in 1861; began to practice law in 1864; was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature from Christian county in 1871 and to the Senate in 1874, serving in each house on the Judiciary Committee; was a Delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1868, 1872, 1880 and 1884; removed to Louisville in 1874; was the Republican candidate for Congress in 1876, but was defeated by Albert S. Willis, Democrat; was the Republican nominee for Governor in 1879 against Luke P. Blackburn; on May 21, 1883, was appointed by President Arthur Commissioner of Internal Revenue and served until April 20, 1885, when he returned to Louisville and resumed the practice of law; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,592 votes, against 16,462 votes for E. J. McDermott, Democrat, 531 votes for J. W. Sawyer, Prohibitionist, and 190 votes for Francis Rectenwald, Populist.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 160,649.)

Counties.— Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton and Trimble (8 counties.)

Albert Seaton Berry, of Newport, was born in Campbell county, Ky.; educated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; attended Cincinnati Law School; served two terms in the State Senate and five terms as Mayor of Newport; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,008 votes, against 11,968 votes for Thomas B. Matthews, Republican, and 924 votes for Franklin Sanford, Populist.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 141,461.)

Counties.—Bourbon, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Oldham, Owen, Scott and Woodford (8 counties).

William Claiborne Owens, of Georgetown, was born in Scott county, Ky., October 17, 1849; graduated from the Law Department of Columbia College, New York, in 1872; was elected County Attorney for Scott county in 1874 and resigned in 1877; served five terms in the Kentucky Legislature, one term as Speaker of the House of Representatives; was Democratic Elector in 1880 and delegate from the State at large to the Chicago Convention in 1892; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,667 votes, against 13,576 votes for George W. Denny, Republican, 554 votes for James B. Finnell, Prohibitionist, and 262 votes for Louis S. Johnston, Populist.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 142,671.)

Counties.—Anderson, Boyle, Garrard, Jackson, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Rockcastle, Shelby and Spencer (11 counties).

James B. McCreary, of Richmond, was born in Madison county, Ky., July 8, 1838; received a classical education and graduated at the age of 18 at Centre College, Danville, Ky., in 1857; at once commenced the study of law and graduated in the Law Department of the Cumberland University of Tennessee (with the first honor in a class of 47) in 1859, and immediately commenced the practice of law at Richmond, Ky.; entered the Confederate Army in 1862 and was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry at the close of the war; was selected as a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1868, but declined; was subsequently elected a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in New York in July, 1868; was elected a Member of the House of Representatives of Kentucky in 1869, 1871 and 1873, and was elected Speaker of the House in 1871 and 1873; was nominated as Democratic Candidate for Governor in May, 1875, and elected, serving from August, 1875, to September, 1879; was appointed and served as a Delegate to the International Monetary Conference held at Brussels, Belgium, in 1892; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,505 votes, against 12,155 votes for Philip Roberts, Republican, 759 votes for Damaree, Prohibitionist, and 322 votes for Thomas, Populist.

NINTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 176,212.)

Counties.—Bath, Boyd, Bracken, Carter, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lawrence, Lewis, Mason, Nicholas, Robertson and Rowan (13 counties).

Samuel J. Pugh, of Vanceburg, was born in Greenup county, Ky., January 28, 1850; resided in Lewis county since 1852; was educated at Chandler's Select School, Rand's Academy and Centre College, Danville, Ky.; has been practicing law since 1872, and has held successively the offices of City Attorney, 1872–73; Master Commissioner of the Circuit Court, 1874–1880; County Attorney, 1878–1886; County Judge, 1886–1890; Delegate to the Kentucky Constitutional Convention, 1890–91, and State Senator, 1893–94; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,098 votes, against 18,396 votes for Hart, Democrat, and 487 votes for Blair, Populist.

TENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 149,058.)

Counties.—Breathitt, Clark, Elliott, Estill, Floyd, Johnson, Knott, Lee, Martin, Magoffin, Menifee, Montgomery, Morgan, Pike, Powell and Wolfe (16 counties).

Joseph M. Kendall, of Prestonsburg, son of Hon. John W. and Mattie Davidson Kendall, was born at West Liberty, Ky.; attended the State College of Kentucky and the University of Michigan; was examined by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky and admitted to practice law before he was of age; was a clerk in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses; was elected to the Fifty-second Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father; declined a re-election by reason of ill health; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,845 votes, against 14,592 votes for N. T. Hopkins, Republican.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 187,481.)

Counties.—Adair, Bell, Casey, Clay, Clinton, Harlan, Knox, Laurel, Letcher, Leslie, Metcalfe Owsley, Perry, Pulaski, Russell, Wayne and Whitley (17 counties).

David Grant Colson, of Middlesboro, was born April 1, 1861, at Yellow Creek (now Middlesboro), Knox (now Bell) county, Ky.; attended the common schools and for a short time the academies at Tazewell and Mossy Creek, Tenn.; taught school, and while thus engaged read law; took the junior course in law in the Kentucky University in 1879–80; went to Washington in September, 1882, from which time until June 30, 1886, he was an Examiner and Special Examiner in the Pension Bureau of the Interior Department; returned to Kentucky in 1887 and in that year was elected to the Kentucky House of Representatives, session of 1887–88; was the Republican nominee for State Treasurer in 1889, but was defeated by Hon. Stephen D. Sharp, the Democratic nominee; was elected Mayor of Middlesboro in November, 1893, for four years, which position he resigned to accept a seat in the Fifty-fourth Congress, to which he was elected as a Republican, receiving 14,628 votes, against 10,932 votes for George F. Stone, Democrat, and 4,975 votes for Silas Adams, of the Fifty-third Congress, Independent.

LOUISIANA.

SENATORS.

Donelson Caffery, of Franklin, St. Mary parish, was born in the parish of St. Mary, La., September 10, 1835; was educated at St. Mary's College, Maryland; studied law in Louisiana and was admitted to the bar; served in the Confederate Army, first in the Thirteenth Louisiana Regiment and subsequently on the staff of General W. W. Walker, practiced law and engaged in sugar planting after the war; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1879, was elected to the State Senate in 1892; was appointed United States Senator to succeed Randall Lee Gibson, deceased, and took his seat January 7, 1893. He was elected by the Legislature in 1894 to fill out the term of Randall Lee Gibson, which expired March 4, 1895, and also to succeed himself for the long term expiring March 4, 1901.

Newton Crain Blanchard, of Shreveport, was born in Rapides parish, La., January 29, 1849; received an academic education; commenced the study of law at Alexandria, La., in 1868; entered the Law Department of the University of Louisiana, at New Orleans, in the winter of 1869, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1870; commenced the practice of law at Shreveport in 1871, and still continues the practice there; in 1876 was made chairman of the Democratic Committee of Caddo parish; took an active part in the politics of the State, looking to the restoration of the government of the State to the hands of her own people; was nominated by the Democracy of Caddo parish for the position of Representative Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1879, and elected by a large majority; served in that body as chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations; was appointed by Governor Wiltz to the position of Aid-de-Camp on his staff, with the rank of Major in the Louisiana State Militia, and subsequently held a similar position, with similar rank, on the staff of Governor S. D. McEnery, of Louisiana; was appointed member for Louisiana on the board of trustees of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn.; was elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses as a Democrat. During his incumbency as a member of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-third Congress he was appointed United States Senator to succeed Edward Douglass White, appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and took his seat March 12, 1894. When the Legislature met, in May following, he was elected by that body for the remainder of the term, receiving every vote cast in joint session of the two houses except one. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 154,913.)

City of New Orleans.—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth wards.

Parishes.—Orleans, St Bernard and Plaquemines, extending from Julia street, in the city of New Orleans, to the Gulf of Mexico.

Adolph Meyer, of New Orleans, was born October 19, 1842; was a student at the University of Virginia until 1862, during which year he entered the Confederate Army and served until the close of the war on the staff of Brigadier General John S. Williams, of Kentucky; at the close of the war returned to Louisiana, and has been engaged largely in the culture of cotton and sugar since; has also been engaged in banking in the city of New Orleans; was elected Colonel of the First Regiment of Louisiana State National Guard in 1879, and in 1881 was appointed Brigadier-General to command the First Brigade, embracing all the uniformed corps of the State, which position he still holds; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,405 votes, against 6,676 votes for Kernochan, Republican, and 390 votes for Leonard, Socialist Labor.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 152,025.)

City of New Orleans.—First, Second, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards.

Parishes.—Jefferson, St. Charles, St. James and St. John the Baptist.

Charles F. Buck, of New Orleans, was born at Dürrhein, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, November 5, 1841; his father, Anton Buck, burgomaster of the village, was involved with some prominence in the Revolution in South Germany of 1848-49, and in 1852 he emigrated with his entire family to this country, landing at New Orleans, December 19 of that year; the parents and older members of the family fell victims to the yellow fever epedemic of 1853, and the subject of this sketch found shelter in the household of a countryman keeping a saloon and boarding-house, assisting in the work appertaining to the business, without any schooling, until the fall of 1857, when, attracting the notice of the principal of one of the public schools, he entered the same and in 1861 graduated from the city high school, in the meantime he had been appointed by the school board beneficiary cadet to the Louisiana State Seminary and Military Academy, at Alexandria, of which General Sherman was superintendent; entered in March, 1861, and remained until the beginning of the summer of 1863, when the academy was closed, he left the academy, in company with his roommate, a resident of Pointe Coupee Parish intending to enter the Confederate Army at Port Hudson, but they found the place invested by the Federals; after the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson he tried again to connect with the Confederates somewhere east of the Mississippi and enlist in a Louisiana command, but, peculiar circumstances intervening, abandoned his intention and returned to New Orleans; resuming relations with the family in which he had grown up, he worked for board and lodging, at intervals studying law under Christian Roselius, a prominent lawyer; he became an American citizen by naturalization May 18, 1865; admitted to the bar, he entered upon a successful and independent professional career, being at the time of his election to Congress attorney of a number of the largest local corporations; while never an active politician, he took part in local and national politics, and in 1880 was elected City Attorney and re-elected for a second term in 1882; has devoted much time and service to various matters of local interest, charitable and public, serving on park commissions, public-school boards, etc.; nominated for the Fifty-fourth Congress not only without solicitation but against protest, he entered vigorously into the fight and was elected as a Democrat, after the hottest Congressional campaign in the history of the district, by the largest vote and majority ever given to any candidate, receiving 14,864 votes, against 7,211 votes for H. D. Coleman, Republican, 166 votes for Callaghan, Labor, and 3 votes scattering.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 214,785.)

Parishes.—Ascension, Assumption, Calcasieu, Cameron, Iberia, Iberville, Lafayette, Lafourche, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrebonne and Vermillion (12 parishes.)

Andrew Price, of Thibodeaux, was born April 2, 1854, at Chatsworth Plantation, near Franklin, St. Mary Parish, La.; he attended various private schools and the Collegiate Department of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tenn.; was graduated from the Law Department of the same

university in 1875; continued his legal studies for two years in the Law Department of Washington University, at St. Louis, Mo.; and graduated from this university in 1877; practiced law in St. Louis until the fall of 1880, when he returned to Louisiana, where he has since been engaged in sugar planting; has for several years taken an active interest in public affairs; was a member of the Democratic State central committee from 1884 to 1888; was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1888; prior to being a candidate for Congress was never a candidate for office; received the nomination of his party without opposition and by acclamation, and was elected to the Fifty-first Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father-in-law, Hon. Edward J. Gay; was elected to the Fifty-second and fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,388 votes, against 8,620 votes for Beattie, Republican, and 504 votes for Lightner, Populist.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 193,760.)

Parishes.—Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, De Soto, Grant, Natchitoches, Rapides, Red River, Sabine, Vernon, Webster, and Winn (12 parishes.)

Henry W. Ogden, of Benton, was born at Abingdon, Va., October 21, 1842; at the age of 9 years removed with his father to Warrensburg, Johnson county, Mo.; was educated in the common schools, working on his father's farm in spring and summer and attending school in winter; entered the Confederate service and served through the war in the Transmississippi Department; was first Lieutenant of Company D, Sixteenth Missouri Infantry, and afterwards on the Staff of Brigadier-General Lewis, Second Brigade, Parson's Division of Missouri Infantry; was paroled at Shreveport on the 8th of June, 1865; remained in Louisiana and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which occupation he has followed since continuously; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1879, and of the State House of Representatives in 1880; in 1882 was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means; re-elected in 1884, and was Speaker of the House from 1884 to 1888; was elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-third Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of N. C. Blanchard to be United States Senator, and was re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 12,257 votes, against 5,932 votes for B. W. Bailey, Populist.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 194,302.)

Parishes.—Caldwell, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Jackson, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, West Carroll and Union (15 parishes).

Charles J. Boatner, of Monroe, was born at Columbia, in the parish of Caldwell, La., January 23, 1849; was admitted to the bar in January, 1870; was elected a member of the State Senate in 1876, which position he resigned in May, 1878; was a candidate for Congress in 1884, and was defeated by Gen. J. Floyd King, the then incumbent; was elected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,520 votes, against 5,994 votes for Alexis Benoit, Populist.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 208,802.)

Parishes.—Acadia, Avoyelles, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, St. Landry, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana and Washington (13 parishes).

Samuel Matthews Robertson, of Baton Rouge, was born in the town of Plaquemine, La., January 1, 1852; received his preparatory education in the Collegiate Institute of Baton Rouge; was graduated from the Louisiana State University in 1874; completed a course of law study and was admitted to practice in 1877; was elected a member of the State Legislature from the parish of East Baton Rouge in 1879 for a term of four years; in 1880 was elected a member of the faculty of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College; filled the chair of natural history in that institution and the position of commandant of cadets until he was elected to the Fiftieth Congress to fill the vacancy created by the death of his father, E. W. Robertson; was elected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 8,196 votes, against 2,115 votes for Wilson, Populist.

MAINE.

SENATORS.

Eugene Hale, of Ellsworth, was born at Turner, Oxford county, Me., June 9, 1836; received an academic education; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1857 and commenced practice at the age of 20; was for nine successive years County Attorney for Hancock county; was a member of the Legislature of Maine in 1867, 1868 and 1880; was elected to the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses; was appointed Postmaster-General by President Grant in 1874, but declined; was re-elected to the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses; was tendered a Cabinet appointment, as Secretary of the Navy, by President Hayes, and declined; was Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee for the Forty-fifth Congress; received the degree of LL. D. from Bates College and from Colby University; was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention in 1876, and the Chicago Conventions in 1868 and 1880; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed Hannibal Hamlin, Republican (who declined a re-election), and took his seat March 4, 1881; was re-elected in 1887 and 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

William P. Frye, of Lewiston, was born at Lewiston, Me., September 2, 1831; graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine, 1850; studied and practiced law; was a member of the State Legislature in 1861, 1862 and 1867; was Mayor of the city of Lewiston in 1866 and 1867; was Attorney-General of the State of Maine in 1867, 1868 and 1869; was elected a member of the National Republican Executive Committee in 1872, and re-elected in 1876 and 1880; was elected a trustees of Bowdoin College in June, 1880; received the degree of LL.D. from Bates College in July, 1881, and the same degree from Bowdoin College in 1889; was a Presidental Elector in 1864; was a Delegate to the National Republican Conventions in 1872, 1876, and 1880; was elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Maine in place of Hon. James G. Blaine, resigned, in November, 1881; was

elected a Representative in the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James G. Blaine, appointed Secretary of State; took his seat March 18, 1881; was re-elected in 1883, in 1888, and again in 1895, receiving every vote with one exception, in both branches of the Legislature, at the latter election. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 153,778.)

Counties.— Cumberland and New York (2 counties).

Thomas B. Reed, of Portland, was born at Portland, October 18, 1839; graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1860; studied law; was Acting Assistant Paymaster, United States Navy, from April 19, 1864, to November 4, 1865; was admitted to the bar in 1865 and commenced practice at Portland; was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1868–69 and of the State Senate in 1870; was Attorney-General of Maine in 1870, 1871 and 1872; was city Solicitor of Portland in 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877; was elected to Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,086 votes, against 8,901 votes for Deering, Democrat, 582 votes for Seely, Prohibitionist, and 315 votes for Chapman, Labor. He was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, December 2, 1889.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 169,528.)

Counties.— Androscoggin, Franklin, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford and Sagadahoc (6 counties).

Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Lewiston, was born at Durham, Androscoggin county, Me., February 15, 1832; graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1855; studied law and was admitted to the bar, but left the profession to become proprietor and editor of the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, daily and weekly, in 1856, and still maintains that connection; was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1868 and 1873; was Speaker of the State House of Representatives in 1863 and 1864; was Governor of Maine in 1874–75; received the degree of LL. D. from Bates College in 1874 and from Dartmouth College in 1894; was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1876; was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress as a Republican at a special election on the 12th of September, 1881, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Hon. William P. Frye to the United States Senate; was re-elected a Representative-at-Large to the Forty-eighth Congress; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congressess and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican; receiving 18,097 votes, against 8,159 votes for McGillicuddy, Democrat, 544 votes for Ogier, Prohibitionist, and 1,693 votes for Turner, Labor.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 154,710.)

Counties.— Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset and Waldo (4 counties).

Seth L. Milliken, of Belfast, was born at Montville, Waldo county, Me.; was educated at Union College, New York, where he graduated in 1856; is a lawyer by profession; was a member of the Maine Legislature during two terms; was Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court; was Delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati in 1876; was Presidental Elector in the same year; was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1884; was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,891 votes, against 6,663 votes for Leighton, Democrat, 535 votes for Thompson, Prohibitionist, 1,986 votes for Sheldon, Populist, and 18 votes scattering.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 183,070.)

Counties.— Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis and Washington (4 counties).

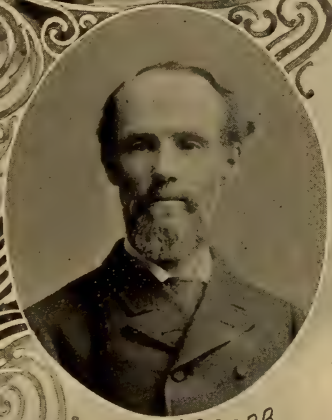
Charles Addison Boutelle, of Bangor, was born at Damariscotta, Lincoln county, Me., February 9, 1839; was educated in the public schools at Brunswick and at Yarmouth Academy; early adopted the profession of his father, a shipmaster, and on returning from a foreign voyage in the spring of 1862 volunteered and was appointed acting master in the United States Navy; he served in the North and South Atlantic and West Gulf squadrons; took part in the blockade of Charleston and Wilmington, the Pocotaligo expedition, the capture of St. Johns Bluff, and occupation of Jacksonville, Fla., and while an officer of U. S. S. *Sussacus* was promoted to Lieutenant "for gallant conduct in the engagement with the rebel ironclad *Albemarle*," May 5,1864; afterwards, in command of the U. S. S. *Nyanza*, participated in the capture of Mobile and in receiving surrender of the Confederate fleet, and assigned to command of naval forces in Mississippi sound; honorably discharged at his own request January 14, 1866; engaged in commercial business in New York; in 1870 became managing editor and 1874 proprietor of the Bangor (Me.) *Whig and Courier;* was a district delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1876; was delegate-at-large and chairman of Maine delegation in the National Republican Convention in 1888; was unanimously nominated in 1880 as Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth Maine district; was elected Representative-at-Large to the Forty-eighth Congress; was elected as Representative from the Fourth district to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,433 votes, against 6,889 votes for Simpson, Democrat, 1,072 votes for Johnston, Prohibitionist, 1,322 votes for Chapman, Labor, and 2 votes scattering.

ALABAMA

RICHARD M. CLARKE
M.C. 1ST DIST.

JESSE F. STALLINGS
M.C. 2ND DIST.

GEORGE P. HARRISON
M.C. 3RD DIST.



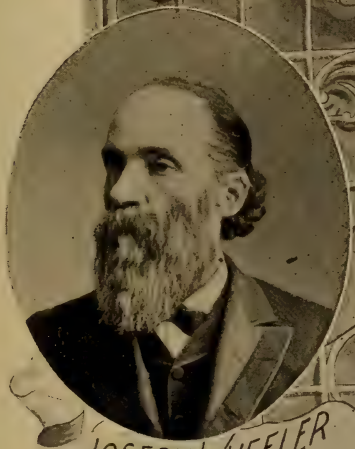
JAMES E. COBB
M.C. 5TH DIST.

GASTON A. ROBBINS
M.C. 4TH DIST.

ALABAMA

JOHN H. BANKHEAD
M.C. 6TH DIST.

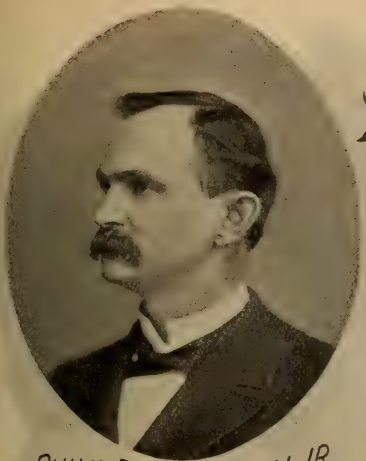
MILFORD W. HOWARD.
M.C. 7TH DIST.



JOSEPH WHEELER
M.C. 8TH DIST.

OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD
M.C. 9TH DIST.

ARKANSAS



PHILIP D. McCULLOCH, JR.
M.C. 1ST DIST.

JOHN S. LITTLE
M.C. 2ND DIST.

THOMAS C. McRAE
M.C. 3RD DIST

HUGH A. DINSMORE
M.C. 5TH DIST.

WILLIAM L. TERRY M.C. 4TH DIST.

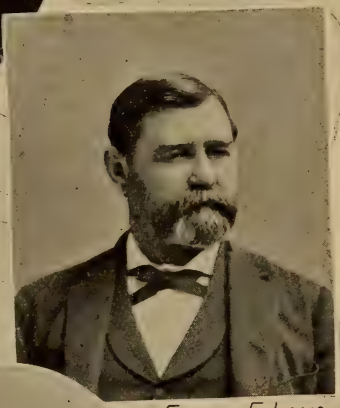
ROBERT NEILL
M.C 6TH DIST.

California

JOHN A. BARHAM
M.C. 1ST DIST.

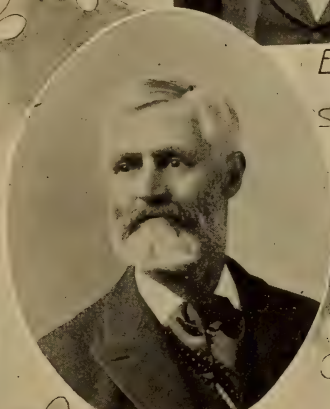
SAM'L G. HILBORN
M.C. 3RD DIST.

JAMES G. MAGUIRE
M.C. 4TH DIST.



EUGENE F. LOUD
M.C. 5TH DIST.

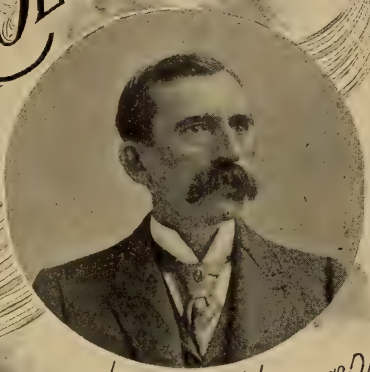
JAMES McLACHLIN
M.C. 6TH DIST.



WILLIAM W. BOWERS
M.C. 7TH DIST.

COLORADO

JOHN F. SHAFROTH
M.C. 1ST DIST.



JOHN C. BELL M.C. 2ND DIST.

CONNECTICUT

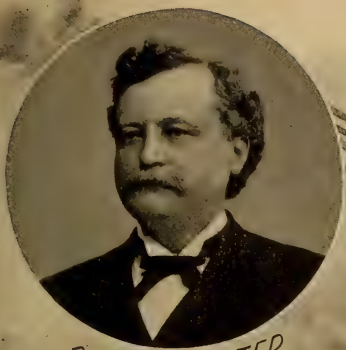
E. STEVENS HENRY
M.C. 1ST DIST.

NEHEMIAH D. SPERRY
M.C. 2ND DIST.

CHARLES A. RUSSELL
M.C. 3RD DIST.

EBENEZER J. HILL M.C. 4TH DIST.

GEORGIA



RUFUS E. LESTER
M.C. 1ST DIST.

BENJAMIN E. RUSSELL
M.C. 2ND DIST.

CHARLES F. CRISP
M.C. 3RD DIST.

CHARLES L. MOSES
M.C. 4TH DIST.

LEONIDAS F. LIVINGSTON
M.C. 5TH DIST.

CHARLES L. BARTLETT
M.C. 6TH DIST.

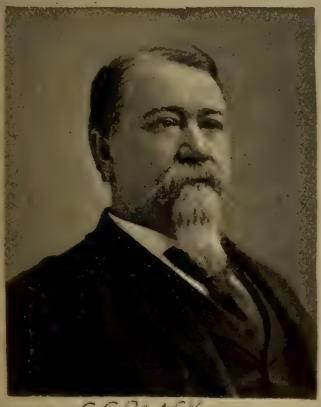
GEORGIA.

JOHN W. MADDOX M.C. 7TH DIST.

THOMAS G. LAWSON M.C. 8TH DIST.

FARISH CARTER TATE
M.C. 9TH DIST.

HENRY G. TURNER M.C. 11TH DIST.



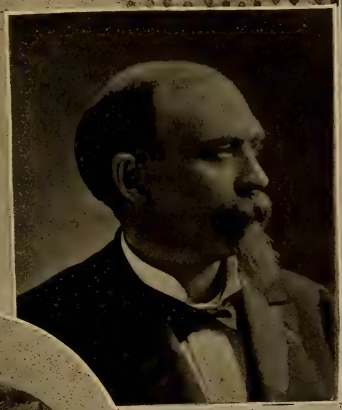
JAMES C.C. BLACK M.C. 10TH DIST.

ILLINOIS

J. FRANK ALDRICH
M.C. 1ST DIST.

WM. LORIMER
M.C. 2ND DIST.

LAWRENCE E. McGANN
M.C. 3RD DIST.



CHAS. W. WOODMAN
M.C. 4TH DIST

GEORGE E. WHITE
M.C. 5TH DIST.

EDWARD D. COOKE
M.C. 6TH DIST.

MARYLAND.

SENATORS.

Arthur P. Gorman, of Laurel, was born in Howard county, Md., March 11, 1839; attended the public schools in his native county for a brief period; in 1852 was appointed page in the Senate of the United States, and continued in the service of the Senate until 1866, at which time he was postmaster; on the 1st of September, 1866, he was removed from his position and immediately appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth district of Maryland, which office he held until the incoming of the Grant administration in 1869; in June, 1869, he was appointed a director in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and in November was elected a member of the House of Delegates of the Maryland Legislature as a Democrat; he was re-elected in 1871, then elected Speaker of the House of Delegates at the ensuing session; in June, 1872, he was elected President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; in 1875 he was elected to represent Howard county in the Maryland State Senate, and was re-elected in November, 1879, for a term of four years; was elected in January, 1880, to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed Wm. Pinkney Whyte; took his seat March 4, 1881, and was re-elected in 1886 and in 1892. His term of office will expire March 3, 1899.

Charles Hopper Gibson, of Easton, was born in Queen Anne county, Md. His education was commenced at the Centerville Academy, and he was afterwards sent to the Archer School, in Harford county, and from there to Washington College, Chestertown, where his course of study was completed; was admitted to the bar in 1864, and commenced the practice of law at Easton with Col. Samuel Hambleton; was appointed by President Johnson Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern Shore district, but his nomination was rejected in the Senate by a majority of one vote; was appointed in 1869 Commissioner in Chancery, and Auditor in 1870, which offices he resigned later on in 1870 to accept the appointment by the Circuit Court for the three years' unexpired term of the State's attorney for Talbot county, to which position he was elected for four years in 1871, and again in 1875, holding the office for three consecutive terms and declining a renomination for the fourth; was elected as a Democrat to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses; was appointed United States Senator, till the election of his successor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ephraim K. Wilson, and took his seat December 7, 1891; was elected to fill the unexpired term January 21, 1892. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 158,246.)

Counties.—Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester (8 counties).

Joshua Weldon Miles, of Princess Anne, was born on his father's farm on the Great Annamessex river, in Somerset county, Md., December 9, 1858; studied in early youth at a private school and also at the Marion Academy, a public high school at Marion, in said county, both of which

institutions were conducted by Benjamin F. Haynes, a well-known Maryland educator; graduated at Western Maryland College in 1878; began the study of law with Hon. Charles B. Roberts (now a member of the Court of Appeals of Maryland) at Westminster in the summer of 1878; pursued his studies for a while at the Maryland University Law School and afterwards in the office of Dennis & Brattan, at Princess Anne; was admitted to the bar in July, 1880, and has been practicing law since that time; was elected State's Attorney of Somerset county in 1883, by a majority of only 4 votes over his Republican competitor, N. Walter Dixon, and was defeated in a contest with the same gentleman for re-election to the same office four years later; formed a partnership with Hon. Henry Page, a member of the Fifty-second Congress, in January, 1888, which continued until the appointment of that gentleman to a seat upon the bench of the Court of Appeals of Maryland; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,953 votes, against 12,914 votes for A. Lincoln Dryden, Republican, 2,728 votes for Bennette P. Miles, Prohibitionist, and 394 votes for Morris, Populist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 208,165.)

City of Baltimore.—Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards and Ninth precinct of Eleventh Ward.

Counties.—Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth districts of Baltimore county, Carroll, Cecil and Harford.

William B. Baker, of Aberdeen, was born near Aberdeen, Md., July 22, 1840; was educated at public and private schools; worked upon a farm until 32 years of age, when he commenced fruit packing, and has been engaged in that business ever since; has frequently been a delegate to State and Congressional conventions, and although his county (Harford) is strongly Democratic, he was elected to the House of Delegates as a Republican in 1881 and to the State Senate in 1893; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,291 votes, against 19,100 votes for Talbott, Democrat, and 1,816 votes for Parker, Prohibitionist.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 166,799.)

City of Baltimore.—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards.

Harry Welles Rusk, of Baltimore, was born in Baltimore, Md., October 17, 1852; was educated at private schools and at the Baltimore City College, graduating from the latter in 1866, and graduating from the Maryland University Law School in 1872 with the degree of LL. B.; was admitted to the bar and has ever since practiced law in Baltimore; was for six years a member of the Maryland House of Delegates and for four years a member of the Maryland Senate; was elected to fill the unexpired term of William H. Cole, deceased, in the Forty-ninth Congress; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,228 votes, against 15,709 votes for William S. Booze, Republican, and 670 votes for William J. H. Gluck, Prohibitionist.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 183,005.)

City of Baltimore.—Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth wards.

John K. Cowen, of Baltimore, was born October 28, 1844, at Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio; was educated at the public schools, at the Academy of Fredericksburg and the one at Hayesville, Ohio; graduated at Princeton College in the class of 1886; studied at the Law School of the Michigan University, Ann Arbor; admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1868 and began practice at Mansfield, Ohio, same year; removed to Baltimore, Md., in February, 1872, and has been practising law in that city since that date; is general counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,184 votes, against 16,178 votes for Robert H. Smith, Republican, and 671 votes for Prentiss, Prohibitionist.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 153,912.)

Counties and City.—Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Howard, Prince George, and St. Mary's counties, the First and Thirteenth Election Districts of Baltimore county, and the Seventeenth Ward of Baltimore city.

Charles E. Coffin, of Muirkirk, was born in Boston, Mass , July 18, 1841; was educated in the Boston grammar and high schools; he removed to Maryland in 1863 and made his home at Muirkirk, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in Prince George county, where he purchased a tract of land and found iron ore in it; took charge of the iron works at Muirkirk, known as "Muirkirk Furnace," which were erected by the Ellicotts in 1847, and has since conducted the same; he has always been a Republican; was elected to the House of Delegates of Maryland in 1884 and served on the ways and means committee, and was elected a member of the State Senate in 1890, serving for four years; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis in 1892; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican at the November election, 1894, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Barnes Compton, resigned, and was at the same time elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, receiving 15,523 votes, against 13,421 votes for Rogers, Democrat, 483 votes for Silk, Prohibitionist, and 355 votes for Burchard, Populist.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 172,263.)

Counties.—Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery and Washington (five counties).

George L. Wellington, of Cumberland, was born of German parentage at Cumberland, Allegany county, Md., January 28, 1852; attended a German school for a brief period, otherwise self-educated; at the age of 12 began work in a canal store in Cumberland; in 1870 was appointed to a clerkship in the Second National Bank of Cumberland; later became teller; was appointed Treasurer of Allegany county in 1882 and served until 1888; was again appointed in 1890; was delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1884 and 1888; was nominated by the Republican party for Comptroller of Maryland in 1889 and was defeated after an active canvass, though he received the largest vote ever given a candidate of his

party on the State ticket; was appointed by President Harrison Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Baltimore in July, 1890; was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District in 1892 and defeated by Hon. W. McM. McKaig; was renominated in 1894 and elected to the Ffty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,709 votes, against 16,742 votes for Williams, Democrat, 1,097 votes for Shoemaker, Prohibitionist and 307 votes for Kiracofe, Populist.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SENATORS.

George F. Hoar, of Worcester, was born at Concord, Mass., August 29, 1826; studied in early youth at Concord Academy; graduated at Harvard College in 1846; studied law and graduated at the Dane Law School, Harvard University; settled at Worcester, where he practiced; was City Solicitor in 1860; was President of the Trustees of the City Library; was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1852 and of the State Senate in 1857; was elected Representative to the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses; declined a renomination for Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress; was an overseer of Harvard College, 1874–1880; was chosen president of the Association of the Alumni of Harvard, but declined; presided over the Massachusetts State Republican Conventions of 1871, 1877, 1882 and 1885; was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1876, at Cincinnati, and of 1880, 1884 and 1888, at Chicago, presiding over the Convention of 1880; was chairman of the Massachusetts delegation in 1880, 1884 and 1888; was one of the managers on the part of the House of Representatives of the Belknap Impeachment Trial in 1876; was a Member of the Electoral Commission in 1876; was Regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1880; has been President and is now Vice-President of the American Antiquarian Society, President of the American Historical Association, Trustee of the Peabody Museum of Archæology, trustee of Leicester Academy, is a Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the American Historical Society, the Historic Genealogical Society, the Virginia Historical Society, and Corresponding Member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; has received the Degree of Doctor of Laws from William and Mary, Amherst, Yale and Harvard Colleges; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed George S. Boutwell, took his seat March 5, 1877, and was re-elected in 1883, 1889 and 1895. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

Henry Cabot Lodge, of Nahant, was born in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1850; received a private-school and collegiate education; was graduated from Harvard College in 1871; studied law at Harvard Law School and graduated in 1875, receiving the degree of L.L. B.; was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1876; profession, that of literature; served two terms as Member of the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses; was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,002 votes, against

14,391 votes for William Everett, Democrat, 851 votes for F. P. Greenwood, Prohibitionist, and 11 votes scattering; was elected to the Senate January 17, 1893, to succeed Henry L. Dawes; resigned his seat in the House and took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 170,297.)

Berkshire County.—Towns of Adams, Alford, Becket, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Egremont, Florida, Great Barrington, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesboro, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Ashford, New Marlboro, North Adams, Otis, Peru, Pittsfield, Richmond, Sandisfield, Savoy, Sheffield, Stockbridge Tyringham, Washington, West Stockbridge, Williamstown and Windsor.

Franklin County.—Towns of Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Coleraine, Conway, Deerfield, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leyden, Monroe, Rowe, Shelburne and Whately.

Hampden County.—City of Holyoke and towns of Agawam, Blandford, Chester Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, Westfield and West Springfield.

Hampshire County.—Towns of Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Plainfield, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington.

Ashley Bascom Wright, of North Adams, was born at Hinsdale, Berkshire county, Mass., May 25, 1841; received his education in the public schools and Lincoln Academy, at Hinsdale; removed to North Adams in 1861, at which time he was appointed Chief Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District of Massachusetts; resigned in 1865 and engaged in mercantile business; was elected Selectman; served as chairman several terms; has filled various offices in the town where he resides; in 1884 was elected County Commissioner for the county of Berkshire, serving for three years; Chairman one year; in 1890 was elected to the Executive Council of Massachusetts; re-elected in 1891; served on Committees on Pardons, Finance, Military and Charitable Institutions; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 14,018 votes, against 9,961 votes for John C. Crosby, Democrat, 839 votes for A. R. Smith, Prohibitionist, and 585 votes for Johnson, Populist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 173,951.)

Franklin County.—Towns of Erving, Leverett, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick and Wendell.

Hampden County.—Cities of Chicopee and Springfield and towns of Brimfield, Hampden, Holland, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer, Wales and Wilbraham.

Hampshire County.—City of Northampton and towns of Amherst, Belchertown, Easthampton, Enfield, Granby, Greenwich, Hadley, Pelham, Prescott, South Hadley and Ware.

Worcester County.—Towns of Athol, Barre, Brookfield, Dana, Hardwick, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Petersham, Phillipston, Royalston, Templeton, Warren, West Brookfield and Winchendon.

Frederick Huntington Gillett, of Springfield, was born at Westfield, Mass., October 16, 1851; graduated at Amherst College in 1874 and at Harvard Law School in 1877; was admitted to the bar in Springfield in 1877; was assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts from 1879 to 1882; was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1890 and 1891; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,480 votes, against 7,924 votes for Edward A. Hall, Democrat, 1,050 votes for Stearns, Populist, and 746 votes for Lawrence, Prohibitionist.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 171,484.)

Middlesex county.—Town of Hopkinton.

Worcester county.—City of Worcester and towns of Auburn, Blackstone, Charlton, Douglas, Dudley, Grafton, Holden, Leicester, Mendon, Milbury, Northbridge, Oxford, Paxton, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Southbridge, Spencer, Sturbridge, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Webster, Westboro and West Boylston.

Joseph Henry Walker, of Worcester, was born in Boston, Mass., December 21, 1829; worked on boots and shoes in his father's factory; was admitted to partnership in the firm of Joseph Walker & Co., in Worcester, in 1850; was engaged in boot and shoe manufacturing till 1887; retired from business in Worcester; established the business of manufacturing leather in Chicago, Ill., in 1868, and is still a member of the firm carrying on that business under the name of Walker, Oakley & Co.; has been several times a member of the City Council of Worcester and of the Massachusetts Legislature; was elected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 13,788 votes, against 8,251 votes for Hagerty, Democrat, 592 votes for Brown, Populist, and 568 votes for Wright, Prohibitionist.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 170,221.)

Worcester county.—City of Fitchburg and towns of Ashburnham, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Gardner, Harvard, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leominster, Lunenburg, Northboro, Princeton, Southboro, Sterling and Westminster.

Middlesex county.—City of Waltham and towns of Acton, Ashby, Ashland, Ayer, Bedford, Billerica, Boxboro, Burlington, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Dunstable, Framingham, Groton, Hudson, Lexington, Lincoln, Littleton, Marlboro, Maynard, Natick, Pepperell, Shirley, Stow, Sudbury, Townsend, Tyngsboro, Wayland, Westford and Weston.

Norfolk county.—Wellesley.

Lewis Dewart Apsley, of Hudson, was born in Northumberland, Pa., September 29, 1852; at the age of 15 removed to Philadelphia and immediately engaged in active business pursuits, early identifying himself with the rubber-goods trade; removed to Massachusetts in 1877 and established himself in 1885 as a manufacturer of rubber clothing in Hudson; is president and treasurer of the Apsley Rubber Company, president of the Hudson Board of Trade, and a director in the Hudson National Bank; has never before held political office; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,992 votes, against 8,432 votes for John J. Desmond, Democrat, and 774 votes for Sparhawk, Populist.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 172,178.)

Essex county.—City of Lawrence and towns of Andover, Lynnfield, Methuen, North Andover and Peabody.

Middlesex county.—Cities of Lowell and Woburn and towns of Dracut, North Reading, Reading, Tewksbury and Wilmington.

William S. Knox, of Lawrence, was born in Killingly, Conn., September 10, 1843; went to Lawrence when 9 years of age, and has resided there since; graduated at Amherst College in class of 1865; admitted to Essex bar in November, 1866, and has since practiced law in Lawrence; was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1874–75, serving on the Judiciary Committee; was City Solicitor of Lawrence in 1875, 1876, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890; is president of the Arlington National Bank of Lawrence: was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 14,372 votes, against 12,341 votes for G. W. Fifield, Democrat, 763 votes for H. W. K. Eastman, Populist, and 316 votes for W. F. Taylor, Prohibitionist.

SIXTH DISTRICT,

(Population, 169,418.)

Essex County.— Cities of Gloucester, Haverhill, Newburyport and Salem, and towns of Amesbury, Beverly, Boxford, Bradford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Groveland, Hamilton, Ipswich, Manchester, Marblehead, Merrimac, Middletown, Newbury, Rockport, Rowley, Salisbury, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham and West Newbury.

William H. Moody, of Haverhill, was born in Newbury, Mass., December 23, 1853; he was graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1872, and from Harvard University in 1876; is a lawyer by profession; was District Attorney for the Eastern District of Massachusetts from 1890 to 1895; he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress at a special election as a Republican to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. William Cogswell, receiving 14,970 votes against 5,796 for Harvey N. Shepard, Democrat.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 174,866.)

Essex County.—City of Lynn and towns of Nahant and Saugus.

Middlesex County.— Cities of Everett and Malden and towns of Melrose, Stoneham and Wakefield.

Suffolk County.— Fourth and Fifth Wards of the city of Boston, the city of Chelsea, and town of Revere.

William E. Barrett, of Melrose, was born there December 29, 1858; was educated at the public schools; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1880; began at once as Assistant Editor of the *St. Albans Daily Messenger;* joined the staff of the *Boston Daily Advertiser* in 1882; was Washington correspondent of the *Boston Advertiser,* 1882–1886; was recalled to Boston to become Editor-in-Chief and in 1888 became chief proprietor and manager of the *Boston Daily Advertiser* and the *Boston Evening Record;* was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892; was Speaker of that body every year but the first, being elected by the votes of both parties; was a candidate for Congress in April, 1893, at a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. H. C. Lodge, but was defeated by William Everett, Democrat; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,383 votes, against 9,699 votes for S. K. Hamilton, Democrat.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 174,274.)

Middlesex County.—Cities of Cambridge, Medford and Somerville, and towns of Arlington and Winchester.

Suffolk County.— Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh wards of the city of Boston.

Samuel Walker McCall, of Winchester, was born in East Providence, Pa., February 28, 1851; graduated at New Hampton (N. H.) Academy in 1870, and at Dartmouth College in 1874; was admitted to the bar, and since January, 1876, has practiced law in Boston, except one year when he was the Editor of the *Boston Daily Advertiser;* was elected a Member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives of 1888, 1889 and 1892; was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1888; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,188 votes, against 8,747 votes for Charles A. Conant, Democrat, 756 votes for Porter, Populist, and 2 votes scattering.

NINTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 170,458.)

Suffolk County.—First, Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards, and the Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth precincts of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Boston, and the town of Winthrop.

John F. Fitzgerald, of Boston, was born in Boston, February 11, 1865; he received his education in the Eliot Grammar and the Boston Latin schools and Boston College, after which he pursued a short course of study at Harvard College; is engaged in real estate and insurance; was a Member of the Boston Common Council of 1892; was elected a Member of the Massachusetts State Senate in 1893 and 1894; was Vice-President of the Democratic City Committee of Boston in 1892 and 1893; is a Member-at-Large of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts and a Member of its Executive Committee; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 11,459 votes, against 9,545 votes for Jesse M. Gove, Republican, 511 votes for Patrick F. O'Neil, Socialist Labor, and 5 votes scattering.

TENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 174,008.)

Suffolk county.— Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth wards, and the First, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth precincts of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Boston.

Norfolk county.— City of Quincy and town of Milton.

Harrison Henry Atwood, of Boston, was born in North Londonderry, Vt., August 26, 1863; attended the public schools, graduating in 1877; studied architecture and began practice in 1886; has built many public and private buildings in and about Boston; was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, representing the Eighth Suffolk district, for the years 1887, 1888 and 1889, and served on the Committees on State House Extension, Liquor Law, Mercantile Affairs and Cities; was appointed City Architect of Boston during the terms of 1889 and 1890 and constructed many buildings; served two years as a member of the State Republican Committee, 1887 and 1888, and has for many years been a member of the Boston Republican City Committee; was elected twice as delegate to Republican National Convention, 1888 and 1892; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 9,833 votes, against 8,868 votes for Michael J. McEttrick, Democrat Citizen, 7,113 votes for William S. McNary, Democrat, 1,187 votes for Frederick W. Peabody, Republican Independent, and 327 votes for Michael D. Fitzgerald, Socialist Labor.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 173,185.)

Suffolk county.—Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards of the city of Boston.

Middlesex county.— City of Newton and towns of Belmont, Holliston, Sherborn and Watertown.

Norfolk county.— Towns of Bellingham, Brookline, Dedham, Dover, Foxboro, Franklin, Hyde Park, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Sharon, Walpole and Wrentham.

Bristol county.—Town of North Attleboro.

Worcester county.— Town of Hopedale and Milford.

William Franklin Draper, of Hopedale, was born in Lowell, Mass., April 9, 1842; attended public and private schools; served in the Union Army from August, 1861, to October, 1864; held commissions as Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding; also as Colonel and Brigadier-General by brevet; was

shot through the body at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; and again slightly wounded at Pegram Farm, September 30, 1864; is a manufacturer of cotton machinery and has made and patented many improvements in such machinery; was President of the Home Market Club in 1891 and 1892; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1876; was Colonel on staff of Governor Long from 1880 to 1883; was a candidate for Governor before the Republican State Convention of 1888 and chosen Presidental Elector-at-Large the same year, was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,905 votes, against 9,456 votes for Bentley Wirt Warren, Democrat, and 916 votes for John F. Dowd, Populist and Socialist Labor.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 173,063.)

Bristol county.— City of Taunton and towns of Attleboro, Berkley, Dighton, Easton, Mansfield, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth and Seekonk.

Norfolk county.— Towns of Avon, Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Holbrook, Randolph, Stoughton and Weymouth.

Plymouth county.— City of Brockton and towns of Abington, Bridgewater, Carver, Duxbury, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Hingham, Hull, Kingston, Lakeville, Marshfield, Middleboro, Norwell, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rockland, Scituate, West Bridgewater and Whitman.

Elijah Adams Morse, of Canton, was born at South Bend, Ind., May 25, 1841; removed with his parents to Massachusetts in his childhood, where he has resided since; received his education in the public schools of Massachusetts and at Onondaga (N. Y.) Academy; is a business man and manufacturer; is married; was a soldier in the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting at the age of 19; served three months under General Butler in Virginia and one year under General Banks in Louisiana; was taken prisoner at the capture of Brasher City, La.; entered the service as a private and was promoted to Corporal; served a term in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1876; was a member of the State Senate in 1886 and was re-elected in 1887; was elected a member of the Governor's Counsel in 1877; was elected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,830 votes, against 6,359 votes for Jordan, Democrat, and 2,164 votes for Brown, Populist.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 171,535.)

Barnstable county.— Towns of Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth.

Bristol county.—Cities of Fall River and New Bedford and towns of Acushnet, Dartmouth, Fairhaven, Freetown, Somerset, Swansea and Westport.

Dukes county.— Towns of Chilmark, Cottage City, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold and Tisbury.

Nantucket county.— Town of Nantucket.

Plymouth county.— Towns of Marion, Mattapoisett, Rochester and Wareham.

John Simpkins, of Yarmouth, was born in New Bedford, Mass., June 27, 1862; attended the public schools of Yarmouth, was prepared for college at St. Mark's School, Southboro and graduated at Harvard University in 1885; served in the Massachusetts Senate in 1890 and 1891; was a Presidental Elector for Harrison and Reid in 1892, President of the Republican Club of Massachusetts in 1892 and 1893, and a member of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee in 1892, 1893 and 1894; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 13,497 votes, against 8,548 votes for Robert Howard, Democrat, and 29 votes scattering.

MICHIGAN.

SENATORS.

James McMillan, of Detroit, was born in Hamilton, Ontario, May 12, 1838; removed to Detroit in 1855, where he entered upon a business life; in 1863 he became interested in the manufacture of railroad cars, and with others, was successful in building up several large manufacturing establishments in Detroit; he is also interested in railroads and steamboats; when elected to the Senate he was president of the Michigan Car Company, the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad Company, and the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company; in 1876 he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and, on the death of Zachariah Chandler, was made chairman; in 1886, 1890 and 1892 he was re-elected chairman and still holds that position; for three years he was president of the Detroit Board of Park Commissioners and for four years was a member of the Detroit Board of Estimates; was a Republican Presidental Elector in 1884; received the unanimous nomination of the Republican members of the Legislature and was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Thomas Witherell Palmer, and took his seat March 4, 1889; was re-elected in 1895. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

Julius C. Burrows, of Kalamazoo, was born at Northeast, Erie county, Pa., January 9, 1837; received a common-school and academic education; by profession a lawyer; was an officer in the Union Army, 1862-64; Prosecuting Attorney of Kalamazoo county, 1865-1867; appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the States of Michigan and Wisconsin in 1867, but declined the office; elected a Representative to the Forty-third, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses; appointed Solicitor of the United States Treasury Department by President Arthur in 1884, but declined the office; elected a Delegate-at-Large from Michigan to National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884; elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses, twice elected Speaker pro tempore of the House of Representatives during the Fifty-first Congress, and was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican by over 13,000 plurality; resigned his seat in the House, January 23, 1895, to assume the office of United State Senator from Michigan, to which he had been elected by the Legislature, to fill out the unexpired term of Francis B. Stockbridge, deceased, and took his seat in the Senate the same day. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 173,841.)

County.— Part of Wayne.

John B. Corliss, of Detroit, was born at Richford, Vt., June 7, 1851, was educated at the Vermont Methodist University; studied law at the Columbian Law School Washington, D. C., and graduated with honors from that institution in 1875; in September of the same year he settled in Detroit and engaged in the practice of law, which he has since continued;

was elected City Attorney of Detroit in 1881 and re-elected in 1883; during his four years' incumbency of the office of City Attorney he prepared the first complete charter of Detroit, which was passed by the Legislature in 1884 and is still the fundamental law of the municipality; has always been active in Republican politics; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,605 votes, against 13,441 votes for Levi T. Griffin, Democrat, 778 votes for McGregor, Populist, 238 votes for Venn, Prohibitionist, 301 votes for Dunn, Labor and 469 votes for Erb, "Work."

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 191,841.)

Counties.— Jackson, Lenawee, Monroe, Washtenaw and part of Wayne.

George Spalding, of Monroe, was born in Scotland, in 1837; emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1843; settled in Buffalo, N. Y., where he attended the public schools; accompanied his parents to Monroe, Mich., in 1853, where his farther purchased a farm on the north bank of Raisin river, two miles west of Monroe; taught school in the winter of 1860-61; was mustered into the United States service June 20, 1861, as a private in Company A, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry; promoted to First Sergeant; First Lieutenant, August 5, 1861; Captain, January 13, 1862; wounded in action at the siege of Yorktown, Va., April, 1862; wounded at Malvern Hill, July 3, 1862; transferred and promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, July 18, 1862; assigned to command of said regiment and by orders of the War Department reported to Major-General Wright at Cincinnati; was engaged in driving Gen. Kirby Smith and General Morgan out of Kentucky; was ordered to join General Rosecrans, in command of the Army of the Cumberland, in the spring of 1863; appointed Provost-Marshal of Nashville, Tenn., and given plenary power as Provost-Marshal by order of the War Department; resigned to accept promotion as Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and was assigned to command of brigade known as "Johnson's Guard;" was engaged in protecting railroad from Nashville to Johnsonville; assigned to command of Fourth Division of Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland, headquarters, Pulaski, Tenn; engaged with General Hood in his advance toward Nashville; was promoted at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., "for valuable services at the battle of Nashville," to Brevet Brigadier-General, and assigned with full rank and pay by special order of the President of the United States; severely wounded in said battle; mustered out of service; October 24, 1865; was Postmaster of Monroe, Mich., from 1866 to 1870; Special Agent of the Treasury Department from 1871 to 1875; elected Mayor of Monroe, Mich., 1876; President of the Board of Education; admitted to the bar by examination 1878; elected Director of the First National bank of Monroe, Mich., 1876; appointed its cashier, 1877; continued as director and cashier until 1892, when he was elected president; appointed member of the Board of Control, State Industrial Home for Girls, 1885, for six years, and reappointed in 1892; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 23,708 votes, against 17,596 votes for Thomas E. Barkworth, Democrat and Populist, and 2,032 votes for David W. Grandon, Prohibitionist.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 172,319.)

Counties.—Branch, Calhoun, Eaton, Hillsdale and Kalamazoo (5 counties).

Alfred Milnes, of Coldwater, was born at Bradford, Yorkshire, England, May 28, 1844; came with his father's family to the United States in 1854, making the passage in a sailing vessel from Liverpool to New Orleans and being 60 days on the Atlantic; went up the Mississippi river on a steamboat to St. Louis, thence up the Missouri to Kansas City, thence overland by ox team to Salt Lake City, Utah; returned to the States in 1859 and settled at Newton, Iowa; lived there two years, then drove through to Coldwater, Mich., where he has since resided; was educated in the common schools of Utah, Iowa and Michigan; enlisted as a private in the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry, the "Old Stonewall Regiment," June 30, 1862, and served through to the end of the war; was engaged with his regiment in every battle in which it took part from South Mountain, Maryland, in 1862, to Lee's surrender at Appomattox, in April, 1865; has served the city of Coldwater as Alderman for one term and as Mayor for two terms; was elected to the State Senate in 1888 and re-elected in 1890; is a lifelong Republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in front of Petersburg, Va., in November, 1864; at the close of the war he came home and engaged in the mercantile business, which business he still continues; was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan in 1894, and presided over the State Senate until the close of the session, June 1, 1895, when he resigned, having been elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican to fill the vacancy caused by the electon of the Hon. J. C. Burrows to the United States Senate, receiving 16,167 votes, against 14,851 votes for A. M. Todd, the candidate on the Democratic, Populist, Free Silver and Prohibition tickets.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 180,179.)

Counties.— Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph and Van Buren (6 counties).

Henry F. Thomas, of Allegan, was born in the township of Tompkins, Jackson county, Mich., December 17, 1843; entered Albion College in 1859; in 1862 he enlisted in the Seventh Michigan Cavalry as a private; was promoted to the position of First Sergeant of Company D, and in July, 1864, was promoted to be Second Lieutenant (the Seventh Cavalry belonged to the famous Michigan Cavalry Brigade commanded by General Custer, and was connected with the Army of Potomac during the war); during his entire services Mr. Thomas was absent from his company only a few months, and this was on detached duty in charge of the Quartermaster's supplies for Remount Camp, at Harper's Ferry; he had the honor of being present with his company in nearly all the memorable campaigns in which it was engaged, and was honorably discharged in 1865; renewed his studies at Ypsilanti Normal School during the following winter and spring, and the next October entered the Medical Department of the State University, graduating in the spring of 1868; commenced his practice at Constantine, St. Joseph county, Mich., remaining about a year, when he removed to Allegan, and has continued to reside there up to the present time; in 1873 and 1874 he was elected a member of the State House of Representatives; in 1875 and 1876 he was a member of the State Senate and

a member of the State Board of Visitors to the University of Michigan; has been President of Allegan village, and in 1884 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention from the Fifth district; has been President of the West Michigan Medical Society; in 1882 Albion College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,722 votes, against 9,874 votes for Leroy F. Weaver, Democrat, 1,601 votes for Milton Chase, Prohibitionist, and 3,744 votes for Sullivan Cook, Populist.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 178,081.)

Counties.—Ionia, Kent and Ottawa (3 counties).

William Alden Smith, of Grand Rapids, was born at Dowagiac, Mich., May 12, 1859; received a common-school education; removed with his parents to Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1872; was appointed page in the Michigan House of Representatives by the Speaker, John T. Rich, in 1879; was Assistant Secretary of the Michigan State Senate in 1882; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1883; was a member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1888, 1890 and 1892; was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District in 1884 and elected by a plurality of 9,765 and a majority over all of 5,815, receiving 19,973 votes, against 10,405 votes for L. Gideon Rutherford, Democrat, 1,585 votes for Myron H. Walker, Prohibitionist and 2,168 votes for Josiah Tibbetts, Populist.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 190,539.)

Counties.—Genesee, Ingham, Livingston, Oakland; townships of Lavonia, Redford, Greenfield, Nankin, Dearborn and Springwells of the county of Wayne and the Twelfth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth wards of the city of Detroit

David D. Aitken, of Flint, was born in Genesee county, Mich, September 5, 1854; was educated in the public schools of Flint, Mich.; was admitted to the bar in 1879, and has been in active practice since; never was a candidate for office until elected to the Fifty-third Congress; was re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,894 votes, against 13,831 votes for E. R. Wilcox, Democrat, 855 votes for Partridge, Populist, and 2,394 votes for Williams, Prohibitionist.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 181,435.)

Counties.—Huron, Lapeer, Macomb, Sanilac and St. Clair, and Grosse Point and Hamtramck townships of Wayne county.

Horace C. Snover, of Port Austin, Huron county, was born at Romeo, Macomb county, Mich., September 21, 1847; received his early education in the public schools of Romeo and in the Dickenson Institute, located there; graduated in the Literary Department of the University of Michigan, in the classical course, in 1869, and in the Law Department in 1871; was admitted to the bar in 1871, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since, except for two years, during which he was principal of the public schools of Port Austin, Mich., to which place he removed in the fall of 1874; was Probate Judge of Huron county from January 1, 1881, to January 1, 1885; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,152 votes, against 12,334 votes for E. C. Carleton, Democrat, 1,645 votes for Carlton Peck, Populist, and 1,135 votes for B. H. Thurston, Prohibitionist.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 172,242.)

Counties.—Clinton, Saginaw, Shiawassee and Tuscola (4 counties).

William Seelye Linton, of Saginaw, was born at St. Clair, Mich., February 4, 1856; when 4 years of age removed with his parents to Saginaw, Mich.; there was educated in the public schools; at the age of 15 years (1871) commenced clerking in a general store at Farwell, Mich., and soon afterwards became manager of his father's sawmill and lumber yard at the same place; was for a time member of a firm dealing in lumber at Jonesville, Hillsdale county, Mich., and afterwards engaged as bookkeeper with prominent lumbermen in Saginaw; for two years prior to 1877 was occupied in timber business during winters in the lumber woods and in summer inspected lumber at sawmills along the Saginaw river; when 21 years of age became superintendent of a large lumbering industry at Wells, Bay county (now Alger, Arenac county), Mich., and was for two terms a member of the Bay County Board of Supervisors; in 1879 again removed to Saginaw, and has since resided there, engaged in the lumber and salt busines; in 1883 was elected a member of the East Saginaw Common council, serving two terms, at the end of which was elected Representative to the Michigan Legislature of 1887–88; was for three years president of the people's Building and Loan Association of Saginaw County, the strongest financially and in membership of any in the State; during 1891 was president of the Michigan State League of Building and Loan Associations; in 1890 was the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican State ticket; during 1890 and 1891 was twice unanimously elected chief executive officer of the Knights of Maccabees, a fraternal society with a larger membership than any other in Michigan; is a supreme officer of the Independent Order of Foresters, and in the Masonic order has held prominent positions; has been president of the Saginaw Water Board; was Mayor of the city of Saginaw for two years, 1892–1894; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,565 votes, against 10,118 votes for Rowland Connor, Democrat and Populist, 1,572 votes for Emory L. Brewer, Prohibitionist, and 2,365 votes for Poe R. Crosby, Populist.

NINTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 148,626.)

Counties.—Benzie, Lake, Leelanaw, Manistee, Manitou, Mason, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana and Wexford (10 counties).

Roswell P. Bishop, of Ludington, was born at Sidney, Delaware county, N. Y., January 6, 1843; worked on a farm until August 3, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company C, Forty-third New York Volunteer Infantry; April 28, 1862, he was wounded at Lees Mills, Va., necessitating the amputation of his right arm; was discharged in the field near Fredericksburg, Va., December, 1862; subsequently attended school at Unadilla Academy, Cooperstown Seminary, and Walton Academy, New York; taught school several years, and entered Michigan University in September, 1868, where he remained until December, 1872; was admitted to the bar in May, 1875, at Ann Arbor; commenced practicing law at Ludington, Mich., soon after, where he has since resided; was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Mason county, 1876, 1878 and 1884; was elected to the Michigan Legislature 1882 and 1892; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,761 votes, against 7,142 votes for William T. Evans, Democrat, 2,768 votes for Norman B. Farnsworth, Populist, and 1,330 votes for Erastus C. Harrington, Prohibitionist.

TENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 154,811.)

Counties.—Alcona, Alpena, Arenac, Bay, Cheboygan, Crawford, Emmet, Gladwin, Iosco, Midland, Montmorency, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otsego and Presque Ile (15 counties).

Rousseau O. Crump, of West Bay City, was born in Pittsford, Monroe county, N. Y., May 20, 1843, and received his education in the Pittsford and Rochester schools; his parents were of English birth and came to the United States in 1842, settling in Pittsford, N. Y.; he has always followed the lumber business; established his first home in Plainwell, Mich.; in June, 1881, while making a tour of the lakes and Northern Michigan, stopped in Bay City; impressed with the business push and energy of the two Bay Cities, he decided to locate there, and built his first mill in September, 1881; in the fall of 1883 he purchased his partner's interest in the business, and in February, 1884, the corporation of the Crump Manufacturing Company was formed by him; is an active Mason, having been one of the first trustees of the Masonic Temple Association; is a member of the Wenona Lodge, Blanchard Chapter, Bay City Commandery, the Michigan Sovereign Consistory of Detroit, and Moslem Temple; also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Royal Arcanum and Knights of Pythias; in politics he is a Republican of the Stalwart type; cast his first vote for Lincoln; has served West Bay City as an Alderman for four years, and in the spring of 1892 was nominated and elected Mayor of West Bay City, and was re-elected in 1894; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,304 votes, against 12,456 votes for Churchill, Democrat, 2,130 votes for Forsythe, Populist, and 96 votes scattering.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 167,669.)

Counties.—Antrim, Charlevoix, Clare, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Isabella, Kalkaska, Mecosta, Missaukee, Montcalm, Osceola and Roscommon (12 counties).

John Avery, of Greenville, was born in Watertown, N. Y., February 29, 1824; removed to Michigan in 1836; was educated in the common schools and Grass Lake Academy; read medicine with Dr. William B. Watson, of Duplain, Clinton county; graduated from Cleveland Medical College in 1850, and has been in the active practice of his profession since that time; was Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon of the Twenty-first Michigan Infantry; served in the Army of the Cumberland in Kentucky and Tennessee, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea; was a member of the State Legislature from Montcalm county in 1869-70; was appointed a member of the State Board of Health in 1880, and reappointed in 1886, and for the last six years has been President of the Board; has been a United States Pension Examiner for the last sixteen years, member of the Stanton Board of United States Examiners for six years, and President of the Board for the last three years; has been member of the School Board and Common Council of the city of Grenville; has been annually elected, for twelve years, Supervisor of the First Ward; is a member and warden of St. Paul's Episcopal Church; was elected to the Fifty-third, and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, as a Republican, receiving 19,578 votes, against 6,503 votes for Hudson, Democrat, 3,528 votes for Pitt, Populist, 1,728 votes for Barber, Prohibitionist, and 132 votes scattering.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 180,638.)

Counties.—Alger, Baraga, Chippewa, Delta, Dickinson, Oogebic, Houghton, Iron, Isle Royal, Keweenaw, Luce, Mackinac, Marquette, Menominee, Ontonogon and Schoolcraft (16 counties).

Samuel M. Stephenson, of Menominee, was born in New Brunswick in 1831; removed to Maine with his parents when six years of age; in 1846 removed to Delta county, Mich., where he engaged in lumbering; in 1858 removed to his present place of residence and built the second sawmill on the river, and has ever since been largely interested in real estate, lumbering, general merchandising and farming; is President of the First National Bank, an officer of the Kirby Carpenter Company of Menominee, and an officer in the Stephenson Banking Company of Marinette, Wis.; was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Menominee county for several years; was a Representative in the State Legislature in 1877-78, and a Member of the Senate in 1879-80 and 1885-86; was Presidential Elector in 1880 on the Republican ticket, and a Delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1884 and 1888; was elected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-Second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,935 votes, against 7,897 votes for Culver, Democrat, 3,053 votes for Anderson, Populist, and 840 votes scattering.

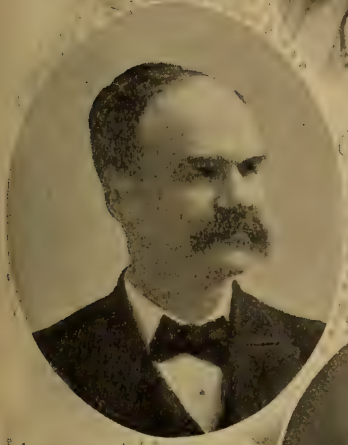
MINNESOTA.

SENATORS.

Cushman Kellogg Davis, of St. Paul, was born in Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y., June 16, 1838; received a common school and collegiate education, graduating from the University of Michigan in June, 1857; is a lawyer by profession; was First Lieutenant in the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, 1862–1864; was a member of the Minnesota Legislature in 1867; was United States District Attorney for Minnesota, 1868–1873; was Governor of Minnesota 1874–75; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed S. J. R. McMillan, Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1887; was re-elected in 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

Knute Nelson, of Alexandria, was born in Norway, February 2, 1843; came to the United States in July, 1849, and resided in Chicago, Ill., until the fall of 1850, when he removed to the State of Wisconsin, and from there he removed to Minnesota in July, 1871; was a private and non-commissioned officer in the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment during the War of the Rebellion, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863; was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1867; was a member of the Assembly in the Wisconsin Legislature in 1868 and 1869; was County Attorney of Douglas county, Minn., in 1872, 1873 and 1874; was State Senator in 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878; was Presidential Elector in 1880; was a member of the Board of Regents of the State University from February 1, 1882, to January 1, 1893; was a member of the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses for the Fifth District of Minnesota; was elected Governor of Minnesota in the fall of 1892 and re-elected in the fall of 1894; was elected United States Senator for Minnesota January 23, 1895, for the term commencing March 4, 1895. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

GEORGE E. FOSS
M.C. 7TH DIST.



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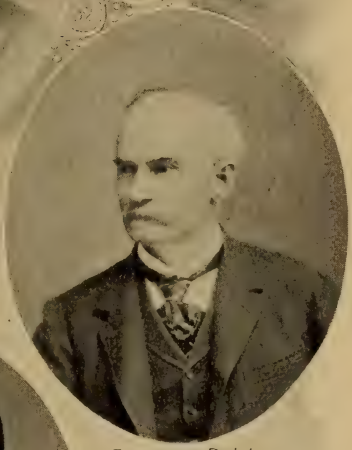

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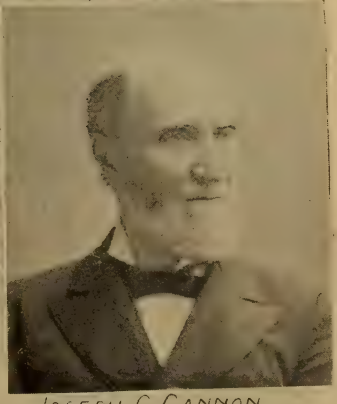
F.E. DOWNING
M.C. 16TH DIST.

WALTER REEVES
M.C. 11TH DIST.

ILLINOIS



JOSEPH G. CANNON
M.C. 12TH DIST.

JOSEPH V. GRAFF
M.C. 14TH DIST.

JAMES A. CONNOLLY
M.C. 17TH DIST.

ORLANDO BURRELL
M.C. 20TH DIST.

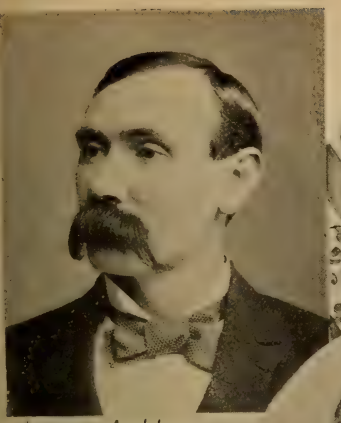
ILLINOIS

BENSON WOOD
M.C. 19TH DIST.

VESPASIAN WARNER
M.C. 13TH DIST

GEORGE W. SMITH
M.C. 22ND DIST.

Indiana



JAMES A. HEMENWAY
M.C. 1ST DIST.

ALEXANDER M. HARDY
M.C. 2ND DIST.

ROBERT J. TRACEWELL
M.C. 3RD DIST.

JAMES E. WATSON
M.C. 4TH DIST.

JESSE OVERSTREET
M.C. 5TH DIST.

HENRY U. JOHNSON
M.C. 6TH DIST

CHARLES L. HENRY
M.C. 7TH DIST.

Indiana

GEORGE W. FARIS
M.C. 8TH DIST.

J. FRANK HANLEY
M.C. 9TH DIST.

JETHRO A. HATCH
M.C. 10TH DIST.

GEORGE W. STEELE
M.C. 11TH DIST.

J. D. LEIGHTY
M.C. 12TH DIST.

LEMUEL W. ROYSE
M.C. 13TH DIST.

IOWA

JOHN A. T. HULL,
M.C. 7TH DIST.

WILLIAM P. HEPBURN,
M.C. 8TH DIST.

ALVA L. HAGER,
M.C. 9TH DIST.

JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER,
M.C. 10TH DIST.

GEORGE D. PERKINS,
M.C. 11TH DIST.

RICHARD W. BLUE
M.C. AT LARGE

CASE BRODERICK
M.C. 1ST DIST.

O.L. MILLER
M.C. 2ND DIST.

CHARLES CURTIS
M.C. 4TH DIST.

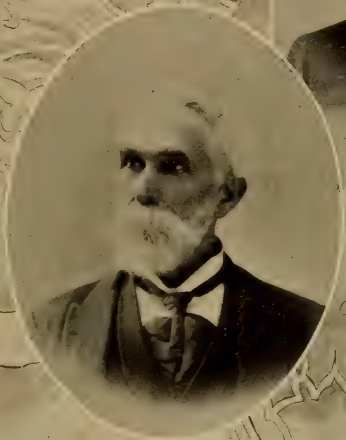
S.S. KIRKPATRICK
M.C. 3RD DIST.

CHESTER I. LONG.
M.C. 7TH DIST.

KANSAS

KENTUCKY

JOHN K. HENDRICK
M.C. 1ST DIST.



JOHN D. CLARDY
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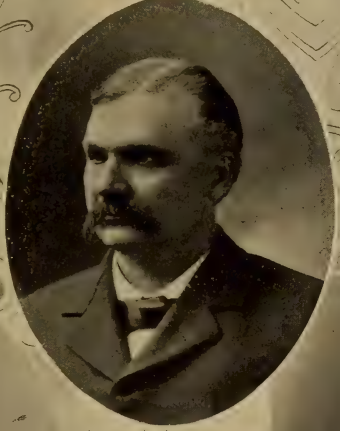


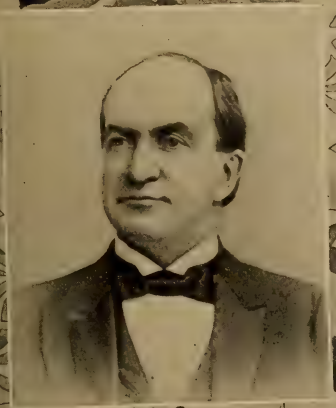
JOHN W. LEWIS
M.C. 4TH DIST.

WALTER EVANS
M.C. 5TH DIST.

ALBERT S. BERRY
M.C. 6TH DIST.

KENTUCKY

WILLIAM C. OWENS
M.C. 7TH DIST.



JAMES B. McCREARY
M.C. 8TH DIST.

JOSEPH M. KENDALL
M.C. 10TH DIST.

SAMUEL J. PUGH
M.C. 9TH DIST.

DAVID G. COLSON
M.C. 11TH DIST.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 185,584.)

Counties. — Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca and Winona (10 counties).

James A. Tawney, of Winona, was born in Mount Pleasant township, near Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., January 3, 1855; his father was a farmer and a blacksmith; at the age of 15 he commenced work in his father's blacksmith shop as an apprentice; after completing that trade he learned the trade of machinist; left Pennsylvania in July, 1877, and arrived at Winona August 1, following, where he obtained employment as machinist, and worked at that trade till January 1, 1881, when he commenced the study of law in the office of Bentley & Vance, of Winona; had studied law during the mornings and evenings for about two years before entering a law office; was admitted to the bar July 10, 1882; after being admitted to the bar he attended the Law School of the Wisconsin University, at Madison, it being the only school of any kind he had attended since he was 14 years of age; was elected to the State Senate of Minnesota in 1890, and was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,650 votes, against 10,479 votes for John Moonan, Democrat, 4,664 votes for T. J. Meighen, Populist, and 1,276 votes for J. H. Orcott, Prohibitionist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 188,480.)

Counties.— Blue Earth, Brown, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Martin, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock, Watonwan and Yellow Medicine (13 counties).

James Thompson McCleary, of Mankato, was born at Ingersoll, Ontario, February 5, 1853; was educated at the high school there and at the McGill University Montreal; taught for some years in Wisconsin, being for two years Superintendent of Pierce county schools; resigned in 1881 to become State Institute Conductor of Minnesota and Professor of History and Political Science in the State Normal School at Mankato, continuing in this position until June, 1892; during summer vacations conducted institutes in Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Virginia, Tennessee and Colorado; in 1888 published Studies in Civics, and in 1894 a Manual of Civics, which are used in the best schools of the country; in 1891 was chosen President of the Minnesota Educational Association; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 23,269 votes, against 7,912 votes for James H. Baker, Democrat, 10,362 votes for L. C. Long, Populist, and 1,487 votes for H. S. Hellom, Prohibitionist.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 187,215.)

Counties.— Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Lesueur, McLeod, Meeker, Renville, Rice, Scott and Sibley (10 counties).

Joel Prescott Heatwole, of Northfield, was born in Waterford, Elkhart county, Ind., August 22, 1856; is a printer by trade; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,461 votes, against 14,193 votes for O. M. Hall, Democrat, 4,988 votes for J. M. Bowler, Populist, and 948 votes for L. W. Chaney, Prohibitionist.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 185,333.)

Counties.—Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Ramsey and Washington (5 counties).

Andrew R. Kiefer, of St. Paul, was born in Marienborn, in the district of Mainz, on the Rhine; attended school at Mainz; emigrated to America in 1849; settled at St. Paul in 1855; was elected Clerk in the Legislature, 1860; entered the Union army as Captain in the Second Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, 1861; commissioned Colonel of Militia, 1863; elected member of State Legislature, 1864; elected Clerk of district courts of Ramsey county, 1878; Republican candidate for Mayor of St. Paul, 1880; elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,573 votes, against 10,168 votes for Edward J. Darragh, Democrat, 5,055 votes for Francis H. Clark, Populist, and 589 votes for Rev. David Morgan, Prohibitionist.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 185,294.)

County.—Hennepin.

Loren Fletcher, of Minneapolis, was born at Mount Vernon, Kennebec county, Me., April 10, 1833; was educated in public schools and Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Me.; in 1853 removed to Bangor, where he was employed as clerk by a mercantile and lumber company; in 1856 removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he has since resided, engaged in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits, largely in the manufacture of lumber and flour; was elected to the State Legislature in 1872 and re-elected seven times; the last three terms served as Speaker, having been unanimously elected the last term; was nominated by acclamation for the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican and elected, and was re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, receiving 22,456 votes, against 11,536 votes for O. T. Erickson, Democrat, 7,043 votes for Clark, Populist, 1,039 votes for Pemstad, Prohibitionist, and 2 votes scattering.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 184,848.)

Counties.—Aitkin, Anoka, Beltrami, Benton, Carlton, Cass, Cook, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, Lake, Millelacs, Morrison, Pine, St. Louis, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd, Wadena and Wright (20 counties).

Charles A. Towne, of Duluth, was born November 21, 1858, in Oakland county, Mich.; educated in common schools and the University of Michigan; admitted to the bar in 1886; removed to Duluth in 1890; took part in every campaign from 1876 down, but never ran for office until elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 25,487 votes, against 15,836 votes for Melvin R. Baldwin, Democrat, and 6,475 votes for Kittel Halvorson, Populist.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 185,983.)

Counties.—Becker, Bigstone, Clay, Douglas, Grant, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Marshall, Norman, Otter-tail, Polk, Pope, Stevens, Swift, Traverse and Wilkin (16 counties).

Frank M. Eddy, of Glenwood, was born in Pleasant Grove, Minn., April 1, 1856, and is the first Representative of Minnesota, who is a native of that State; in 1860 he removed to Iowa with his parents, and in 1863 he re-

turned to Minnesota, residing at Elmira, Olmsted county, until 1867, when he removed to Pope county; in 1874 he returned to Olmsted county, where he attended school until 1878, working in a brickyard during vacations to procure funds to pay his expenses; he afterwards taught one term of district school in Filmore county, one term at Vicksburg, Renville county, and in the winter of 1879–80 returned to Pope county, where he taught school for three years; in 1883 he entered the employment of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as a "cruiser," or land examiner; his political career commenced in 1884, when he was elected Clerk of the District Court of Pope county, and he has held this position, also that of Court Reporter of the Sixteenth Judicial District, continuously ever since; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,200 votes, against 1,740 votes for Haldor E. Boen, Populist, 3,486 votes for Thomas N. McLean, Democrat, and 2,726 votes for Ole Kron, Prohibitionist.

MISSISSIPPI.

SENATORS.

James Z. George, of Carrollton, was born in Monroe county, Ga., October 20, 1826; his father having died in his infancy, he removed, when 8 years of age, with his mother, to Noxubee county, Miss., where he resided two years; he then removed to Carroll county, where be was educated in the common schools then existing; he volunteered as a private in the First Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers in the Mexican War, commanded by Col. Jefferson Davis, and was at the battle of Monterey; on his return he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Carroll county; he was elected Reporter of the High Court of Errors and Appeals in 1854, re-elected in 1860, and prepared and published ten volumes of the reports of decisions of that court, and afterwards prepared and published a digest of all the decisions of the Supreme Court and High Court of Errors and Appeals of that State from the admission of the State into the Union to and including the year 1870; he was a member of the Convention in Mississippi in 1861 which passed the ordinance of secession, and he voted for and signed that instrument; he was a Captain in the Twentieth Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers in the Confederate States army, afterwards a Brigadier General of State troops, and later Colonel of the Fifth Regiment of Mississippi Cavalry in the Confederate States army; was chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Mississippi in 1875–76; in 1879 was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Mississippi and elected Chief Justice; resigned his seat on the supreme bench in February, 1881, to take his seat in the Senate on the 4th of March of that year, and was re-elected in 1886, and again in January, 1892; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Mississippi which was held in 1890, and framed the present Constitution of the State. His term of service will expire May 3, 1899.

Edward Cary Walthall, of Grenada, was born in Richmond, Va., April 4, 1831; received an academic education at Holly Springs, Miss.; studied law at Holly Springs; was admitted to the bar in 1852 and commenced the practice of law the same year in Coffeeville, Miss.; was elected in 1856 District Attorney for the Tenth Judicial

District of Mississippi and re-elected in 1859; resigned that office in the spring of 1861 and entered the Confederate service as a Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment; was soon after elected Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment; in the spring of 1862 was elected Colonel of the Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment; was promoted to Brigadier General in December, 1862, and Major General in June, 1864; after the surrender practiced law at Coffeeville until January, 1871, when he removed to Grenanda and continued practice there until March, 1885; was a Delegate at Large to the National Democratic Conventions in 1868, 1876, 1880 and 1884; in 1868 was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Convention, and in 1876, 1880 and 1884 was chairman of the Mississippi delegation; was appointed to the United States Senate as a Democrat to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of L. Q. C. Lamar, appointed Secretary of the Interior, and took his seat March 12, 1885; was elected by the Legislature in January, 1886, for the unexpired term; was re-elected January, 1888, and again January, 1892. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 143,315.)

Counties.—Alcorn, Itawamba, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Prentiss and Tishomingo (8 counties).

John M. Allen, of Tupelo, was born in Tishoming county, Miss., July 8, 1847; received a common school education up to his enlistment as a private in the Confederate army, in which he served through the war; after the cessation of hostilities attended the Law School at the Cumberland University, in Lebanon, Tenn., and graduated in law in the year 1870, at the University of Mississippi; commenced the practice of his profession at Tupelo, Lee county, Miss., in 1870; in 1875 was elected District Attorney for the First Judicial District of Mississippi; served a term of four years and retired from that office; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 2,977 votes, against 843 votes for Brown, Populist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 170,512.)

Counties.—Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah and Union (9 counties).

John Curtis Kyle, of Sardis, Panola county, was born near the town in which he now resides July 17, 1851; was educated at Bethel College and Cumberland University, graduating at the latter with the degree of LL. B. in 1874, and immediately began the practice of law in his native county; in 1879 was elected Mayor of Sardis; in 1881 was elected to the State Senate; at the close of the Senatorial term was elected a member of the Mississippi Railroad Commission by joint ballot of the two branches of the Legislature; was re-elected in 1888; was chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee in 1888; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 3,845 votes, against 1,067 votes for Lyle, Populist, and 165 votes for Montgomery, Republican.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 184,297.)

Counties.—Bolivar, Coahoma, Issaquena, Leflore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, Warren and Washington (10 counties).

Thomas Clendinen Catchings, of Vicksburg, was born in Hinds county, Miss., January 11, 1847; entered the University of Mississippi in September, 1859, and, after passing through the freshman and part of the sophomore years, left to enter Oakland College, Mississippi, where he passed into the Junior class in the spring of 1861; entered the Confederate army early in 1861, and served throughout the war; commenced the study of law in 1865, after the termination of the war; was admitted to the bar in May, 1866, and has since practiced law at Vicksburg; was elected to the State Senate of Mississippi in 1875, for a term of four years, but resigned on being nominated in 1877 for Attorney-General; was elected Attorney-General of Mississippi in November, 1877, for a term of four years; was renominated by acclamation in August, 1881, and elected in the following November, resigning February 16, 1885; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 1,646 votes, against 207 votes for Mount, Republican.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 213,236.)

Counties.—Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Kemper, Montgomery, Noxubee, Pontotoc, Webster, Winston and Yalobusha (13 counties).

Hernando De Soto Money, of Carrollton, was born in Holmes county, Miss., August 26, 1839; is an alumnus of the Law School and was a student in the Literary Department of the University of Mississippi; was a member of the Forty-fourth; Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Fifty-third Congresses, and was re-elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-fourth Congress, receiving 5,213 votes, against 3,715 votes for Jamison, Populist, and 42 votes for Souter, Prohibitionist.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 224,618.)

Counties.—Attald, Clarke, Holmes, Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith, Wayne and Yazoo (12 counties).

John Sharp Williams, of Yazoo, was born July 30, 1854, at Memphis, Tenn.; his mother having died, his father being killed at Shiloh, and Memphis being threatened with capture by the Federal Army; his family removed to his mother's family homestead in Yazoo county, Miss.; received a fair education at private schools, the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, Ky., the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., the University of Virginia and the University of Heidelberg, in Baden, Germany; subsequently studied law under Professors Minor and Southall at the University of Virginia and in the office of Harris, McKisick & Turley in Memphis; in 1877 got license to practice in the courts of law and chancery of Shelby county, Tenn.; in December, 1878, removed to Yazoo City, Miss., where he engaged in the practice of his profession and the varied pursuits of a cotton planter; was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated Cleveland and Stevenson; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 5,346 votes, against 2,953 votes for Ratcliffe, Populist.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 166,913.)

Counties.— Adams, Amite, Covington, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, Pike and Wilkinson (13 counties).

Walter McKennon Denny, of Scranton, was born at Moss Point, Jackson county, Miss., October 28, 1853; attended the common schools of the country and Roanoke (Va.) College, and in 1874 graduated from the Law Department of the University of Mississippi; in November, 1883, was elected to the office of Clerk of the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Jackson county, Miss., for a term of four years, beginning January, 1884; was re-elected in November, 1887, and again in 1891, and resigned January 1, 1895, after a continuous service of 11 years; in 1890 he was elected and served as a delegate from Jackson county in the State Constitutional Convention; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 3,721 votes, against 1,908 votes for N. C. Hathorn, Populist.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 186,692.)

Counties.— Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin, Hinds, Jefferson, Lincoln, Madison, Rankin and Simpson (9 counties).

James Grafton Spencer, of Port Gibson, was born near that place September 13, 1844; entered Oakland College in 1861, and after passing the freshman class entered the Confederate Army as private in Cowan's Battery of Light Artillery, serving until the close of the war in the Army of Mississippi and Tennessee; returned to his ancestral home and began farming, which he has followed since, living in the house in which he was born; in 1892 was sent as Representative to the State Legislature, serving two sessions; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 3,597 votes, against 1,355 votes for Newman, Populist, and 173 votes for Barr, Prohibitionist.

MISSOURI.

SENATORS.

Francis Marion Cockrell, of Warrensburg, was born in Johnson county, Mo., October 1, 1834; received his early education in the common schools of his county; graduated from Chapel Hill College, Lafayette county, Mo., in July, 1853; studied law and has pursued that profession, never having held any public office prior to his election to Congress; was elected to the Senate as a Democrat, to succeed Carl Schurz, Independent Republican; took his seat March 4, 1875, and was re-elected three times. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

George Graham Vest, of Kansas City, was born at Frankfort, Ky., December 6, 1830; graduated at Centre College, Kentucky, in 1848, and in the Law Department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., in 1853; removed the same year to Missouri and began the practice of law in central Missouri; was a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1860; was a member of the Missouri House of Representatives in 1860–61; was a member of the House of Representatives of the Confederate Congress for two years, and a member of the Con

federate Senate for one year; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, in the place of James Shields, Democrat (who had been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lewis V. Bogy, Democrat); took his seat March 18, 1879; was re-elected in 1885 and 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 179,344.)

Counties. — Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland and Shelby (10 counties).

Charles N. Clark, of Hannibal, was born in Cortland county, N. Y., August 21, 1827; was educated at Hamilton, N. Y., and removed to Illinois in 1859; when the war broke out he helped raise a company of cavalry, the members furnishing their own horses, which was made Company G, Third Illinois Cavalry, August 6, 1861, and went directly into active service at the front under Col. E. A. Carr; becoming disabled from further service, he left the army in 1863 and located in Hannibal in April, 1865, where he has since resided; in 1870 became interested in the Mississippi river bottom lands in Illinois, opposite the city of Hannibal, and immediately began the work of their reclamation; procuring the necessary legislation by the Illinois Legislature, he began active work of erecting the Sny Island levee in 1872 and completed it in 1874, reclaiming over 100,000 acres of land from overflow by the river, and has been engaged in farming these lands since the above date; the effect of the levee in deepening the channel of the river was so marked that he became deeply interested in the improvement of the Mississippi river; was made a member of the Executive Committee for the Improvement of Western Waterways, and at his motion the National Convention was held in Washington, D. C.; in 1883 was made chairman of the Missouri delegation; from the date of this convention, the improvement of Western rivers has gone steadily forward; never sought nor before held political or other public office; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,786 votes, against 15,357 votes for W. H. Hatch, Democrat, 4,270 votes for John M. London, Populist, and 228 votes for W. S. Little, Prohibitionist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 179,344.)

Counties.—Carroll, Charlton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph and Sullivan (8 counties).

Uriel Sebree Hall, of Hubbard, was born on a farm in Randolph county, Mo., April 12, 1852; after receiving a common school education in the country he was sent to Mount Pleasant College, at Huntsville, Mo., where he graduated at the age of 20; taught school three years; studied law and was admitted to the bar; followed that profession for eight years; is at present engaged solely in farming; was the State Lecturer of the Alliance and afterwards State President of the same order; refused to indorse any of the heresies advocated by that order, but fought them with all the power at his command; has always been a Democrat without variableness; has served in many State Democratic Conventions, being Chairman of the Democratic Committee on Platform in 1890; his father was Judge William A. Hall,

who was in Congress from 1860 to 1865, and for 30 years Circuit Judge; defeated the Hon. Charles H. Mansur for the Democratic nomination for Congress in May, 1892, and was elected by the largest majority of any Congressman from Missouri; is a married man, his family consisting of a wife and two children; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 18,039 votes, against 16,178 votes for Charles A. Loomis, Republican, and 2,761 votes for John C. Goodson, Populist.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 174,726.)

Counties.—Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, Dekalb, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray and Worth (10 counties).

Alexander Monroe Dockery, of Gallatin, was born in Daviess county, Mo., February 11, 1845; attended the common schools, completing his education at Macon Academy, Macon, Mo.; studied medicine and graduated at the St. Louis Medical College in March, 1865; also attended lectures at Bellevue College, New York city, and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, during the winter of 1865-66; practiced medicine at Chillicothe, Mo., until January, 1874, serving several years as County Physician of Livingston county; in March, 1874, abandoned the practice of medicine and removed to Gallatin, Mo., and assisted in organizing the Farmers' Exchange Bank, of which organization he was cashier until elected to Congress; was one of the curators of the University of Missouri from 1872 to 1882, and in 1870, 1871 and 1872 president of the Board of Education of Chillicothe, Mo.; was Chairman of the Congressional Committee of his district; was a member of the city council of Gallatin for the five years previous to April, 1883, serving the last two years as Mayor, elected without opposition; was Chairman of the Democratic State Convention in 1886; was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,230 votes, against 15,890 votes for H. G. Orton, Republican, 4,053 votes for James C. Penny, Populist, and 258 votes for J. C. Hughes, Prohibitionist.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 164,264.)

Counties.—Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway and Platte (6 counties).

George C. Crowther, of St. Joseph, was born January 26, 1849; attended the public schools until his tenth year, when he became a printer's apprentice, continuing in the printing office until he mastered the trade, during his apprenticeship pursuing his studies at home; in 1862 he entered the Federal Army, and was mustered out of service July 14, 1865; he removed to Kansas in 1866 and engaged in newspaper work, continuing this line of labor until 1873; in January, 1869, was elected Secretary of the Kansas State Senate, and was re-elected in 1871 and 1873; from 1875 to 1886 was engaged on newspapers and in the printing business; in 1887 was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Buchanan county, Mo.; in 1888 was elected City Treasurer of St. Joseph, and re-elected in 1890; was unanimously nominated in 1892 by the Republican Congressional Convention of the Fourth District, but was defeated; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,695 votes, against 14,034 votes for W. C. Ellison, Democrat, 2,910 votes for W. S. Messimer, Populist, and 193 votes for J. S. Manley, Prohibitionist.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 190,694.)

Counties.—Jackson and Lafayette (2 counties).

John C. Tarsney, of Kansas City, was born in Lenawee county, Mich., November 7, 1845; attended the common schools until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the Fourth Regiment Michigan Infantry, then serving in the Fifth Army Corps; joined the regiment in the field near Antietam immediately after the battle of that name; was slightly wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, and was severely wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg; remained a prisoner of war at Belle Isle, Andersonville and Milan until the latter part of November, 1864, when, being exchanged, he rejoined his command in front of Petersburg, and participated in the campaign which followed, ending in the surrender at Appomatox; was mustered out of the service June, 1865, when he entered the high school at Hudson, Mich., and remained in that school until the fall of 1866, when he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated March, 1869; practiced law at Hudson, Mich., until 1872, when he removed to Kansas City, Mo.; was City Attorney of Kansas City in 1874 and 1875, since which time he has followed the profession of the law; was elected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,538 votes, against 15,798 votes for Van Horn, Republican, 2,541 votes for Crosby, Populist, and 111 votes for White, Prohibitionist.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 161,784.)

Counties.—Bates, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, Johnson and St. Clair (7 counties).

David A. De Armond, of Butler, was born in Blair county, Pa., March 18, 1844; was brought up on a farm; educated in the common schools and at Williamsport Dickinson Seminary; was Presidential Elector in 1884; was State Senator, Circuit Judge and Missouri Supreme Court Commissioner; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,735 votes, against 13,643 votes for Robert E. Lewis, Republican, and 6,391 votes for A. B. Francisco, Populist.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 201,708.)

Counties.—Benton, Boone, Greene, Hickory, Howard, Pettis, Polk and Saline (8 counties).

John P. Tracey, of Springfield, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, September 18, 1836; was raised on a farm and educated in the public schools of Ohio and Indiana; commenced reading law at 18 and teaching school at 19; removed to Missouri at 22; was married at 24; enlisted as a private in the Union army March 1, 1862, and was mustered out with the rank of First Lieutenant March 10, 1865; was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of Enrolled Militia in April, 1865; admitted to the bar in May; settled in Stockton and engaged in the practice of law; removed to Springfield in 1874 and engaged in journalism as the editor of a Republican newspaper; was on the Grant electoral ticket in 1868; Republican candidate for Railroad Commis-

sioner in 1878; candidate for Elector-at-Large on the Garfield ticket in 1880; was commissioned United States Marshal for the Western District of Missouri February 4, 1890, and served until March 4, 1894; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,793 votes, against 17,490 votes for John T. Heard, Democrat, 3,567 votes for George T. Tiffin, Populist, and 262 votes for Van B. Wisker, Prohibitionist.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 188,313.)

Counties.— Callaway, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Dallas, Laclede, Maries, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan, Osage, Phelps and Pulaski (13 counties).

Joel D. Hubbard, of Versailles, was born near Marshall, Saline county, Mo., November 6, 1860; attended the public school, Central College, Fayette, Mo., and graduated from the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, in 1883; practiced medicine in Morgan county, at Syracuse, Mo., until 1886; was elected County Clerk in that year and re-elected in 1890; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,885 votes, against 16,815 votes for Richard P. Bland, Democrat, and 3, 528 votes for W. C. Alldredge, Populist.

NINTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 152,442.)

Counties.— Audrain, Crawford, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles and Warren (9 counties).

William M. Treloar, of Mexico, was born on a farm near Linden, Iowa county, Wis., September 21, 1850; received his primary education in the common schools of his native county; in 1864 removed to Iowa, where he attended the High School and the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant; in 1872 removed to Missouri and taught English and music in Mount Pleasant College, Huntsville; located at Mexico, Audrain county, in 1875, where he has since been engaged in teaching, filling important positions in Synodical Female College, Fulton, Hardin College (the Vassar of the West), and the public schools of Mexico; never held a political office prior to his election to Congress; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,082 votes, against 14,950 votes for Champ Clark, Democrat, and 595 votes for Joseph Moore, Populist.

TENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 172,447.)

Franklin county and part of the city of St. Louis, embracing the Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh and Thirteenth wards and four precincts of the Twenty-third ward.

Richard Bartholdt, of St. Louis, was born in Germany, November 2, 1853; came to this country as a boy; received a classical education; learned the printing trade and has remained a newspaper man ever since; was connected with some eastern papers as reporter, legislative correspondent, and editor, and is now editor-in-chief of the *St. Louis Tribune*; was elected to the Board of Public Schools of St. Louis, and in November, 1891, was chosen its president; was elected to the Fifty-third, and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,654 votes, against 8,887 votes for Thomas P. Coppinger, Democrat, 686 votes for Charles F. Bechtold, Socialist Labor, 395 votes for Charles Shattinger, Populist, and 146 votes for Ira R. Hicks, Prohibitionist.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 187,802.)

City of St. Louis (part of), embracing the Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth wards, two precincts of the Fifteenth, four precincts each of the Twenty-second and Twenty-eighth wards, and one precinct of the Twentieth ward.

Charles Frederick Joy, of the city of St. Louis, was born in Morgan county, Ill., December 11, 1849; received his early education in the schools of that county and in 1870 entered the Academic Department of Yale College, from which he graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts, June 25, 1874; engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis in September, 1876, and since that time has devoted himself exclusively to his profession; was returned elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 14,969 votes, against 14,902 votes for John J. O'Neill, Democrat, 241 votes for Joseph B. Follett, Populist, and 147 votes for James H. Garrison, Prohibitionist, but was unseated on contest in favor of John J. O'Neill, his Democratic opponent, April 3, 1894; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,175 votes, against 12,893 votes for F. F. Espenchied, Democrat, 445 votes for Scheidler, Socialist Labor, 305 votes for Richey, Populist, and 80 votes for Riley, Prohibitionist.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, ——.)

City of St. Louis (part of) embracing the First, Second, Third, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh and parts of the Eleventh, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-eighth wards.

Seth W. Cobb, of St. Louis, was born in Southampton county, Va., December 5, 1838; received a common-school education; joined a volunteer company from his native county in 1861 and served throughout the war in the Army of Northern Virginia; removed to St. Louis in 1867 and worked as clerk in a grain commission house for three years; engaged in the same business on his own account in 1870 and has continued in that business since; has never before held or sought a political office; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 10,095 votes against 7,469 votes for Sterrett, Republican, 1,094 votes for Nelson, Single Tax and Populist, 68 votes for Keller, Prohibitionist, and 189 votes for Crucius, Socialist Labor.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 162,510.)

Counties.— Dent, Iron, Jefferson, Madison, Perry, Reynolds, Ste. Genevieve, St. Francois, Texas, Washington, Webster and Wright (12 counties).

John H. Raney, of Piedmont, was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,849 votes, against 16,021 votes for Fox, Democrat.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 230,478.)

Counties.— Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Carter, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Shannon, Stoddard, Stone, Taney and Wayne (20 counties).

Norman A. Mozley, of Dexter, was born December 11, 1865, on a farm in Johnson county, Ill.; was educated in the common schools; taught school; went to Missouri in 1887; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1891, and has since engaged in the practice of law; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,184 votes, against 15,097 votes for Marshall Arnold, Democrat, and 5,591 votes for A. H. Livingstone, Populist.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 183,071.)

Counties.— Barry, Barton, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton and Vernon (7 counties).

Charles Gennman Burton, of Nevada, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 4, 1846; was raised at Warren, Ohio, and educated in its public schools; enlisted as a private September 7, 1861, in Company C, Nineteenth Ohio Infantry, and served with the regiment until discharged, October 29, 1862, by reason of disability; was a Corporal in Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio National Guards, during the "One Hundred Days" campaign of 1864; was admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio, in April, 1867; located at Virgil City, Mo., in April, 1868; removed to Erie, Kan., May, 1869; removed to Nevada, Mo., May, 1871; has been Circuit Attorney and Judge of the Twenty-fifth Circuit; was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,63 votes, against 14,036 votes for Charles H. Morgan, Democrat, 5,741 votes for David J. Bigbee, Populist, and 387 votes for F. M. Hickok, Prohibitionist.

MONTANA.

SENATORS.

Lee Mantle, of Butte, was born in 1851 in England; came to the United States at the age of 11 years with his mother, his father being dead, and went west to Utah Territory; a few years later removed to Idaho, and in 1872 removed to Montana; worked on a farm until 16 years of age; afterward learned telegraphy and entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company; remained with that company six years on the old overland stage and telegraph line running to Montana; next removed to Butte City, Mont., and entered the employ of the Wells-Fargo Express Company as agent; in 1881 organized a daily newspaper, known as the *Inter Mountain*, with which he has been connected ever since; he has been Alderman and Mayor of his home city; was three times elected to the Territorial Legislature of Montana, the last time being made Speaker; was the first President of the Mineral Land Association of Montana; in 1884 was a delegate to the National Republican Convention; in March, 1892, the State Legislature failed to elect a United States Senator, and he being the caucus nominee when the Legislature adjourned, the Governor appointed him to fill the vacancy; the United States Senate, however, decided that it was the duty of the Legislature to elect and that the Governor of a State could not legally appoint under such circumstances, and he was refused a seat; January 15, 1895, he was elected by the Legislature to fill the existing vacancy. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

Thomas Henry Carter, of Helena, was born in Scioto county, Ohio, October 30, 1854; received a common-school education in Illinois; was engaged in farming, railroading and school teaching for a number of years; studied law and was admitted to the bar; in 1882 removed from Burlington, Iowa, to Helena, Mont.; was elected delegate from the Territory of Montana to the Fifty-first Congress as a Republican, and upon the admission of the State was elected its first Representative in Congress; was Commissioner

of the General Land Office from March, 1891, to July, 1892; in January, 1895, was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Montana for the term beginning March 4, 1895, and ending March 3, 1901. In July, 1892, he was elected Chairman of the Republican National Committee, which position he now holds.

REPRESENTATIVE.

AT LARGE.

(Population, 132,159.)

Charles S. Hartman, of Bozeman, Mont., was born at Monticello, Ind., March, 1, 1861; read law with Owens & Uhl; removed to Montana in January, 1882; was admitted to the bar in 1884, and in November, 1884, was elected Probate Judge of Gallatin county, Mont., and served two years as such; in 1888 was a candidate for the Legislature from Gallatin county and was defeated; in 1889 was a member of the Constitutional Convention and has held no other office; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 23,140 votes, against 10,369 votes for Hal. S. Corbett, Democrat, 15,240 votes for Smith, Populist, and 519 votes for Maiden, Prohibitionist.

NEBRASKA.

SENATORS.

William Vincent Allen, of Madison, was born in Midway, Madison county, Ohio, January 28, 1847; removed with his family to Iowa in 1857; was educated in the common schools of Iowa and attended the Upper Iowa University at Fayette for a time, but was not graduated; was a private soldier in Company G, Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, during the War of the Rebellion, the last five months of his service being on the staff of General James I. Gilbert; read law at West Union, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar May 31, 1869; practised law from that time until elected Judge of the District Court of the Ninth Judicial District of Nebraska, in the autumn of 1891; removed from Iowa to Nebraska in 1884; was married May 2, 1870; was Permanent President of the Nebraska Populist State Convention in 1892, and was elected United States Senator, to succeed Algernon Sidney Paddock, February 7, 1893, for the full term of six years, commencing March 4, 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

John Mellen Thurston, of Omaha, was born at Montpelier, Vt., August 21, 1847; his ancestors were Puritans; their settlement in this country dates back to 1636; his grandfather Mellen and great-grandfather Thurston were both soldiers in the Revolutionary War; his parents removed to Wisconsin in 1854; his father was a private soldier in the First Wisconsin Cavalry and died in the service in the spring of 1863; was educated in the public schools and at Wayland University, Beaver Dam, Wis., supporting himself by farm work, driving teams and other manual labor; was admitted to the bar May 21, 1869, and in October of the same year located in Omaha, where he has since resided; was elected a member of the City Council in 1872, City Attorney of Omaha in 1874, and a member of the Nebraska Legislature

in 1875; was a member of the Republican National Convention in 1884, and temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention in 1888; was President of the Republican League of the United States, 1889 to 1891; in 1877 he became Assistant Attorney of the Union Pacific Railway Company, and in February, 1888, was appointed General Solicitor of the Union Pacific system, and held that position at the time of his election to the Senate; was the Republican caucus nominee for United States Senator in the Nebraska Legislature in January, 1893, and received the entire party vote, lacking 5 votes of election; January 1, 1895, was tendered in writing the unanimous vote of the entire Republican membership in the Legislature, and was elected January 15, 1895, for the term commencing March 4, 1895. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 177,055.)

Counties.—Cass, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee and Richardson (7 counties).

Jesse B. Strode, of Lincoln, was born in Farmers Township, Ill., February 18, 1845; attended public school during the winter terms and worked on his father's farm in the summer seasons until he was about 19 years of age; in January, 1864, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, and was with his regiment during the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, through the Carolinas and Virginia, and the grand review at Washington; was mustered out of the army in July, 1865, and immediately thereafter entered Abingdon (Ill.) College, where he remained for about three years, when he was made principal of the graded schools of Abingdon, which position he continued to occupy for about eight years; was twice elected Mayor and six times Councilman of the city of Abingdon; studied law during vacations while teaching; removed to Plattsmouth, Neb., May 1, 1879, and was there admitted to the bar in November, 1879; was elected District Attorney in 1882 and served two terms; removed to Lincoln in 1887 and practiced law there until November, 1892, when he was elected Judge of the District Court; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,185 votes, against 12,728 votes for Austin H. Weir, nominated by Democrats and Populists, and 1,078 votes for R. A. Hawley, Prohibitionist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 176,752.)

Counties.—Douglas, Sarpy and Washington (3 counties).

David H. Mercer, of Omaha, was born in Benton county, Iowa, July 9, 1857; removed with his parents to Nebraska in 1867; prepared for college in Brownville High School; graduated from the Nebraska State University June 9, 1880; was admitted to the bar April 8, 1881; graduated from the Law Department of the Michigan State University March 29, 1882; was Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Nebraska, 1884–85; was Chairman of the Republican Committees of Omaha and Douglas county, 1886–1892; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 12,946 votes, against 8,165 votes for ex-Governor J. E. Boyd, Democrat, 3,962 votes for D. Clem Deaver, Populist, and 393 votes for G. W. Woodbey, Prohibitionist.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 163,674.)

Counties.— Antelope, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Knox, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Pierce, Platte, Stanton, Thurston and Wayne (18 counties).

George D. Meiklejohn, of Fullerton, was born at Weyauwega, Waupaca county, Wis., August 26, 1857, and brought up on a farm; educated at the State Normal, Oshkosh, Wis., and Michigan University, Ann Arbor; Principal of the High School at Weyauwega, Wis., and Liscomb, Iowa; graduated from the Law Department, Michigan University, in 1880; located at Fullerton, Nance county, Neb., in 1880, where he has since been engaged in the practice of law; was County Attorney for Nance county three years; was elected to the Senate of the Nebraska Legislature in 1884 and re-elected in 1886; was elected President of the Senate during his second term; was elected Chairman of the Republican State Convention in 1887 and was elected Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1887–88; was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Nebraska in 1888, and by virtue of his office as Lieutenant-Governor was presiding officer of the famous joint convention to canvass the election returns of 1891, when an attempt was made to count out the ticket that was duly elected; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,531 votes, against 8,019 votes for W. N. Hensley, Democrat, 11,738 votes for John M. Devine, Populist, and 851 votes for Thomas, Prohibitionist.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 195,414.)

Counties.— Butler, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Polk, Saline, Saunders, Seward, Thayer and York (11 counties).

Eugene J. Hainer, of Aurora, Hamilton county, was born August 16, 1851, at Funfkirchen, Hungary; emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1854; the family, after living one year at Chicago, removed to the Hungarian colony at New Buda, Iowa; remained there until 1857, when they removed to Columbia, Mo., where they resided until 1860, returning again to New Buda; his early boyhood was spent on his father's farm; at the age of 15 he left home, working as a farm hand near Garden Grove, Iowa, until 1873; received his education at Garden Grove Seminary and Iowa Agricultural College, teaching school during vacations to meet expenses; graduated from the Law Department, Simpson Centenary College, Indianola, Iowa, in 1876; removed to Aurora, Neb., in 1877, where he has since resided, and engaged in the practice of law; is interested in banking and in a line of creameries in southern Nebraska; was never a candidate for an elective office until elected to the Fifty-third Congress; was re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,943 votes, against 15,542 votes for William L. Stark, Populist and Free Silver, 2,763 votes for Alley, Democrat, and 905 votes for Mrs. C. M. Woodward, Prohibitionist.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 169,459.)

Counties.— Adams, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furmas, Gosper, Hall, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Kearney, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Red Willow and Webster (18 counties).

William E. Andrews, of Hastings, was born near Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, Iowa; his parents died without an estate when he was a mere lad, hence he was compelled to rely entirely upon his own energies for sup-

port from early years; served as a farm hand several years during the farming seasons, and attended country schools occasionally in winter; entered Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, in 1874; was elected Superintendent of the Schools of Ringgold county, Iowa, in 1879; graduated from Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa, in 1885; was a member of the faculty of Hastings (Neb.) College from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1893; elected vice-president of the college in 1889, and president of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association in 1890; was a member of the Nebraska Republican State Central Committee, 1891–92; nominated in 1892 by the Republicans of the Fifth Nebraska District to make the canvass against W. A. McKeighan, Fusionist, whose former plurality of 10,388 was reduced 7,128 votes; was private secretary to the Hon. Lorenzo Crounse, Governor of Nebraska, 1893–94; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,410 votes, against 15,450 votes for W. A. McKeighan, Fusionist, 875 votes for T. F. Ashby, Straight Democrat, and 651 votes for O. C. Hubbell, Prohibitionist.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 176,556.)

Counties.—Arthur, Banner, Blaine, Boxbutte, Brown, Buffalo, Cherry, Cheyenne, Custer, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Holt, Hooker, Howard, Keith, Keyapaha, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Rock, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux, Thomas Valley and Wheeler (33 counties).

Omer Madison Kem, of Broken Bow, was born in Wayne county, Ind., November 13, 1855; was brought up on a farm and received a common-school education; removed to Custer county, Neb., in March, 1882, where he entered land under the Homestead Law; resided on this homestead until January, 1890, when he removed to Broken Bow to fill an appointment as Deputy Treasurer of Custer county; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, as a Populist, receiving 17,077 votes, against 14,676 votes for Matthew Dougherty, Republican, and 891 votes for Bone, Prohibitionist.

NEVADA.

SENATORS.

John P. Jones, of Gold Hill, was born in Herefordshire, England, in 1830, and came with his parents to this country when he was less than a year old, settling in the northern part of Ohio, where he attended public school in Cleveland for a few years; in the early part of the California excitement he went to that State and engaged in mining in one of the inland counties; was subsequently a member of the State Senate; went to Nevada in 1867, and since then has been entirely engaged in the development of the mineral resources of that State; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed J. W. Nye, Republican; took his seat March 4, 1873, and was re-elected in 1879, 1885 and 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

William Morris Stewart, of Carson city, was born in Lyons, Wayne county, N.Y., August 9, 1827; removed with his parents while a small child to Mesopotamia township, Trumbull county, Ohio; attended Lyons Union School and Farmington Academy; was teacher of mathematics in the former school while yet a pupil; with the little money thus earned, and the assist-

LOUISIANA

ADOLPH MEYER
M.C. 1ST. DIST.

CHARLES F. BUCK
M.C.
2ND. DIST.

HENRY W. OGDEN
M.C. 4TH DIST.

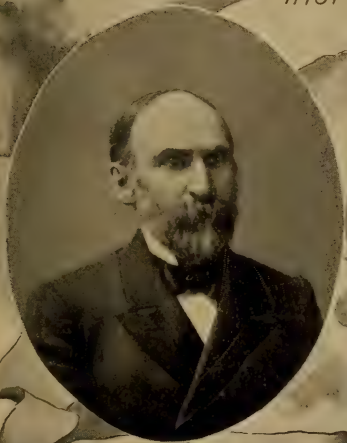
ANDREW PRICE
M.C. 3RD DIST.

SAMUEL W. ROBERTSON
M.C. 6TH. DIST.

CHARLES J. BOATNER
M.C. 5TH. DIST.

MAINE

THOMAS B. REED
M.C. 1ST DIST.



NELSON DINGLEY JR.
M.C. 2ND DIST.

SETH L. MILLIKEN
M.C. 3RD. DIST.

CHARLES A. BOUTELLE
M.C 4TH. DIST.

MARYLAND

JOSHUA W. MILES
M.C. 1ST DIST.

HARRY W. RUSK
M.C. 3RD DIST.

JOHN K. COWEN
M.C. 4TH DIST.

CHARLES E. COFFIN
M.C. 5TH DIST.

GEORGE L. WELLINGTON
M.C. 6TH DIST.

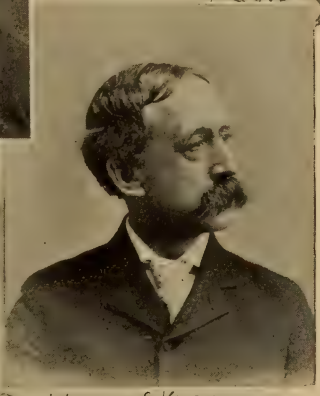
MASSACHUSETTS

ASHLEY B. WRIGHT
M.C. 1ST DIST.

JOSEPH H. WALKER
M.C. 3RD DIST.

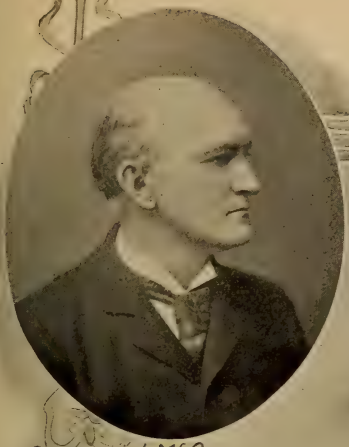
FREDERICK H. GILLETT.
M.C. 2ND DIST.

LEWIS D. APSLEY
M.C. 4TH. DIST.



WILLIAM S. KNOX
M.C. 5TH. DIST.

WILLIAM H. MOODY
M.C. 6TH. DIST



SAMUEL W. McCALL
M.C. 8TH DIST.

JOHN F. FITZGERALD
M.C. 9TH DIST.

H.H. ATWOOD
M.C. 10TH DIST.

WM. F. DRAPER, M.C.
11TH DIST.

ELIJAH A. MORSE
M.C. 12TH DIST.

MASSACHUSETTS

MICHIGAN

JOHN B. CORLISS
M.C. 1st DIST.

GEORGE SPALDING M.C. 2nd DIST.

HENRY F. THOMAS
M.C. 4th DIST.

WM. ALDEN SMITH
M.C. 5th DIST.

DAVID D. AITKEN. M.C.
6th DIST.

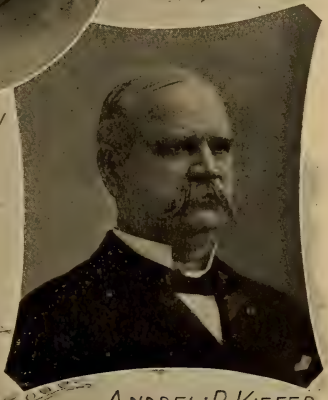
HORACE G. SNOVER M.C. 7TH DIST.
WILLIAM S. LINTON M.C. 8TH DIST.
MICHIGAN
ROSWELL P. BISHOP M.C. 9TH DIST.
ROSSEAU O. CRUMP. M.C. 10TH DIST.
JOHN AVERY. M.C. 11TH DIST.
SAMUEL M. STEPHENSON M.C. 12TH DIST.

Minnesota

JAMES A. TAWNEY
M.C. 1ST DIST.

JAMES T. McCLEARY
M.C. 2ND DIST.

JOEL P. HEATWOLE
M.C. 3RD DIST.



ANDREW R. KIEFER
M.C. 4TH DIST.

CHARLES A. TOWNE
M.C. 6TH DIST.

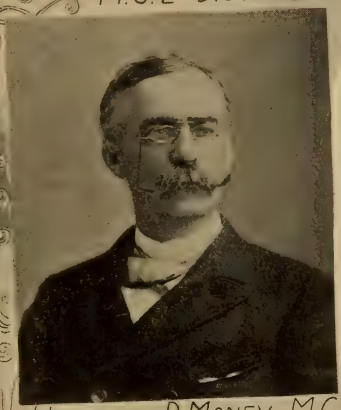
FRANK M. EDDY
M.C. 7TH DIST.

MISSISSIPPI

JOHN M. ALLEN
M.C. 1ST DIST.

JOHN C. KYLE
M.C. 2ND DIST.

THOMAS C. CATCHINGS
M.C. 3RD DIST.



HERNANDO D. MONEY, M.C.
4TH DIST.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS
M.C. 5TH DIST.

WALTER M. DENNY
M.C. 6TH DIST.

JAMES G. SPENCER
M.C. 7TH DIST.

ance of James C. Smith, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of New York, he entered Yale College, remaining there till the winter of 1849–50, when, attracted by the gold discoveries in California, he found his way thither, arriving at San Francisco in May, 1850; he immediately engaged in mining with pick and shovel in Nevada county, and in this way accumulated some money; in the spring of 1852, he commenced the study of law under John R. McConnell, and in December following was appointed District Attorney, to which office he was elected at the general election of the next year; in 1854, was appointed Attorney-General of California; in 1860 he removed to Virginia City, Nev., where he was largely engaged in the early mining litigation and in the development of the Comstock lode; was chosen a member of the Territorial Council in 1861; in 1863 was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention; was elected United States Senator in 1864 and re-elected in 1869; in 1875 he resumed the practice of law in Nevada, California, and the Pacific coast generally, and was thus engaged when elected to the United States Senate as a Republican in 1887 to succeed James G. Fair, Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1887; was re-elected in 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

REPRESENTATIVE.

AT LARGE.

(Population, 45,761.)

Francis G. Newlands, of Reno, was born in Natchez, Miss., August 28, 1848; entered the class of 1867 at Yale College, and remained until the middle of his junior year; later on attended the Columbian College Law School at Washington, but prior to graduation was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and went to San Francisco, where he entered upon the practice of law; continued in the active practice of his profession until 1886, when he became a trustee of the estate of William Sharon, formerly United States Senator from the State of Nevada; in 1888 he became a citizen of the State of Nevada; engaged actively in the agitation of the silver question, and was for years vice-chairman of the National Silver Committee; was also active in the irrigation development of the arid region, and other questions relating to the West; he was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Silver Party man, receiving 4,581 votes, against 2,774 votes for H. F. Bartine, Republican, 217 votes for B. F. Riley, Democrat, and 2,751 votes for J. C. Doughty, Populist.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SENATORS.

William Eaton Chandler, of Concord, was born in Concord, N. H., December 28, 1835; received a common-school education; studied law; graduated at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1855; in 1859 was appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court; was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1862, 1863 and 1864, serving as its Speaker during the last two years; on March 9, 1865, became Solicitor and Judge-Advocate General of the Navy Department; was appointed First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury June 17, 1865, and resigned that

office November 30, 1867; in 1876 was a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention; in 1881 was again a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives; on March 23, 1881, was appointed by President Garfield Solicitor-General, but was rejected by the Senate; was appointed by President Arthur Secretary of the Navy April 12, 1882, and served till March 7, 1885; was elected to the United States Senate, June 14, 1887, as a Republican, to fill the unexpired term of Austin F. Pike, which ended March 3, 1889; was re-elected June 18, 1889, and again January 16, 1895. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

Jacob H. Gallinger, of Concord, was born in Cornwall, Ontario, March 28, 1837; received a common-school and academic education; was a printer in early life; studied medicine and was graduated in May, 1858, and has followed the profession of medicine and surgery since; is a member of various State and National medical societies; has contributed numerous articles to medical journals, and for many years had a practice which extended beyond the limits of his own State; was a member of the House of Representatives of New Hampshire in 1872–73 and 1891; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1876; was a member of the State Senate in 1878, 1879 and 1880, being President of that body the last two years; was Surgeon-General of New Hampshire with the rank of Brigadier General in 1879–80; received the honorary degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College; was chairman of the Republican State Committee from 1882 to 1890, when he resigned the place, was chairman of the delegation from his State to the Republican National Convention of 1888; was elected to the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses as a Republican, and declined renomination to the Fifty-first Congress; was elected United States Senator to succeed Henry W. Blair, and took his seat March 4, 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 190,532.)

Counties.— Belknap, Carroll, Rockingham and Strafford.

Hillsboro County. — Towns of Bedford, Goffstown, Merrimack, Hudson, Litchfield, Manchester and Pelham.

Merrimack County.— Towns of Allenstown, Canterbury, Chichester, Epsom, Hooksett, London, Northfield, Pembroke and Pittsfield.

Cyrus Adams Sulloway, of Manchester, was born at Grafton, N. H., June 8, 1839; received a common-school and academic education; studied law with Austin F. Pike, at Franklin, N. H.; was admitted to the bar in 1863 and has practised law at Manchester since January, 1864; was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1872–73 and from 1887 to 1893, inclusive; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,730 votes, against 16,507 votes for John B. Nash, Democrat, 734 votes for Edgar L. Carr, Prohibitionist, and 401 votes for Josiah A. Whittier, Populist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 185,998.)

Counties.—Cheshire, Coos, Grafton and Sullivan.

Hillsboro County.—Towns of Amherst, Antrim, Bennington, Brookline, Deering, Francestown, Greenfield, Greenville, Hancock, Hillsboro, Hollis, Lyndeboro, Mason, Milford, Mount Vernon, Nashua, New Boston, New Ipswich, Peterboro, Sharon, Temple, Weare, Wilton and Windsor.

Merrimack County.—Towns of Andover, Boscawen, Bow, Bradford, Concord, Danbury, Dunbarton, Franklin, Henniker, Hill, Hopkinton, Newbury, New London, Salisbury, Sutton, Warner, Webster and Wilmot.

Henry M. Baker, of Bow, was born in Bow, N. H., January 11, 1841; was graduated from the New Hampshire Conference Seminary in 1859, Dartmouth College in 1863, and the Columbian College Law School in 1866, and admitted to the bar the same year; was a clerk in the War and Treasury Departments and later practised law in Washington, D. C.; was Judge-Advocate-General of the National Guard of New Hampshire in 1886–87, with the rank of Brigadier-General; was a member of the State Senate in 1891–92, and was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 23,416 votes, against 17,122 votes for Hosea W. Parker, Democrat, 765 votes for David Heald, Prohibitionist, and 272 votes for Elias M. Blodgett, Populist.

NEW JERSEY.

SENATORS.

James Smith, Jr., of Newark, was born in that city June 12, 1851; his first office was member of the Common Council of his city, when he was elected in a Republican district by more majority than his opponent had votes; was nominated for Mayor of his city, but declined, and has been tendered nearly every office in the gift of his party in the State, and has always refused office; is a manufacturer of patent and enameled leather in Newark, and conducts the largest business of the kind in the country; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat to succeed Hon. Rufus Blodgett, Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1893. His term of service will expire March 4, 1899.

William J. Sewell, of Camden, was born in Ireland in 1835, and came to this country at an early age; engaged in mercantile pursuits, and at the outbreak of the Civil War was commissioned as Captain of the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers; served during the war and was brevetted Brigadier-General for distinguished services at Chancellorsville and Major-General for gallant services during the war; was wounded at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; after the war he became connected with the railroads in New Jersey, branches of the Pennsylvania railroad system; was elected State Senator from Camden county in 1872, re-elected in 1875 and again in 1878, and was President of the Senate in the years 1876, 1879 and 1880 when his party was in power; while yet a member of the Legislature, he was elected to the United States Senate in 1881, as the successor of Senator Theodore F. Randolph, and served until the close of his term in 1887; was elected as a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888 and 1892, and on each occasion was made chairman of his delegation; was one of the National Commissioners for New Jersey of the World's Fair at Chicago; is vice-president of the Board of Managers of the National

Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; is in command of the Second Brigade of the National Guard of New Jersey; and also connected with the management of various banks, trust companies and philanthropic societies; was again elected to the United States Senate in 1895, to succeed Hon. John R. McPherson. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 193,193.)

Counties.—Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem (5 counties).

Henry C. Loudenslager, of Paulsboro, was born in Mauricetown, Cumberland county, N. J., May 22, 1852; removed with his parents to Paulsboro in 1856, where he has resided since; was educated in the common schools of his county; after leaving the home farm he engaged in the produce commission business in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1872, and continued in it ten years; was elected County Clerk in 1882 and re-elected in 1887; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 24,462 votes, against 12,082 votes for Ferrell, Democrat, 1,731 votes for Gilbert, Prohibitionist, 1,641 votes for Wilcox, Populist, and 194 votes for Kreck, Socialist Labor.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 183,316.)

Counties.—Atlantic, Burlington, Mercer and Ocean (4 counties).

John J. Gardner, of Atlantic City, was born in Atlantic county in 1845; was raised a waterman until 16 years of age, when he enlisted for three years in the Sixth New Jersey Volunteers; in March, 1865, enlisted for one year in the United States Veteran Volunteers; is a farmer and conveyancer; is also connected with insurance business; was elected Alderman of Atlantic City in 1867 and Mayor in 1868; re-elected Mayor seven times; was Coroner of the county one year; City Councilman one year; member of the New Jersey State Senate fifteen years, from 1878 to 1893; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,641 votes, against 12,900 votes for Martin L. Haines, Democrat, 1,278 votes for Joslin, Prohibitionist, and 630 votes for Ellis, Populist.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 159,193.)

Counties.—Middlesex, Monmouth and Somerset (3 counties).

Benjamin F. Howell, of New Brunswick, was born in Cumberland county, N. J., January, 1844; in 1862 enlisted in the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers and served until the close of the war; engaged in business in South Amboy until 1882, when he was elected Surrogate of Middlesex county and was re-elected in 1887 for a second term; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis in 1892; is president of the People's National Bank of New Brunswick, vice-president of the First National Bank of South Amboy, and director of the New Brunswick Savings Institution; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,403 votes, against 14,427 votes for Jacob A. Geissenhainer, Democrat, 791 votes for Lanning, Prohibitionist, 412 votes for Merritt, Populist, and 265 votes for Weigel, Socialist Labor.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 148,268.)

Counties.—Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex and Warren (4 counties).

Mahlon Pitney, of Morristown, was born in that city February 5, 1858; entered Princeton College in 1875 and graduated in 1879; studied law for three years and was admitted to the bar in 1882; has practised his profession continuously since that time; is married; was never a candidate for public office until 1894, when he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,116 votes, against 14,709 votes for Johnston Cornish, Democrat, 1,586 votes for William V. Ramsey, Prohibitionist, and 507 votes for William C. Barrick, Populist.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 152,272.)

Counties.—Bergen and Passaic (2 counties).

James Fleming Stewart, of Paterson, was born at Paterson, N. J., June 15, 1851; attended public and private schools in Paterson and the University of the City of New York, and graduated at the Law School of the latter institution in 1870, taking the first prize for best examination; practised law in New York city until 1875, since which time he has followed his profession in his native city; was three times appointed Recorder of Paterson (the criminal magistrate of the city), which office he occupied at the time of his election to Congress; never held or ran for any other office; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,731 votes, against 10,459 votes for Demarest, Democrat, 489 votes for Parsons, Prohibitionist, and 2,512 votes for Ball, Socialist Labor.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 230,000—estimated January 1, 1895.)

County.—Part of Essex, comprising the city of Newark (15 wards) and the township of East Orange (5 wards).

Richard Wayne Parker, of Newark, was born August 6, 1848; graduated from Princeton College in 1867 and from the Law School of Columbia College in 1869; was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1890; was a member of the House of Assembly of New Jersey in 1885 and 1886; was the Republican candidate for the Fifty-third Congress and was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 23,219 votes, against 14,746 votes for Thomas Dunn English, Democrat, 503 votes for Gray, Prohibitionist, 798 votes for Buchanan, Populist, and 836 votes for Walker, Socialist Labor.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 256,093.)

County.—All of Hudson, except the city of Bayonne.

Thomas McEwan, Jr., of Jersey City, was born at Paterson, N. J., February 26, 1854; is a lawyer by profession and was formerly a civil engineer; was Assessor of the Fourth District, Jersey City, for two years, 1886-87; was United States Commissioner and Chief Supervisor of Elections for the District of New Jersey from August, 1892, to October, 1893; was a delegate from Hudson county to the Republican National Convention of 1892; has been secretary and one of the governors of the Union

League Club of Hudson county from the time of its foundation; has also been secretary of the Hudson County Republican General Committee for about fifteen years, up to January, 1893; has been a delegate to and Secretary of every Republican Convention of Jersey City and Hudson county for about fifteen years, to January, 1892, and also a delegate to all the State Conventions of the Republican party in that period; in 1893 was elected a member of the Assembly in a Democratic district in Hudson county by a plurality of 815 over Dr. Stout, who was the Representative the year before; in the legislative session of 1894 was chosen the Republican leader of the House, he being the only member who, while serving his first term in the House, has been so honored on either side in many years; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 23,500 votes, against 23,207 votes for Stevens, Democrat, 299 votes for Burger, Prohibitionist, and 1,193 votes for Herrschaft, Populist and Socialist Labor.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 125,793.)

Counties.—Part of Essex, part of Hudson and Union.

Charles Newell Fowler, of Elizabeth, was born at Lena, Ill., November 2, 1852; graduated from Yale University in 1876 and from the Chicago Law School in 1878; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,041 votes, against 12,805 votes for John T. Dunn, Democrat, 518 votes for Kennedy, Prohibitionist, 167 votes for Pope, Populist, and 648 votes for Bell, Socialist Labor.

NEW YORK.

SENATORS.

David Bennett Hill, of Albany, was born in Havana, Schuyler (then Chemung) county, N. Y., August 29, 1843; was graduated from the Havana Academy; studied law in Elmira and was admitted to the bar in November, 1864, at the age of 21 years; within a few months he was appointed City Attorney; in 1871 and again in 1872 was elected from Chemung county to the State Assembly; was President of the Democratic State Convention in 1877 and 1881; was elected Mayor of Elmira in 1882; was President of the New York State Bar Association in 1886 and again in 1887; was chosen Lieutenant-Governor of the State in November, 1882; became Governor, in the place of Grover Cleveland, in January, 1885; was elected Governor in November, 1885, re-elected in 1888, and in 1891 was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed William M. Evarts. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, was born in Troy, December 15, 1836; was educated at St. John's College, Fordham; was elected Mayor of the city of Troy in 1875 and re-elected in 1877, 1879 and 1881; was elected Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York in 1887 and has been re-elected every year since; was elected United States Senator in January, 1893, to succeed Frank Hiscock; took his seat March 4, 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 190,550)

Counties.— Queens and Suffolk (2 counties).

Richard C. McCormick, of Jamaica, was born in New York city in 1832; received a classical education; entered business in Wall street in 1852; traveled in Europe in 1854–55; wrote letters from the Crimea during the war, which were subsequently published in book-form; engaged in journalistic work in New York in 1857; was with the Army of the Potomac as a correspondent of the New York Evening Post in 1861–62; was First Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture; was appointed Secretary of Arizona Territory in 1863 and Governor of the Territory in 1866; was elected delegate from Arizona to the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses as a Union candidate, serving from March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1875; established the Arizona Miner in 1864 and the Arizona Citizen in 1870, and was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1872, 1876 and 1880; was a United States Commissioner to the Centennial Exposition in 1876; was First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in 1877; was Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition in 1878; declined the mission to Brazil in 1877 and the mission to Mexico in 1879; was nominated for Congress as a Republican, in the First District, New York, in 1886, against Perry Belmont, Democrat, and was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,864 votes, against 14,961 votes for Joseph Fitch, Democrat, 598 votes for Henry Hofstadt, Labor Party, and 223 votes for George Steinson, Populist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 169,449.)

County of Kings.— First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh and Twentieth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

Denis M. Hurley, of Brooklyn, was born in the city of Limerick, Ireland, March 14, 1843; came to reside in Brooklyn in June, 1850; removed to New York city in 1854 and returned to Brooklyn in 1866, where he has since resided; was educated in the public schools and learned the carpenter's trade; is in the contracting business, and at present is connected with the W. H. Beard Dredging Company of New York city; was an unsuccessful candidate of the Republican party for Member of Assembly in the First Assembly District of Kings county in 1881–82; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 14,507 votes, against 13,194 votes for Cleveland, Democrat, and 3,924 votes for Bradley, Independent Democrat.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 174,741.)

County of Kings.— Third, Fourth, Ninth, Tenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards of the city of Brooklyn and the town of Flatbush.

Francis Henry Wilson, of Brooklyn, was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, N. Y.; lived first 10 years at Utica, N. Y., and then removed with his parents to the Westmoreland farm, where he attended the district school for several years, and then prepared for college at Dr.

Benjamin W. Dwight's preparatory school, Clinton, N. Y.; entered Yale College in 1863 and was graduated in 1867; taught in a preparatory school for college for four years and then took the law course at the Columbia College Law School, under Judge Theodore W. Dwight; began the practice of law in the office of Hon. E. L. Fancher, New York city, and after two years opened an office of his own in that city, where he has since practised law; took a prominent part in the organization of the Union League Club, of Brooklyn, of which organization he was president for four successive years; was Chairman of the Kings County Campaign Committee in the campaign of 1892; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,568 votes, against 14,215 votes for James A. Murtha, Jr., Democrat, and 3,741 votes for Stephen Perry Sturgis, Reform Democrat. The same district was carried at the prior Congressional election by Mr. Joseph C. Hendrix over the Republican candidate by a majority of 5,700.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 169,387.)

County of Kings. — Eighth, Twelfth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first wards and portions of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards of the city of Brooklyn, together with the town of Flatlands.

Israel F. Fischer, of Brooklyn, was born in the city of New York August 17, 1858; removed to Brooklyn September, 1887, and has resided in the Twenty-sixth ward of that city ever since; left public school at the age of 13 years and began life as an office boy with Henry S. Bennett, counselor at law, and having studied law with him, was admitted to the bar in December, 1879; subsequently entered into partnership with Mr. Bennett, which continued until May 1, 1894, when he engaged in practice alone; was a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee during 1888 and 1890; was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the county for two years, and Chairman of the Campaign Committee in 1888; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,802 votes, against 17,514 votes for William J. Coombs, Democrat.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 161,362.)

County of Kings. — The territory comprised in the present Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth wards, and the nineteenth election district of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Brooklyn.

Charles Goodwin Bennett, of Brooklyn, was born in the city of Brooklyn December 11, 1863, where he has always resided; is a graduate of public school No. 24, and of the Brooklyn High School, and studied law and graduated at the New York Law School, receiving the degree of LL. B. from the State Board of Regents; was admitted in the Second Department to practice at the bar, and is a member of the law firm of Daniels & Bennett, of New York city; was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for member of the Fifty-third Congress in this district, and was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,372 votes, against 11,825 votes for Anton Vigelius, the Democratic and Democratic Reform Party organization candidate, 1,176 votes for Robert J. Larck, Socialist Labor, 298 votes for William G. Bourke, Populist, and 197 votes for Alphonse Major, Prohibitionist.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 163,648.)

County of Kings.—Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

James R. Howe, of Brooklyn, was born in the city of New York, January 27, 1839; his ancestors were among the early settlers of New England; received his education in the common schools of his native city, and from his youth up has been engaged in the dry goods business; is trustee in a number of public institutions in the city; is Vice-President of the Amphion Musical Society and a member of the Union League Club; his nomination came to him unsought, and he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican from a strong Democratic district, receiving 14,427 votes, against 12,525 votes for A. R. Somers, Democrat, 682 votes for J. Hildebrandt, Socialist Labor, 118 votes for C. E. Furman, Prohibitionist, and 68 votes for G. Smith, Populist.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 114,766.)

County.—Richmond, together with the First and Fifth Assembly Districts of the county of New York.

Franklin Bartlett, of New York city, was born in Worcester county, Mass., September 10, 1847; was graduated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in June, 1865, and entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in June, 1869; entered the Columbia College Law School in the autumn of 1869, and studied until June, 1870; was admitted to the Bar by the General Term upon examination in 1870; in 1870–71 was a student at Exeter College, Oxford University, England; in 1872–73 concluded the second year of the course at Columbia College Law School and received the degree of LL.B.; in 1878 received the post-graduate degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Harvard University, and delivered the post-graduate oration at the commencement in Cambridge; in 1890 served as a member of the Constitutional Commission of the State of New York; in 1892 was a delegate from New York to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 9,138 votes, against 7,676 votes for Austin E. Ford, Republican, 2,159 votes for Murphy, Independent Democrat, 287 votes for Edward J. Wheeler, Prohibitionist, and 198 votes for Abelson, Socialist Labor.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 125,773.)

City of New York.—Second, Third and Seventh Assembly Districts of the county of New York.

James J. Walsh, of New York city, was born in New York city May 22, 1858; received primary education in the public schools and the St. James parochial school of said city; in 1873 entered Manhattan College and graduated in 1877 with the degree of A. B.; in 1879 received the degree of A. M. from the same college; began to study law in 1877 at the Columbia College Law School and in Robinson, Scribner & Monihouse's office in New York city; was admitted to the bar in 1880, and has practised law in New York city ever since; was Inspector of Common Schools in New York city for two terms (six years), but resigned when nominated for Congress; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 9,466 votes, against 9,099 votes for John M. Mitchell, Republican.

NINTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 189,067.)

City of New York.—Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Assembly Districts of the county of New York.

Henry Clay Miner, of New York city, was born in that city March 23, 1842; was educated at the New York city grammar schools and at the American Institute School; studied the drug business, and has been more or less engaged in that business; in 1864 he went out in advance of Signor Blitz, the magician and bird trainer; his next engagement was with Thayer & Noyes' circus, and eventually he became the head of a metropolitan theater, and then arose to the proprietorship of five popular Thespian resorts—the Fifth Avenue, the People's, Miner's Bowery, Eighth Avenue, and Miner's Newark theaters; besides his theatrical interests he takes a hand in directing the destinies of several great enterprises, in which a portion of his capital is invested; is President of the Springer Lithographing Company, owns extensive phosphate interests in the South, holds large blocks of railway and mining stock in Western corporations, directs a New York newspaper syndicate, and is the owner of a large drug store and photographic-material house in New York city; is also the compiler and publisher of an American Dramatic Directory, a standard work for managers, agents and companies in the amusement world; it was he who organized, equipped and sent to Florida the corps of trained nurses, made up from the leading hospitals of New York city, at the time of the yellow-fever scourge in the South; was made president of that famous institution known as the Actors' Fund Association when it was deeply in debt, and when he withdrew from office at the end of his several terms it was no longer in debt and there was a surplus of $10,000 in the treasury; and he instigated and pushed to a successful termination the late great fair in aid of the Actors' Fund, which netted the organization between $100,000 and $200,000 for the support of old and decrepit actors and their families; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 8,038 votes, against 7,084 votes for Timothy J. Campbell, Independent Democrat, and 5,214 votes for John Simpson, Republican.

TENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 156,537.)

City of New York.— Ninth, Thirteenth and Fifteenth Assembly Districts of the county of New York.

Amos J. Cummings, of New York city, was born in Conkling, Broome county, N. Y., May 15, 1841; received a common-school education; entered a printing office as an apprentice when 12 years of age, and has set type in nearly every State in the Union; was a boy with Walker in the last invasion of Nicaragua; was Sergeant-Major in the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Regiment of Infantry, Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac; received the Congressional medal of honor for gallantry on the battlefield; was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1892; has filled editorial positions on the New York Tribune, under Horace Greeley, on the New York Sun, New York Express, and was editor of the Evening Sun when elected to the Fiftieth Congress; declined a renomination, preferring to give his whole attention to editorial work; was elected to the Fifty-first Congress as a Democrat, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel Sullivan Cox; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-

third Congresses; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Andrew J. Campbell, of the Tenth district, receiving 15,086 votes, against 10,098 votes for Robert A. Greacen, Republican, and 841 votes for William J. Browne, State Democracy.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 148,640.)

City of New York.—Tenth, Twelfth and Fourteenth Assembly Districts of the county of New York.

William Sulzer, of New York city, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., March 18, 1863; received his education in the public schools and at Columbia College; was admitted to the bar in 1884, and is a well-known lawyer; was elected to the Legislature in 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894; in 1892 he was the leader of the majority of the Assembly; in 1893 he was Speaker of the Assembly; in 1894 he was the leader of the minority of the Assembly; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 11,208 votes, against 10,524 votes for Ferdinand Eidman, Republican.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 130,311.)

City of New York —Eleventh, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Assembly Districts of the county of New York.

George B. McClellan, of New York city, was born November 23, 1865, in Dresden, Saxony, where his parents had gone on a visit; graduated from Princeton College in 1886; worked as a reporter and in editorial positions on the New York Morning Journal, the New York World and the New York Herald; was appointed Treasurer of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge October 14, 1889, and resigned December 31, 1892; while Treasurer of the Brooklyn Bridge he studied law at Columbia College Law School and was admitted to the bar in June, 1892; since then he has practised his profession; January 1, 1889, he was appointed Colonel and Aid-de-Camp to Governor David B. Hill; in 1892 was elected President of the Board of Aldermen of the city and county of New York for a term of two years, beginning January 1, 1893; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 10,933 votes, against 9,592 votes for Robert A. Chesebrough, Republican, 2,042 votes for George Walton Green, State Democrat, 270 votes for William Klingenberg, Socialist Labor, 118 votes for George Tombleson, Populist, and 93 votes for John McKee, Prohibitionist.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 186,283.)

City of New York.—Embracing parts of the Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts of the county of New York.

Richard Cutts Shannon, of New York city, was born in New London, Conn., February 12, 1839; was graduated from Waterville (Me.) College (now Colby University), and served as a volunteer in the Union Army during the Civil War; in 1871 was appointed Secretary of the United States Legation at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and served until March, 1875, when he resigned; in 1876 took charge of the Botanical Garden Railroad Company, an American enterprise in Brazil, of which he subsequently became the

vice-president and general manager and finally the president; in 1885 was graduated from the Law School of Columbia College, and, having been admitted to the New York bar, became a member of the firm of Purrington & Shannon, with which he is still connected; in 1891 was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republics of Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, and served until April, 1893; is an alumni trustee of Colby University; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 13,555 votes, against 13,089 votes for Amos J. Cummings, Democrat, 1,943 votes for Edward C. Baker, State Democrat, 465 votes for William F. Westerfield, Socialist Labor, 108 votes for Joseph Finn, Populist, and 100 votes for Theophilus J. Manser, Prohibitionist.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 227,978.)

City of New York.— Nineteenth Assembly District of the county of New York, that portion of the Twenty-first Assembly District between the center of Fifty-ninth street and the center of Seventy-ninth street, and that portion of the Twenty-second Assembly District below the center of Seventy-ninth street, in the city of New York.

Lemuel E. Quigg, of New York city, was born in Cecil county, Md., February 12, 1863; received a common-school education in the public schools of Wilmington, Del.; removed to New York city when about 17 years old and engaged at once in newspaper work; after a year of service as reporter on the New York Times he obtained control of the Flushing (L. I.) Times and conducted that paper successfully for several years; in 1885 he joined the editorial staff of the New York Tribune, and in 1894 became editor of the New York Press; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 24,332 votes, against 18,355 votes for John Connolly, Democrat.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 223,838.)

City of New York.— That portion of the Twenty-first Assembly District between the center of Seventy-ninth street and the center of Eighty-sixth street, that portion of the Twenty-second District above the center of Seventy-ninth street, in the city of New York, and the Twenty-third Assembly District of the county of New York.

Philip Burrill Low, of New York, was born in Chelsea, Mass., May 6, 1836; graduated from high school after completing a preparatory college course; adopted the profession of his father — shipmaster; volunteered and appointed Acting Ensign of the United States Navy and served in the North Atlantic Squadron during 1862–63; resigned and entered commercial circles of Boston until 1865, when he removed to New York, where he has since been identified with the shipping and maritime interests; was organizer and First Commander of the New York State Naval Militia; received the nomination for Congress by acclamation in 1894 as the Republican candidate in the Fifteenth New York District and was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,563 votes, against 17,028 votes for Jacob A. Cantor, Democrat, 4,827 votes for Robert Grier Monroe, Democrat, 167 votes for John H. Lemmon, 1,123 votes for Edward Hinckler, and 264 votes for Dion W. Burke.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 220,857.)

County.— Westchester, together with the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Assembly Districts of the city of New York.

Ben L. Fairchild, of Pelham Heights, Westchester county, was born at Sweden, N. Y., January 5, 1863; removed to Washington, D. C., with his parents at the close of the War of the Rebellion, his father having lost his health from wounds and disabilities received in military service, and settled in that city; was educated in the public schools of Washington, and at the age of 13 years entered the Draftsman Division of the Interior Department, and two years later the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department; studied law at the Columbian Law School, from which he graduated with the degree of LL. M. in 1885; resigned his position in the Treasury Department, and after passing the bar examination and being admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, went to New York city, where, after taking the prescribed course of one year, he passed the bar examinations and was admitted to the bar of that city; has since continued the practice of law with success; became a member of the firm of Ewing, Southard & Fairchild, the other members of the firm being Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and Hon. Milton J. Southard; the present name of the firm is Southard & Fairchild; has large real estate investments in Westchester county, adjoining New York city; has held no public office prior to his election to Congress, but was the candidate of his party for Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1893; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 24,853 votes, against 19,294 votes for William Ryan, Democrat, 362 votes for Foote, Populist, and 624 votes for Lyon, Prohibitionist.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 164,052.)

Counties.— Orange, Rockland and Sullivan (3 counties).

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., of Newburg, N. Y., was born in Newburg January 14, 1854; was educated in the public schools, also at Bethany (W. Va.) College and Columbia College, New York city; since his majority he has been engaged in a commercial career, principally in the ice business and electric lighting; never has held a public office before; has always been active in politics; for the past 10 years has represented the Seventeenth District on the Republican State Committee and was Chairman of the Executive Committee during the past campaign; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,327 votes, against 13,520 votes for Eugene S. Ives, Democrat, and 781 votes for Theodore Fredericks, Prohibitionist.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 179,790.)

Counties.— Ulster, Dutchess and Putnam (3 counties).

Jacob Lefever, of New Paltz, was born at New Paltz, N. Y., April 20, 1830, and was educated at New Paltz Academy and Amenia Seminary; was Supervisor of the town, 1861–62; was a Member of Assembly of the State of New York, 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1867; was frequently a Delegate to Republican State Conventions, and was a Delegate to the National Republican

Convention of 1888; is President of the Huguenot National Bank of New Paltz and Vice-President of the New Paltz Savings Bank; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,169 votes, against 16,640 votes for William M. Ketchum, Democrat, and 529 votes for Taber, Prohibitionist.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 170,683.)

Counties. — Columbia and Rensselaer (2 counties).

Frank S. Black, of Troy, was born in Limington, York county, Me., March 8, 1853; is the son of Jacob and Charlotte B. Black, and was reared on a farm; was educated in the district schools and at Lebanon Academy, West Lebanon, Me.; graduated at the academy in 1871 and from Dartmouth College in 1875; was editor of the Johnstown (N. Y.) Journal for a short time after graduating from Dartmouth, then removed to Troy, where he studied law and was a newspaper reporter; was admitted to the bar in 1879, and since that time has followed his profession in Troy; has never before held public office; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,954 votes, against 17,514 votes for Charles D. Haines, Democrat, and 595 votes for Adam N. Myers, Prohibitionist.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

(Population, 164,555.)

County.—Albany.

George N. Southwick, of Albany, was born in Albany, March 7, 1863; was educated in the public schools of that city; graduated at Williams College in 1884; attended the Albany Law School for three months; began newspaper work on the Albany Morning Express in December, 1884, serving as assistant editor of that newspaper and also as an official reporter for the Associated Press during the legislative sessions of 1886, 1887 and 1888; was editor of the Morning Express in December, 1888; was made editor of the Albany Evening Journal in April, 1889; stumped Albany and neighboring counties for Harrison in 1888 and 1892; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,199 votes, against 17,559 votes for Charles Tracey, Democrat, 367 votes for Fred F. Wheeler, Prohibitionist, 241 votes for John C. Wieland, Socialist Labor, and 198 votes for Edward J. Lee, Populist.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 187,119.)

Counties.— Greene, Montgomery, Otsego, Schenectady and Schoharie (5 counties).

David F. Wilber, of Oneonta, was born in Milford, Otsego county, N. Y., December 7, 1859; is a son of David Wilber, who was a member of the Forty-third, Forty-sixth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses; graduated from Cazenovia (N. Y.) Seminary in 1879; in 1880 engaged in the hop business with his father, and since 1890 has been largely interested in farming and stock breeding, devoting especial attention to the Holstein-Friesian strain of cattle; has twice represented Oneonta in the Board of Supervisors; was a member of the New York State Tuberculosis Commission in Cattle in

1894; is a Director of the Wilber National Bank of Oneonta; is President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and of the American Cheviot Sheep Association of the United States and Canada; is Trustee of the Cazenovia Seminary; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 24,473 votes, against 20,395 votes for George Van Horn, Democrat, 1,254 votes for George W. Ostrander, Prohibitionist, and 491 votes blank and scattering.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 185,123.)

Counties.—Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga and St. Lawrence (4 counties).

Newton Martin Curtis, of Ogdensburg, was born in De Peyster, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., May 21, 1835, of New England parentage; was educated in the common schools and the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary; commenced the organization of a company of volunteers April 15, 1861; was commissioned Captain, May 7 following, in the Sixteenth New York Infantry; served in Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, till October 17, 1862, when he was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and January 21, 1863, to be Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-second New York Infantry; was assigned to command of Second Brigade, Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, June 10, 1864; assigned to command of First Brigade, same division and corps, June 25, 1864; commissioned Brigadier-General by brevet for distinguished services, to date from October 28, 1864; appointed on the field, January 16, 1865, provisional Brigadier-General for gallant services in the capture of Fort Fisher; appointed Major-General by brevet for gallant and meritorious services and assigned duty as Chief of Staff of Major-General Ord; assigned to command of southwest Virginia, July 1, 1865; was seriously wounded in left breast May 7, 1862, and lost his left eye in the battle of Fort Fisher; was mustered out of service January 15, 1866; was appointed Collector of Customs, District of Oswegatchie, N. Y., in 1866; was appointed Special Agent of the United States Treasury Department in 1867, which position he resigned in 1880; was employed from 1880 till 1882 by the Department of Justice to assist the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York in preparing for trial and settlement cases pending in the Circuit Court of that district, known as the "charges and commissions" cases; was President of the St. Lawrence County Agricultural Society for five years, and President of the New York State Agricultural Society in 1880; a Trustee of the Board of Control of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station from its organization in 1880 to 1891, serving as Secretary and later as President of the Board; a member of the Assembly from 1884 to 1890, inclusive; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,383 votes, against 12,785 votes for Thomas R. Hossie, Democrat, 1,223 votes for John L. Weed, Prohibitionist, and 316 votes for William J. McQueen, Populist.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 191,155.)

Counties.—Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Warren and Washington (5 counties).

Wallace Turner Foote, Jr., of Port Henry, Essex county, was born at Port Henry, April 7, 1864; received his early education at Port Henry Union Free School; prepared for college at Williston Seminary, East

Hampton, Mass., and graduated as civil engineer from Union College, Schenectady, with honors, in 1885; was Assistant Superintendent of the Cedar Point Furnace at Port Henry from 1885 to 1887; entered Columbia Law School in 1889 and then commenced the practice of law at Port Henry; has since followed that profession, and is now at the head of the firm of Foote, Stokes & Owen, doing a general law business at that place; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 25,526 votes, against 11,143 votes for Watson, Democrat, and 318 votes for Fero, Populist.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 170,495.)

Counties.—Jefferson, Lewis and Oswego (3 counties).

Charles A. Chickering, of Copenhagen, was born in Harrisburg, Lewis county, N. Y., November 26, 1843; educated in the common schools and at Lowville Academy, and was for a time a teacher in that institution; was School Commissioner of Lewis county, 1865 to 1875; Member of Assembly in 1879, 1880 and 1881; was elected Clerk of the Assembly in 1884 and re-elected in 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890; has been Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Lewis county, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, and also a member of the Executive Committee of that body; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 23,320 votes, against 13,473 votes for Washington T. Henderson, Democrat, and 1,255 votes for Sheldon, Prohibitionist.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 168,530.)

Counties.—Oneida and Herkimer (2 counties).

James Schoolcraft Sherman, of Utica, was born in Utica, N. Y., October 24, 1855; received an academic and collegiate education, graduating from Hamilton College in the class of 1878; was admitted to the bar in 1880; was elected Mayor of Utica in March, 1884; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,510 votes, against 16,269 votes for John D. Henderson, Democrat, 1,006 votes for Johnson, Prohibitionist, 318 votes for Reese, Populist, and 477 votes scattering.

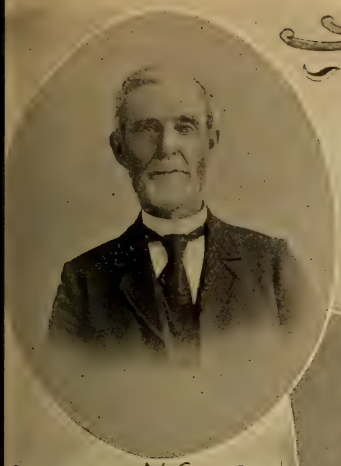
TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 209,103.)

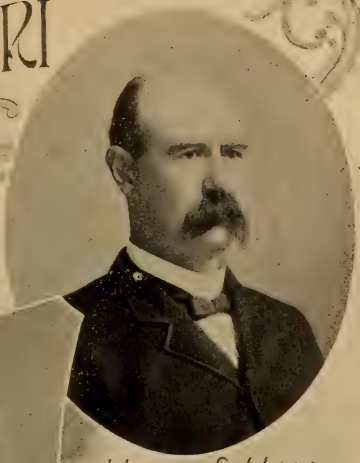
Counties.—Broome, Chenango, Delaware, Tioga and Tompkins (5 counties).

George W. Ray, of Norwich, was born in Otselic, Chenango county, N. Y., February 3, 1844; was brought up on a farm and educated in the common schools and at Norwich Academy; was a private in Company B, Nineteenth New York Volunteers, and brigade clerk, First Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps; was discharged at the close of the war; studied law, was admitted to practice in November, 1867, and has practised his profession since; is largely interested in farming; has been Chairman of the Republican County Committee of his county and was a member of the Republican State Committee in 1880; was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress; is a member of the Board of Education of Norwich Acad-

MISSOURI



CHARLES N. CLARK
M.C. 1ST DIST.



URIEL S. HALL
M.C. 2ND DIST.

ALEX. M. DOCKERY
M.C. 3RD DIST.

GEORGE C. CROWTHER
M.C. 4TH DIST.

JOHN C. TARSNEY
M.C. 5TH DIST.

DAVID A. DE ARMOND
M.C. 6TH DIST.

JOHN P. TRACY
M.C. 7TH DIST.

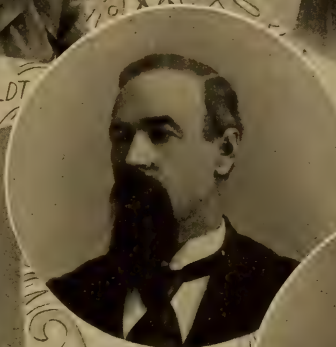
MISSOURI

JOEL D. HUBBARD. M.C.
8TH DIST.

WM. M. TRELOAR
M.C. 9TH DIST.

RICHARD BARTHOLDT
M.C. 10TH DIST.

CHARLES F. JOY
M.C. 11TH DIST.



JOHN H. RANEY
M.C. 13TH DIST.

SETH W. COBB
M.C. 12TH DIST.

CHARLES G. BURTON
M.C. 15TH DIST.

NORMAN A. MOZELY
M.C. 14TH DIST.

Montana

CHARLES S. HARTMAN
M.C. 1ST DIST.

Iowa

DAVID B. HENDERSON
M.C. 3RD DIST.

THOMAS UPDEGRAFF
M.C. 4TH DIST.

ROBERT G. COUSINS
M.C. 5TH DIST.

JOHN F. LACEY
M.C. 6TH DIST.

JESSE B. STRODE
M.C. 1ST. DIST.

DAVID H. MERCER
M.C. 2ND. DIST.

GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN
M.C. 3RD. DIST.

EUGENE J. HAINER
M.C. 4TH. DIST.

WILLIAM E. ANDREWS
M.C. 5TH. DIST.

OMER M. KEM
M.C. 6TH. DIST.

NEBRASKA

R.C. McCORMICK,
M.C.
1ST DIST.
D.M. HURLEY,
M.C. 2ND DIST.
F.H. WILSON,
M.C. 3RD DIST.
I.F. FISCHER,
M.C. 4TH DIST.
C.G. BENNETT,
M.C.
5TH DIST.
J.R. HOWE,
M.C. 6TH DIST.
NEW
YORK

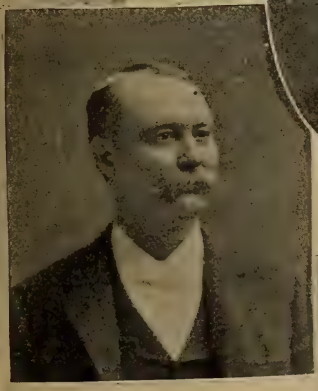
NEW YORK

H. C. MINER, M.C. 9TH DIST.

F. BARTLETT, M.C. 7TH DIST.

J. J. WALSH, M.C. 8TH DIST.

W. SULZER, M.C. 11TH DIST.



A. J. CUMMINGS M.C. 10TH DIST.

G. B. McCLELLAN, M.C. 12TH DIST.

R.C. SHANNON, M.C. 13TH DIST.
L.E. QUIGG, M.C. 14TH DIST.
P.B. LOW, M.C. 15TH DIST.
B.L. FAIRCHILD, M.C. 16TH DIST.
B.B. O'DELL Jr. 17TH DIST. M.C.
J. LEFEVER, 18TH DIST. M.C.

F.S. BLACK,
M.C. 19TH DIST.
G.N. SOUTHWICK,
M.C. 20TH DIST.
D.F. WILBER,
M.C. 21ST DIST.
N.M. CURTIS.
M.C. 22ND DIST.
W.T. FOOTE Jr.
M.C. 23RD DIST.
C.A. CHICKERING.
M.C. 24TH DIST.

emy and Union Free School; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 29,149 votes, against 15,877 votes for Sherrill E. Smith, Democrat, and 631 votes for William K. Cessna, Prohibitionist.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 189,139.)

Counties.—Madison and Onondaga (2 counties).

Theodore L. Poole, of Syracuse, was born at Elbridge, Onondaga county, N. Y., of New England ancestry, April 10, 1840; was educated in the common schools of his native county; enlisted as quartermaster-sergeant in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers, July, 1862; was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864, losing his left arm; was discharged as captain and brevet major July 3, 1865; was County Clerk of Onondaga county, 1868–1870; United States Pension Agent for the western district of New York from 1879 to 1888; commander of the Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, 1892; has been engaged in the manufacture of salt and is interested in various manufacturing and other corporations; is one of the Directors of the Bank of Syracuse; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 24,467 votes, against 16,307 votes for W. E. Northrup, Democrat, 1,211 votes for C. H. Perkins, Prohibitionist, 220 votes for J. S. Freeman, Populist, and 655 votes for E. L. Pellenz, Socialist Labor.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 213,142.)

Counties.— Cayuga, Cortland, Ontario, Wayne and Yates (5 counties).

Sereno E. Payne, of Auburn, was born at Hamilton, N. Y., June 26, 1843; graduated from the university at Rochester in 1864; was admitted to the bar in 1866, and has since practised law at Auburn; was City Clerk of Auburn, 1868–71; was Supervisor of Auburn, 1871–72; was District Attorney of Cayuga county, 1873–1879; was President of the Board of Education at Auburn, 1879–1882; was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 29,528 votes, against 15,926 votes for Eli McConnelll, Democrat, 1,697 votes for Harman S. Potter, Prohibitionist, and 983 votes for Herbert L. Case, Socialist Labor.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 174,676.)

Counties.— Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca and Steuben (4 counties).

Charles W. Gillet, of Addison, was born at Addison, N. Y., November 26, 1840; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., class of 1861; enlisted as a private in the Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, August, 1861; was made adjutant of the regiment November, 1861, and served as adjutant until discharged from the service for disabilities in 1863; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,051 votes, against 16,510 for George H. Roberts, Democrat, 1,745 votes for Albert J. Coit, Prohibitionist, and 471 votes for Orvis, Populist.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

(Population, 195,553.)

Counties.— Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming (6 counties).

James W. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 12, 1846; was preparing at New Haven, Conn., to enter Yale College, but left in the fall of 1864 and entered the Army, serving on the staff of General G. K. Warren to the close of the war; was Supervisor of the town of Geneseo during 1875, 1876 and 1877; was Member of Assembly in 1878 and 1879, and Comptroller of the State of New York in 1880 and 1881; was elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 24,541 votes, against 13,950 votes for Francis Murphy, Democrat, 1,648 votes for Frank H. Martin, Prohibitionist,and 887 votes for Lawton, Populist.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 189,586.)

County.— Monroe.

Henry C. Brewster, of Rochester, was born in Rochester September 7, 1845; received his education in the schools of the city; in 1863, at the age of 18, he entered the Traders' National Bank as a clerk; in 1868 was appointed cashier, a position he held for more than twenty-six years; is now First Vice-President and a member of the Board of Directors; in addition he is a Director and Vice-President of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, a Director and Vice-President of the Alliance Bank, President of the Rochester Clearing House Association, a Director in the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad Company, a Director in the Rochester and Irondequoit Railroad Company, a Director in the Rochester and Lake Ontario Railway Company, a Director in the Eastman Kodak Company, a Director in the Ward Natural Science Establishment, a Governor of the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital, a Trustee of St. Peter's Presbyterian Church, a Commissioner of Mount Hope Cemetery, and Vice-President of the New York State Bankers' Association; was for two years Vice-President of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and served one term as President of that organization; has always taken an active interest in the Republican party, and has contributed largely of his time and means toward its success; has been Vice-President of the New York State League of Republican Clubs, and President of the Monroe County League; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,488 votes, against 15,530 votes for John D. Lynn, Democrat, 588 votes for Lyman C. Hough, Prohibitionist, 663 votes for John M. Campbell, Populist, and 413 votes for Carl A. Luederke, Socialist Labor.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 164,450.)

Erie county (part of), embracing the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth wards of the city of Buffalo.

Rowland Blennerhassett Mahany, of Buffalo, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., September 28, 1864; was educated in the public schools and graduated with highest honors from the high school in 1881; in the summer of 1881 he worked on a farm in Chautauqua county, N. Y., and in 1882 became instructor in Latin and Greek in the Buffalo Classical School; entered Hobart

College in 1881 and remained two years, during which he stood at the head of his class; went to Harvard University in 1884; was one of the "Detur" prize men of that year; elected Secretary and Treasurer and three times Vice-President of the Harvard Union; Vice-President and President of St. Paul's Society, the Protestant Episcopal organization of Harvard College; chosen a member of the Phi Beta Kappa in 1887 in the first eight of his class; first marshal of the Phi Beta Kappa the same year; Boylston prize man, 1887 and 1888; was graduated, 1888, summa cum laude; delivered the poem at Gettysburg, July 1, 1888, at the unveiling of the monument of the Ninth Veteran Regiment of New York Volunteers; became associate editor of the Buffalo Express in 1888; resigned to enter the School Department; became instructor in History and Literature in the High School in 1889; appointed Secretary of Legation to Chili, 1890; accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ecuador, 1892; nominated for Congress, 1892; ran ahead of the ticket and cut down the Democratic majority over 1,000 votes; returned to Ecuador, 1893, and concluded in 19 days the Santos treaty, negotiations for which had remained unsettled for nearly 10 years; renominated in 1894 and elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,548 votes, against 13,893 votes for Joseph E. Gavin, Democrat, 187 votes for William H. Goodenough, Prohibitionist, 376 votes for John W. Williams, Populist, 306 votes for Joseph Otto, Socialist Labor, and 1,421 votes scattering.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 158,531.)

Erie county (part of), embracing the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth wards of the city of Buffalo, and Fourth and Fifth Assembly Districts of the county of Erie.

Charles Daniels, of Buffalo, was born in New York city in 1826; read law and was admitted to the bar; was elected to the Supreme Court in 1863; was appointed by Governor Seymour to hold the office of Justice of that court till January 1, 1864, when the term to which he had been elected commenced; was twice re-elected and held the office till the last of December, 1891, a period of upward of 28 years; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 23,595 votes, against 11,695 votes for Jacob Morganstern, Democrat, 532 votes for George W. Taylor, Prohibitionist, 503 votes for Isaac W. Gail, Populist, and 293 votes for Henry Walsmann, Socialist Labor.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 179,308.)

Counties.— Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua (3 counties).

Warren Brewster Hooker, of Fredonia, was born at Perrysburg, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., November 24, 1856; has always lived in New York State except two years spent in Tacoma, Wash., practising law; has been Special Surrogate of Chautauqua county; has been Supervisor of his town two terms; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 25,964 votes, against 10,674 votes for S. N. Wood, Democrat, 2,181 votes for A. Y. Freeman, Prohibitionist, and 1,621 votes for D. F. Allen, Populist.

NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATORS.

Jeter Connelly Pritchard, of Marshall, was born in Jonesboro, Tenn., July 12, 1857; received a common-school education at Martin's Creek Academy; was apprenticed in the Jonesboro Tribune-Herald office; removed to Bakersville, Mitchell county, N. C., in 1873; was joint editor and owner of the Roan Mountain Republican until 1887, when he removed to Marshall, Madison county; was a Garfield Elector in 1880; was elected to the Legislature in 1884, 1886 and 1890; was the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1888 and was the Republican caucus nominee for United States Senator in 1892; was Delegate-at-Large to the Minneapolis Convention in 1892; was elected President of the North Carolina Protective Tariff League in 1891; was a candidate for Congress in 1892; was licensed to practice law in 1887; in April, 1894, he became prominent in the co-operation movement in North Carolina, and the success of that movement resulted in his election to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Z. B. Vance. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

Marion Butler, of Elliot, Sampson county, was born on a farm in Honeycutts township, Sampson county, N. C., May 20, 1863; was prepared for college by his mother and at a neighboring academy, but chiefly by his mother; graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1885; began the study of law, but was called home, being the eldest boy, by the sudden death of his father, to run the farm and to look after the education of his younger brothers and sisters, and taught at a neighboring academy for three years; in 1888 he joined the Farmers' Alliance and bought the Clinton Caucasian; was elected to the State Senate in 1890; was the leader of the Alliance forces in that body and succeeded in bringing about a number of needed reforms; was elected President of the State Farmers' Alliance in 1891 and re-elected in 1892; was elected Vice-President of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union in 1893 and elected President of that organization in 1894; immediately after adjournment of the Chicago Convention in 1892 he severed his connection with the Democratic party and went to work to organize and build up the People's Party; in the winter of 1893–94 he conceived the plan of campaign which resulted in such a triumphant success at the fall election of 1894; was Chairman of the Populist State Committee during that campaign; is a trustee and a member of the Executive Board of the State University, his alma mater; his paper, the Caucasian, has been removed to Raleigh, N. C., and has probably the largest circulation and is one of the most influential papers in the State; was elected to the United States Senate as a Populist, to succeed Matt W. Ransom, Democrat, in 1895. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 172,604.)

Counties.—Beaufort, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington (16 counties).

Harry Skinner, of Greenville, was born in Perquimans county, N. C., May 25, 1855; attended the Hertford Academy; read law at the Kentucky University in 1874–75, and was licensed to practice in North Carolina in 1876; has

since resided in Greenville, N. C., and continuously practised his profession; in 1878 was chosen by unanimous vote as Town Councilman; in 1890 was elected to the lower house of the North Carolina Legislature and served as Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, on the Judiciary Committee, and Chairman of the House Branch of the Committee on Redistricting the State; has served as Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of his county; Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the First Congressional District, and on the State Central Committee; is at present Chairman of the Populist Executive Committee of his county and on the State Central Committee; is a Trustee of the State University; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Populist, receiving 16,510 votes, against 13,456 votes for W. A. B. Branch, Democrat.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 182,461.)

Counties.—Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren, Wayne and Wilson (9 counties).

Fred. A. Woodard, of Wilson, was born in Wilson county, N. C., February 12, 1854; read law at the law school of Chief Justice Bell Pearson; was licensed in 1873, and has since resided in Wilson, N. C., and practised his profession; has held no other office; has been Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Wilson county for several years; was Chairman of the Congressional Executive Committee of his district for four years; is the Chairman of the Judicial Executive Committee of the Third Judicial District; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,721 votes, against 9,413 votes for H. P. Cheatham, Republican, and 5,314 votes for H. F. Freeman, Populist.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 160,288.)

Counties.—Bladen, Craven, Cumberland, Duplin, Harnett, Jones, Moore, Onslow and Sampson (9 counties).

John G. Shaw, of Fayetteville, was born January 16, 1859, near Fayetteville, N. C.; attended the common schools of his county; engaged in the naval-store business for some time after he was of age; studied law under Captain N. W. Ray, of Fayetteville, and was admitted to the bar in 1888; was elected a member of the General Assembly the same year; located at Fayetteville, and was elected County Attorney for Cumberland county in 1890, and held the position for four years; was a Democratic candidate for Presidential Elector in 1892 and was elected; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 10,699 votes, against 6,966 votes for O. J. Speare, Republican, and 9,705 votes for Cyrus Thompson, Populist.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 186,432.)

Counties.—Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Randolph, Vance and Wake (7 counties).

William F. Stroud, of Pittsboro, was born in Orange county, N. C., December 7, 1832; was educated at the Bingham School, High Hill Academy, and at the Graham Institute; was brought up on a farm; removed to Chatham county in 1861, and has continued the occupation of farming to

the present time; was elected to the State Constitutional Convention in 1875; was nominated by the Populists for Congress in 1892 in the Fourth Congressional District; was again nominated by the Populists in 1894, and was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, receiving 18,662 votes, against 14,335 votes for Charles M. Cooke, Democrat.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 177,537.)

Counties.— Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham and Stokes (9 counties).

Thomas Settle, of Reidsville, was born in Rockingham county, N. C., March 10, 1865; was educated in the public schools of North Carolina and Florida and then at Georgetown (D. C.) College; studied law under his father, Judge Thomas Settle, and Judges Dick and Dillard in Greensboro, N. C., and was admitted to the bar in October, 1885; was nominated by the Republican party for Solicitor of the Ninth Judicial District, comprising eight counties, in August, 1886, and was elected by 807 majority, receiving 10,896 votes, R. B. Glenn, Democrat, receiving 10,089 votes; the district had theretofore been going Democratic by majorities ranging from 1,500 to 2,500; was renominated by the Republicans in 1890 and elected by 708 majority, receiving 12,549 votes, W. W. Barber, Democrat, receiving 11,841 votes; was nominated by the Republican party a candidate for Congress in 1892 and elected by a plurality of 614 votes on the face of the original returns; this plurality was cut down to 329 by County Canvassing Boards throwing out Republican precincts for alleged "irregularities;" was re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, receiving 16,882 votes, against 14,030 votes for A. W. Graham, Democrat, 2,069 votes for William Merritt, Populist, and 252 votes for Jeremiah Holt, Prohibitionist.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 204,686.)

Counties.—Anson, Brunswick, Columbus, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Pender, Richmond, Robeson and Union (9 counties).

James Alexander Lockhart, of Wadesboro, was born in Anson county, N. C., June 2, 1850; attended the country neighborhood schools and worked on his father's farm; graduated at Trinity College, North Carolina, June, 1873; read law as a pupil of Hon. Clement Dowd, in Charlotte, and was licensed to practice law in 1874; settled at Wadesboro, in his native county, where he has since successfully practised his profession; was Mayor of his town in 1875; was elected to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly in 1878, and to the State Senate in 1880; was elected to the Fifty fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,996 votes, against 13,552 votes for Charles H. Martin, Populist.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 169,490.)

Counties.—Cabarrus, Catawba, Davidson, Davie, Iredell, Lincoln, Montgomery, Rowan, Stanly and Yadkin (10 counties).

Alonzo Craig Shuford, of Newton, was born in Catawba county, N. C., March 1, 1858; was educated in the common schools of the county and at Newton College; is a farmer by occupation; joined the Alliance in 1889; was made County Lecturer and later District Lecturer; was elected Delegate

to the Labor Conference in St. Louis, in February, 1892; also Delegate for the State at large to the Populist Convention in Omaha, July 4, same year; was elected Vice-President of the State Alliance, 1894; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Populist, receiving 15,371 votes, against 13,124 votes for John S. Henderson, Democrat.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 190,784.)

Counties.—Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Burke, Caldwell, Cleveland, Forsyth, Gaston, Mitchell, Surry, Watauga and Wilkes (12 counties).

Romulus Z. Linney, of Taylorsville, Alexander county, was born in Rutherford county, N. C., December 26, 1841; was educated in the common schools of the country, at York's Collegiate Institute, and at Dr. Millen's school at Taylorsville; served in the Confederate army as a private soldier until the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was severely wounded; having been discharged from the army because of his wound, he returned to Taylorsville, and joined the class in Dr. Millen's school of which Hon. William H. Bower was a member; studied law with Judge Armfield; was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court in 1868; was elected to the State Senate in 1870, 1873, and again in 1882; is by profession a lawyer; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,775 votes, besides 141 thrown out by the County Board of Canvassers of Cleveland county, against 15,491 votes for Wm. H. Bower, Democrat, and 109 votes scattering.

NINTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 173,665.)

Counties.—Buncombe Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, and Yancey (15 counties).

Richmond Pearson, of Asheville, was born at Richmond Hill, N. C., January 26, 1852; graduated at Princeton College in the class of 1872, delivering the valedictory oration; was admitted to the bar of North Carolina in 1874; in the same year was appointed United States Consul at Verviers and Liege, Belgium; resigned said office in 1877; was a member of the North Carolina Legislature in 1885, and again in 1887; was one of the originators of the coalition which overwhelmed the Democratic party in North Carolina in 1894; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as an Independent Protectionist, receiving 16,869 votes, against 16,734 votes for W. T. Crawford, Democrat.

NORTH DAKOTA.

SENATORS.

Henry C. Hansbrough, of Devils Lake, was born at Prairie du Rocher, Randolph county, Ill., January 30, 1848; received a common-school education; removed with his parents to California in 1867; learned the trade of printer in that State; published a daily paper at San Jose, Cal., 1869–70; was connected with the San Francisco Chronicle until 1879; published a paper at Baraboo, Wis., for two years, and removed to the then Territory of Dakota in 1882, engaging in journalism; became prominent as an advo-

cate of the Republican party of division and admission; was twice elected Mayor of his city; was a Delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1888, and was there chosen National Committeeman for North Dakota; received the Republican nomination for Congress at the first State Convention, and was elected to the Fifty-first Congress, receiving 26,077 votes, against 12,006 votes for Daniel W. Marrata, Democrat; was defeated for renomination in July, 1890, and was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican January 23, 1891, to succeed Gilbert A. Pierce, Republican. His term of service commenced March 4, 1891, and will expire March 3, 1897.

William Nathaniel Roach, of Larimore, was born in Washington, D. C., September 25, 1840; was educated in the city schools and Georgetown College; was a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department during the war; removed to Dakota Territory in 1879; was interested in mail contracts for several years; took up land in Dakota, and developed a farm, and has been engaged in agriculture since; was Mayor of Larimore from 1883 to 1887; was a member of the Territorial Legislature of the session of 1885; was Democratic candidate for Governor at the first State election, and was defeated by John Miller; was renominated at the next election, and was again defeated; was elected United States Senator February 20, 1893, after thirty-three days' balloting, upon the sixty-first ballot, receiving 23 Democratic, 17 Populist and 10 Republican votes, against 42 Republican votes cast for H. F. Miller, Republican; took his seat March 4, 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

REPRESENTATIVE.

AT LARGE.

(Population, 182,719.)

Martin N. Johnson, of Petersburg, was born in Wisconsin in the year 1850, and removed to Iowa the same year; graduated at the Iowa State University in 1873; taught two years in the California Military Academy at Oakland; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1876; served a term in each branch of the Iowa Legislature, and was a Hayes Elector for the Dubuque district in the Electoral College of 1876; removed to Dakota in 1882; was elected District Attorney in 1886, and re-elected in 1888; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of North Dakota in 1889, and Chairman of the first Republican State Convention same year; received 42 out of a total of 80 votes in the Republican legislative caucus in November, 1889, for United States Senator, but was beaten in the joint convention by a coalition of Democrats with the minority of the Republican caucus; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,615 votes, against 15,660 votes for Muir, Democrat, 1,283 votes for Reeves, Independent, and 439 votes for Ellis, Prohibitionist.

OHIO.

SENATORS.

John Sherman, of Mansfield, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823; received an academic education; studied law, and was admitted to the bar May 11, 1844; was a Delegate in the National Whig Conventions of 1848 and 1852, and presided over the first Republican Convention in Ohio in 1855; was a Representative in the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, and was the Republican candidate for Speaker in the winter of 1859–1860; was elected to the Senate in March, 1861, and re-elected in 1866 and 1872; was appointed Secretary of the Treasury in March, 1877, and served as such during President Hayes' administration; was re-elected to the Senate as a Republican, to succeed Allen G. Thurman, Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1881; was President of the Senate from December 7, 1885, till February 26, 1887; was re-elected in 1886 and 1892. His present term of service will expire Mar. 3, 1899.

Calvin Stewart Brice, of Lima, was born at Denmark, Ohio, September 17, 1845; son of a Presbyterian minister; entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, September, 1858; enlisted in Captain Dodd's University Company in April, 1861, and served at Camp Jackson, Columbus, Ohio; in April, 1862, enlisted in Captain McFarland's University Company A, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served the summer of that year in West Virginia; graduated at Miami University, June, 1863; after teaching for three months in the public schools at Lima recruited a company, re-entered the service as Captain of Company E, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the First Division of the Twenty-third Corps in Tennessee, Georgia, and the Carolinas until July, 1865; studied in the Law Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to practice by the State and United States District and Circuit Courts at Cincinnati in the spring of 1866; was on the Tilden electoral ticket in 1876 and the Cleveland electoral ticket in 1884; was Delegate-at-Large from Ohio to the St. Louis Democratic National Convention in 1888; was selected to represent Ohio on the National Democratic Committee, and was Chairman of the Campaign Committee for the ensuing national campaign; on the death of William H. Barnum he was unanimously elected Chairman of the National Committee in 1889, and in January, 1890, was elected United States Senator, to succeed Henry B. Payne, for the term commencing March 4, 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 169,280.)

Hamilton county.— First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh wards of the city of Cincinnati, Anderson, Columbia, Spencer, Symmes and Sycamore townships, and Northeast, Southeast, Bond Hill, Clifton, Avondale and St. Bernard precincts of Mill Creek township.

Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, was born in that city December 21, 1843; went through the common schools of Cincinnati; was graduated from Andover (Mass.) Academy in 1860, from Yale College in 1864, and from the Columbia College Law School of New York in the spring of 1866; in the fall

of 1866 he went to Germany, and took a degree at the University of Heidelberg in the spring of 1868; in 1871 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Ohio, and, as Chairman of the Committee on Common Schools, secured the codification of the School Laws of Ohio; since 1879 he has been in the newspaper business and is the editor of the Cincinnati Times-Star; is a member of the Board of Sinking Fund Trustees of the city of Cincinnati; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,315 votes, against 10,378 votes for Hiram D. Peck, Democrat, 279 votes for Samuel Wells, Prohibitionist, and 1,679 votes for Thomas J. Donnelly, Populist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 205,293.)

Hamilton county.—Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentith, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth wards of the city of Cincinnati, the townships of Springfield, Colerain, Greene, Delhi, Storrs, Miami, Whitewater, Harrison and Crosby, and Elmwood, College Hill, Western and Winton Place precincts of Mill Creek township.

Jacob H. Bromwell, of Wyoming (post-office address, Cincinnati), was born May 11, 1847, in Cincinnati, Ohio; received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, graduating at Hughes' High School in 1864; lived on a farm in southern Indiana for three years; taught in the Cincinnati high schools for seventeen years; graduated from the Cincinnati Law College in 1870; was Assistant County Solicitor of Hamilton county for four years; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican to fill the unexpired term made vacant by the resignation of Hon. John A. Caldwell, receiving 22,247 votes, against 10,709 votes for James B. Matson, Democrat, 2,448 votes for Fox, Populist, and 239 votes for Hammell, Prohibitionist; was also at the same time and by the same vote elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 172,870.)

Counties.—Butler, Montgomery and Preble (3 counties).

Paul J. Sorg, of Middletown, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., September 23, 1840; his parents originally came from Kuhr Hessesin, Germany, in 1830, and in 1852 removed to Cincinnati, where young Sorg apprenticed himself to a molder; the early death of his father shifted the maintenance of a large family upon him; the rudiments of his education were obtained at a night school in the Queen City; in the sixties he began the manufacture of tobacco on a small scale in Cincinnati; his manufactory, now located at Middletown, is one of the largest in the world, and employs more than a thousand men; he was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, at a special election held in May, 1894, to fill the unexpired term of the late George W. Houk; at the November (1894) election Mr. Sorg enjoyed the distinction of being one of the two Democratic Representatives elected from Ohio, being elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 22,529 votes, against 22,327 votes for Andrew L. Harris, Republican, 1,369 votes for Kronange, Populist, and 700 votes for Marklin, Prohibitionist.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 163,632.)

Counties.—Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer and Shelby (5 counties).

Fernando C. Layton, of Wapakoneta, was born in Auglaize county, Ohio, April 11, 1847; was educated in the public schools and at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio; was admitted to the bar in 1869; was a County School Examiner for several years; was Prosecuting Attorney for the years 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,388 votes, against 13,910 votes for Davies, Republican, 1,002 votes for Enders, Prohibitionist, and 3,223 votes for White, Populist.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 161,537.)

Counties.—Defiance, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert and Williams (6 counties).

Francis B. De Witt, of Paulding, was born in Jackson county, Ind., March 11, 1849; removed with his parents in 1854 to a farm in Delaware county, Ohio; his grandfather, Charles De Witt, was of Holland extraction, and removed from Ulster county, N. Y., to Ohio in 1818; enlisted in the Forty-sixth Ohio Regiment at the age of 12, and served at the battle of Shiloh and during the Corinth campaign; was mustered out for temporary disability, and re-enlisted in five weeks thereafter, in the fall of 1862, in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Regiment, with which command, in the Army of the Cumberland, he served to the close of the rebellion; was a prisoner of war at Salisbury, Danville, and Libby; attended common school, the high school at Galena, Ohio, the National Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio, and the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware; taught school for five terms; was admitted to the practice of law in 1875, and followed his profession at Paulding until 1891, when he removed to his farm, and left his unfinished law business to two junior members of his firm; was elected on the Republican ticket in 1891 to represent Paulding county in the Ohio Legislature, and re-elected in 1893, from which position he resigned on March 4, 1895; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 16 546 votes, against 14,899 votes for John S. Snook, Democrat, 2,015 votes for Henry L. Goll, Populist, and 16 votes for W. T. Chapman, Prohibitionist.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 172,028.)

Counties.— Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Greene, Highland and Warren (6 counties).

George W. Hulick, of Batavia, was born in Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio, June 29, 1833; attended public schools in winter, and worked on his father's farm during summer; entered Farmers' College, at College Hill, Hamilton county, Ohio, November 3, 1851, and graduated July 9, 1855; took charge of Pleasant Hill Academy and taught two years, during which time he studied law, and was admitted to the bar by the District Court, March, 1857, and at once commenced practice in Batavia; appointed School Examiner for Clermont county in 1856, and served three years; was candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of Clermont county in 1858, and stumped the county with his opponent, the late Judge Cowen, who was elected by a greatly reduced Demo-

cratic majority; enlisted under the first call as a private in Company E, Twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, April 14, 1861; appointed Orderly Sergeant and afterward elected Captain of the company; discharged by expiration of term of enlistment August 16, 1861; elected Probate Judge of Clermont county in 1863 and served from February, 1864, to February, 1867; served nine years on the Board of Education of Batavia; was a Delegate from Ohio to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1868; was an Elector in 1876 for the Third District of Ohio on the Hayes and Wheeler Presidential ticket; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,283 votes, against 12,505 votes for Joseph L. Stephens, Democrat, 1,419 votes for Seth H. Ellis, Prohibitionist, and 1,183 votes for C. N. Pulse, Populist.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 161,537.)

Counties.—Clark, Fayette, Madison, Miami and Pickaway (5 counties).

George W. Wilson, of London, was born at Brighton, Clark county, Ohio, February 22, 1840; son of Washington and Mary A. Wilson; besides attending common school, was three years a student at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio; enlisted in the Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry August 8, 1862; was commissioned Second and afterward First Lieutenant in the same regiment; July 2, 1864, received a commission from the President as First Lieutenant in the First Regiment of United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers, and was afterward appointed Captain in same regiment; was mustered out about October 1, 1865; was admitted to the bar August 7, 1866, and has practised ever since; in October following was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Madison county, Ohio, for two years, and re-elected for a second term; in October, 1871, was elected member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Ohio; in October, 1877, was elected member of the Ohio Senate from the Eleventh District; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,021 votes, against 11,731 votes for Charles E. Gains, Democrat, 1,459 votes for Ralph S. Thompson, Prohibitionist, and 1,603 votes for Henry Fecker, Populist.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 175,917.)

Counties.—Champaign, Delaware, Hancock, Hardin, Logan and Union (6 counties).

Luther M. Strong, of Kenton, was born near Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, June 23, 1838; attended common school and Aaron Schuyler's Academy at Republic, and taught school; enlisted as a private in the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry early in 1861: was elected Captain of Company G and promoted to Major and Lieutenant-Colonel; was constantly at the front and took part in most of the battles of the Army of the Cumberland; was shot in the right shoulder at the battle of Pickett's Mills, Georgia, May 27, 1864, and in the left arm at the battle of Nashville, December 16, 1864, breaking the bones; was senior officer of the regiment and in command thereof from about the time of the fall of Atlanta until after the battle of Nashville, but could not be commissioned Colonel because the regiment had become greatly reduced in numbers by service; resigned March 13, 1865, on

account of wound; studied law, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio January 30, 1867, and soon after located at Kenton, where he has since remained in the practice of his profession; was member of the Board of Education for many years; was elected to the Senate of the State of Ohio in 1879 and re-elected in 1881; was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas by Governor Charles Foster, to fill a vacancy; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,730 votes, against 11,740 votes for Elijah T. Dunn, Democrat; 2,045 votes for Riddle, Populist, and 1,645 votes for Crow, Prohibitionist.

NINTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 190,685.)

Counties.— Fulton, Lucas, Ottawa and Wood (4 counties).

James Harding Southard, of Toledo, was born on a farm in Washington Township, Lucas county, Ohio, January 20, 1851; is the son of Samuel and Charlotte Southard. Samuel Southard came to this country from Devonshire, England, about 1833 and located in Lucas county, where he has since resided; Charlotte Southard came to Lucas county from Central New York with her parents at a later date. He attended Hopewell district school, Toledo public schools, and studied at Adrian, Mich., and Oberlin, Ohio, preparatory to entering Cornell University, where he graduated in 1874; began to study law in 1875, and was admitted to practice in 1877; in 1882 was appointed Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Lucas county; afterward was twice elected Prosecuting Attorney of said county, and served in that office six years; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,715 votes, against 14,109 votes for Byron F. Ritchie, Democrat, and 2,964 votes for Rev. George Candee, Prohibitionist and Populist.

TENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 173,921.)

Counties.—Adams, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike and Scioto (6 counties).

Lucien J. Fenton, of Winchester, was born near Winchester, Ohio, May 7, 1844; was educated in the public schools, at the Lebanon Normal School, and at the Ohio University, Athens; assisted in the work on his father's farm until the beginning of the late war; enlisted as a private soldier in the Ninety-first Ohio Regiment, August 11, 1862, and served continuously in the field as such until dangerously wounded at the battle of Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864; was a teacher and Superintendent of Public Schools in Ohio for a number of years after the war, serving a part of the time as School Examiner for Adams county; was awarded a life certificate of "high qualifications" to teach in any public school in Ohio December 28, 1878; was the Republican candidate for Clerk of the Courts of Adams county in 1880, reducing considerably the then large Democratic majority in the county; organized the Winchester Bank, becoming its cashier and manager in 1884; was appointed a Trustee of the Ohio University, at Athens, by Governor McKinley, in 1892; was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis in 1892; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,768 votes, against 9,465 votes for Yates, Democrat, 878 votes for McIntosh, Prohibitionist, and 1,496 votes for Cobb, Populist.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 174,315.)

Counties.—Athens, Hocking, Meigs, Perry, Ross and Vinton (6 counties).

Charles Henry Grosvenor, of Athens, was born at Pomfret, Windham county, Conn., September 20, 1833; his grandfather was Col. Thomas Grosvenor, of the Second Connecticut Regiment in the Revolution, and his father was Major Peter Grosvenor, who served in the Tenth Connecticut Regiment in the war of 1812; his father carried him from Connecticut to Ohio in May, 1838, but there was no schoolhouse near where he settled until he was 14 years old, when he attended a few terms in a country log schoolhouse in Athens county, Ohio; taught school and studied law; was admitted to the Bar in 1857; was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ohio State Bar Association from its organization for many years; served in the Union Army, in the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers, from July, 1861, to November, 1865; was Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, commanding a brigade at the battle of Nashville, in December, 1864; has held divers township and village offices; was a member of the State House of Representatives of Ohio, 1874–78, serving as Speaker of the House two years; was Presidential Elector for the Fifteenth District of Ohio in 1872, and was chosen to carry the electoral vot of the State to Washington; was Presidential Elector-at-Large in 1880; was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home, at Xenia, from April, 1880, till 1888, and President of the Board for five years; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-third Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,731 votes, against 11,601 votes for Lash, Democrat, 1,000 votes for Roush, Prohibitionist, and 3,115 votes for Crawford, Populist.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 158,026.)

Counties.—Fairfield and Franklin (2 counties).

David K. Watson, of Columbus, was born on a farm near London, Madison county, Ohio, June 18, 1849; graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1871, and two years later from the Law Department of the University of Boston; was Assistant United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio during the administration of President Arthur; in 1887 was nominated by the Republican State Convention of Ohio for Attorney-General, and was renominated by acclamation in 1889; in 1892 was appointed by Attorney-General Miller special counsel for the United States in the suits brought by the Government against the Pacific railroads; in 1894 was nominated by acclamation and elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,953 votes, against 17,362 votes for Outhwaite, Democrat, and 2,015 votes for Ebner, Populist.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 185,324.)

Counties.—Crawford, Erie, Marion, Sandusky, Seneca and Wyandot (6 counties).

Stephen R. Harris, of Bucyrus, Ohio, was born on his father's farm, seven miles west of Massillon, Ohio, May 22, 1824; his grandparents were John Harris and Mary (Hamilton) Harris, of Essex county, N. J. John Harris served in the Revolutionary war under General Washington, and signalized him-

self for bravery in the battle of Monmouth, where his brother-in-law, John Hamilton, was shot down by his side, sprinkling him with his blood. The subject of this sketch worked on his father's farm and attended common school until he was 14 years of age; he clerked in a store in Canal Fulton, Stark county, Ohio, for fours years; in the winter of 1841-42, attended select school in Dalton, Ohio, taught by John W. Rankin, afterward law partner of Jutice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, when in practice, in the firm of Miller, Mason & Rankin, of Keokuk, Iowa; in 1842 studied in the Preparatory Department of Washington (Pa.) College; in 1843–44 studied in Norwalk Seminary, under the late Edward Thompson, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in 1845–46 was a student in the regular Classical Department of the Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio; in the winter of 1846–47 taught school in Canal Fulton; in 1847–48 studied law with his uncle, John Harris, a pioneer lawyer of distinction in Canton, Ohio; admitted to the bar in the spring of 1849 and opened a law office June 14, 1849, in Bucyrus, where he has continued in active practice ever since, serving, however, as Deputy United States Marshall and member of the County Military Committee during the late war; his law partner was the late Hon. Josiah Scott, from 1850 until the death of the latter, in 1879, except some 15 years that Judge Scott was on the bench of the Supreme Court of Ohio; never before held any elective office; was an active member of the Ohio State Bar Association from its organization, serving most of the time and at present as Chairman of the Committee on Legal Biography, and was President of the Association for the year ending July 20, 1894; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican in a district formerly strongly Democratic, receiving 19,131 votes, against 18,453 votes for Boston G. Young, Democrat, 1,022 votes for Dunn, Prohibitionist, and 2,983 votes for Kellar, Populist.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 178,259.)

Counties.— Ashland, Huron, Knox, Lorain, Morrow and Richland (6 counties).

Winfield S. Kerr, of Mansfield, is a graduate of the Law Department of the University of Michigan, and is by profession a lawyer; served four years in the Ohio State Senate, was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,302 votes, against 14,262 votes for James C. Laser, Democrat, 1,521 votes for Funk, Prohibitionist, and 1,930 votes for Geltz, Populist.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 162,131.)

Counties.— Guernsey, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble and Washington (5 counties).

Henry C. Van Voorhis, of Zanesville, was born in Licking township, Muskingum county, Ohio, May 11, 1852; was educated in the public schools and at Denison University; was admitted to the bar in 1874; was Chairman of the Republican County Committee from 1879 to 1884; was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1884; is President of Citizens' National Bank of Zanesville; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,291 votes, against 12,010 votes for Richardson, Democrat, 1,234 votes for Benjamin, Prohibitionist, and 1,508 votes for Stephen R. Crumbaker, Populist.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 160,399.)

Counties.—Belmont, Carroll, Harrison, Jefferson and Monroe (5 counties).

Lorenzo Danford, of St. Clairsville, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, October 18, 1829; lived on a farm until manhood; received a common-school education and attended college at Waynesburg, Pa., two years; was admitted to the bar at St. Clairsville, Ohio, in September, 1854; was Prosecuting Attorney of Belmont county from 1857 to 1861, when he resigned and went into the Union Army, in the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in April of that year, and served as private, Lieutenant and Captain until August, 1864; was a Republican member of the Electoral College of Ohio in 1864 and in 1892, and in the latter year was President of the College; was a member of the Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses from the Sixteenth District of Ohio, and was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,481 votes, against 10,300 votes for A. O. Barnes, Democrat, 1,977 votes for James Bretelle, Populist, and 1,495 votes for J. F. Ball, Prohibitionist.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 176,744)

Counties.— Coshocton, Holmes, Licking, Tuscarawas and Wayne (5 counties).

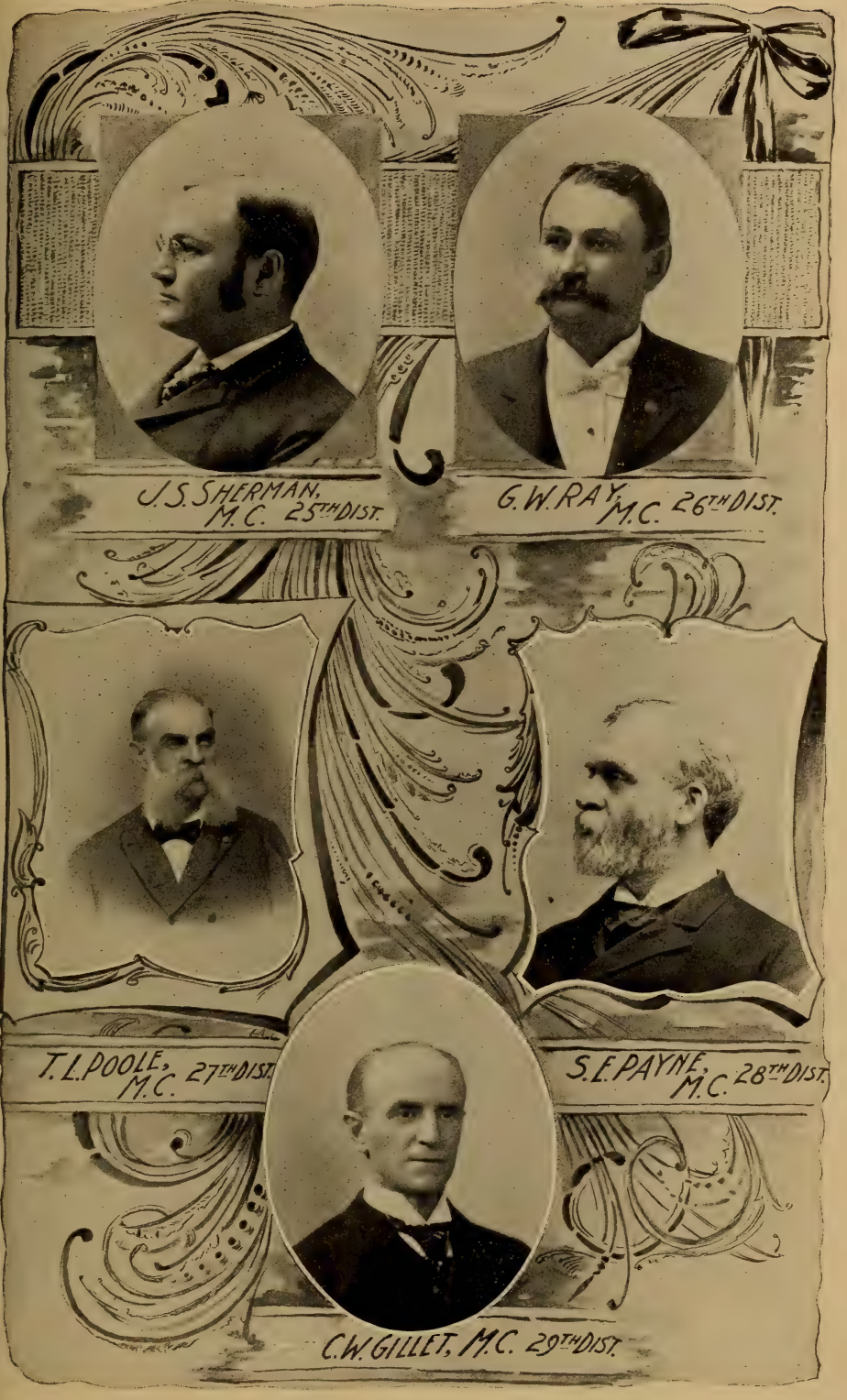
Addison S. McClure, of Wooster, was born in Wooster, Ohio, October 10, 1839; was educated at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa.; is a lawyer by profession; was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1868 and at Cincinnati in 1876; was Sergeant-Major of the Fourth Ohio Infantry and Captain of Company H, Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, and served as a soldier from April 18, 1861, until August, 1864; was a member of the Forty-seventh Congress and was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,061 votes, against 17,403 votes for James A. D. Richards, Democrat, 2,668 votes for William F. Lloyd, Populist, and 343 votes for Joseph M. Scott, Prohibitionist.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 199,178.)

Counties.— Columbiana, Mahoning and Stark (3 counties).

Robert W. Tayler, of New Lisbon, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, November 26, 1852; graduated at the Western Reserve College, June, 1872; in September of that year commenced teaching in the High School at New Lisbon, and was elected Superintendent of Schools in 1873 and re-elected in 1874; from January, 1875, to November, 1876, he was editor of the Buckeye State newspaper at New Lisbon; in April, 1877, he was admitted to the bar, and was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Columbiana county in 1880, re-elected in 1882, and served until January, 1888; since his admission to the bar has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,803 votes, against 11,051 votes for Edward S. Raff, Democrat, 8,912 votes for Jacob S. Coxey, Populist, 1,679 votes for Enos H. Brosius, Prohibitionist, and 34 votes scattering.


J. S. SHERMAN, M.C. 25TH DIST.
G. W. RAY, M.C. 26TH DIST.
T. L. POOLE, M.C. 27TH DIST.
S. E. PAYNE, M.C. 28TH DIST.
C. W. GILLET, M.C. 29TH DIST.

J.W. WADSWORTH, M.C. 30TH DIST.
H.C. BREWSTER, M.C. 31ST DIST.
R.B. MAHANY, M.C. 32ND DIST.
C. DANIELS, M.C. 33RD DIST.
W.B. HOOKER, M.C. 34TH DIST.
New York

NEW JERSEY

HENRY C. LOUDENSLAGER
M.C. 1ST. DIST

JOHN J. GARDNER
M.C. 2ND DIST.

MAHLON PITNEY
M.C. 4TH. DIST.

JAMES F. STEWART
M.C. 5TH DIST.

RICHARD W. PARKER
M.C. 6TH. DIST.

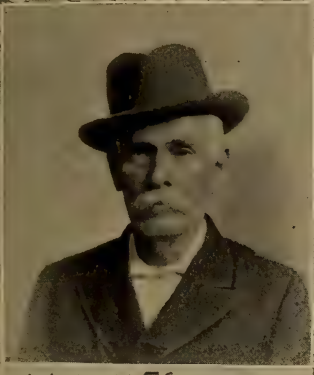
THOMAS McEWAN JR.
M.C. 7TH. DIST.

CHARLES N. FOWLER
M.C. 8TH DIST.

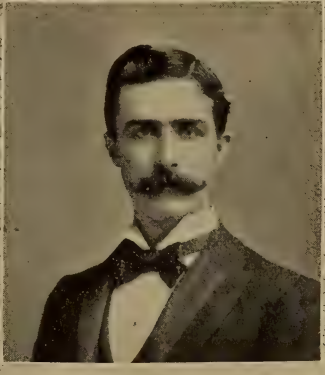
North Carolina

FRED. A. WOODARD
M.C. 2ND DIST.

JOHN G. SHAW
M.C 3RD. DIST.



WILLIAM F. STROWD
M.C. 4TH. DIST.



THOMAS SETTLE
M.C 5TH DIST.

North Carolina

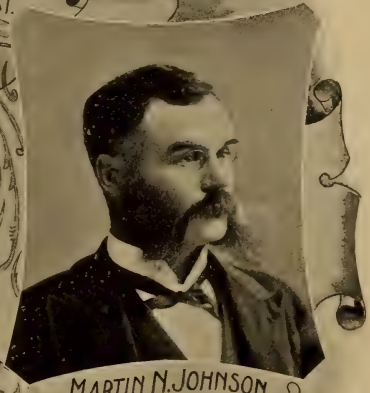
James A. Lockhart
M.C. 6th Dist.

A.C. Shuford
M.C. 7th Dist.

Romulus Z. Linney.
M.C. 8th Dist.

Richmond Pearson
M.C. 9th Dist.

North Dakota

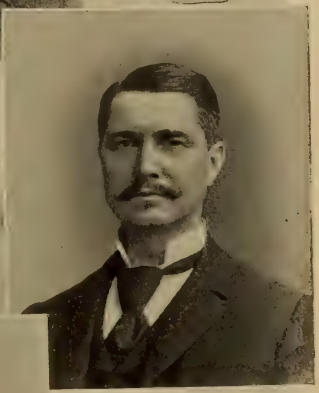


Martin N. Johnson,
M.C.

OHIO

J. H. BROMWELL
M.C. 2ND DIST.

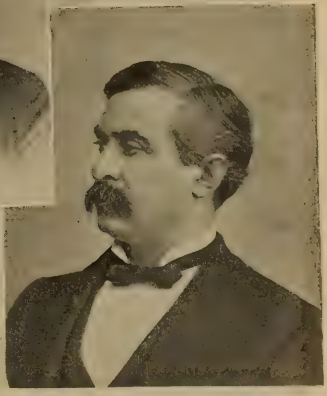
CHARLES P. TAFT
M.C. 1ST DIST.



FERNANDO C. LAYTON
M.C. 4TH DIST.

PAUL J. SORG
M.C. 3RD DIST.

GEORGE W. HULICK
M.C. 6TH DIST.



GEORGE W. WILSON
M.C 7TH DIST.

OHIO

LUTHER M. STRONG
M.C. 8TH DIST.

JAMES H. SOUTHARD
M.C. 9TH DIST.

LUCIEN J. FENTON
M.C. 10TH DIST.

CHARLES H. GROSVENOR
M.C. 11TH DIST.

DAVID K. WATSON
M.C. 12TH DIST.

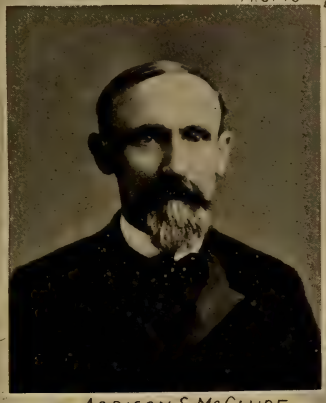
STEPHEN R. HARRIS
M.C. 13TH DIST.

WINFIELD S. KERR
M.C. 14TH DIST.

H.C. VAN VOORHIS
M.C. 15TH DIST.

LORENZO DANFORD
M.C. 16TH DIST.

STEPHEN A. NORTHWAY
M.C. 19TH DIST.



ADDISON S. McCLURE
M.C. 17TH DIST.

OHIO

THEO. E. BURTON
M.C. 21ST DIST.

OREGON

BINGER HERMANN
M.C. 1ST DIST.

WILLIAM R. ELLIS
M.C. 2ND DIST.

RHODE ISLAND

MELVILLE BULL
M.C. 1ST DIST.

WARREN O. ARNOLD
M.C. 2ND DIST.

SOUTH DAKOTA

ROBERT J. GAMBLE
AT LARGE.

JOHN A. PICKLER
AT LARGE.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 181,474.)

Counties.—Ashtabula, Geauga, Portage, Summit and Trumbull (5 counties).

Stephen A. Northway, of Jefferson, was born in Christian Hollow, Onondaga county, N. Y., June 19, 1833; removed in 1840 with his parents into the township of Orwell, Ashtabula county, Ohio, and occupied a pioneer's cabin in the woods, where all of the family able to work assisted in clearing a farm; was educated at the district school, Kingsville Academy, and Orwell Academy; taught school to procure means with which to prosecute his studies; in 1858 began the study of law and in 1859 was admitted to the bar; in 1861 was elected Prosecuting Attorney and located in Jefferson, where he has resided and practised law since; in 1863 was re-elected Prosecuting Attorney; in 1865 was elected to the State House of Representatives and served two years; devoted himself to his law business till elected to the Fifty-third Congress; was re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,361 votes, against 7,164 votes for Apthorp, Democrat, 1,530 votes for Stambaugh, Prohibitionist, and 4,492 votes for Wise, Populist.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

(Population, 177,240.)

Counties.—Lake, Medina, and the townships of Bedford, Brecksville, Brooklyn, Chagrin Falls, Dover, East Cleveland, Euclid, Independence, Mayfield, Middleburg, Newburg, Olmstead, Orange, Parma, Rockport, Royalton, Solon, Strongsville and Warrensville, of Cuyahoga county, and the Twentieth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth wards of the city of Cleveland as they are now constituted.

Clifton Bailey Beach, of Cleveland, was born in Sharon, Medina county, Ohio, September 16, 1845; removed to Cleveland in 1857, where he has since resided; was educated in the common schools and Western Reserve College, class of 1871; was admitted to the bar in 1872; retired from active practice in 1884, having become extensively engaged in manufacturing enterprises; was nominated for Congress by acclamation and elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,327 votes, against 8,351 votes for H. B. Harrington, Democrat, 931 votes for William H. Watkins, Prohibitionist, 2,456 votes for Luther S. Copper, Populist, and 266 votes for Paul Dingen, Labor.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 172,707.)

County of Cuyahoga.—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh wards of the city of Cleveland.

Theodore E. Burton, of Cleveland, was born at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, December 20, 1851; studied at Grand River Institute, Austinburg, Ohio, at Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa, and at Oberlin College, from which last institution he graduated in 1872; began the practice of law at Cleveland in 1875; was a member of the Fifty-first Congress, but was defeated for re-election in 1890; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,968 votes, against 13,260 votes for Tom L. Johnson, Democrat, 489 votes for John McDonough, Prohibitionist, 1,805 votes for George A. Groot, Populist, and 139 votes for John Hetzner, Socialist.

OREGON.

SENATORS.

John H. Mitchell, of Portland, was born in Washington county, Pa., June 22, 1835; received a public-school education and the instruction of a private tutor; studied and practised law; removed to California and practised law, first in San Luis Obispo and then in San Francisco; removed to Portland, Ore., in 1860; and there continued his profession; was elected Corporation Attorney of Portland in 1861 and served one year; was elected as a Republican to the State Senate in 1862 and served four years, the last two as President of that body; was commissioned by the Governor of Oregon in 1865 Lieutenant-Colonel in the State militia; was a candidate for United States Senator in 1866 and was defeated in the party caucus by one vote; was chosen Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in Willamette University, at Salem, Ore., in 1867, and served in that position nearly four years; was elected to the United States Senate September 28, 1872, and served from March 4, 1873, to March 3, 1879; received the caucus nomination of the Republican party for United States Senator in 1882, receiving the votes of two-thirds of all the Republicans in the Legislature on the first ballot, but was finally, after a contest lasting until the close of the session, defeated in joint session; was again elected to the United States Senate November 18, 1885, as a Republican, to succeed James H. Slater, Democrat, for the term commencing March 4, 1885, and took his seat December 17, 1885; was re-elected January 20, 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

George W. McBride, of Portland, was born in Yamhill county, Ore., March 13, 1854; received his primary education in the public schools and in the preparatory department of Willamette University; was a student at Christian College, Monmouth, Ore., for two years; studied law and was admitted to the bar, but has not been engaged in the active practice of his profession; was engaged in mercantile business for ten years; was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of Oregon in June, 1882; was elected Speaker of the House in September, 1882; was elected Secretary of State in 1886; was re-elected in 1890, and served eight years, his second term ending January 14, 1895; was elected United States Senator as a Republican February 23, 1895. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 155,562.)

Counties.—Benton, Clackamas, Coast Indian Reservation, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill (16 counties).

Binger Hermann, of Roseburg, was born at Lonaconing, Allegany county, Md., February 19, 1843; was educated in the rural schools of Western Maryland and at the Independent Academy (afterward Irving College), near Baltimore; removed to Oregon, where he taught country schools, studied law, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Oregon in 1866, and has practised law continuously since; was elected to the Oregon Legislature (Lower House) in 1866, and was State

Senator in 1868; was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for Southern Oregon, 1868–1871; was a Receiver of Public Moneys at the United States Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, under appointment by President Grant, 1871–1873; was Judge-Advocate, with the rank of Colonel, in the Oregon State Militia, 1882–1884; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,264 votes, against 12,620 votes for Miller, Democrat, 10,790 votes for Weatherford, Populist, and 1,080 votes for Hurst, Prohibitionist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 158,205.)

Counties.—Baker, Crook, Clatsop, Columbia, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Morrow, Multnomah, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa and Wasco (15 counties).

William R. Ellis, of Heppner, was born near Waveland, Montgomery county, Ind., April 23, 1850; removed to Guthrie county, Iowa, in 1855; worked on farm and attended district school until he was 18 years of age; divided his time between teaching country school and working on farm until after arriving at majority; attended school for a while at the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa; graduated from the Law Department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, in June, 1874; practised law and engaged in newspaper work at Hamburg, Iowa; served two years as City Attorney and one term as Mayor of that city; removed to Oregon in 1883; has lived in Heppner since 1884; served one term as County Superintendent of Schools and three terms as District Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District of Oregon; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,875 votes, against 9,013 votes for James H. Raley, Democrat, 10,749 votes for Joseph Waldrop, Populist, and 775 votes for A. F. Miller, Prohibitionist.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATORS.

James Donald Cameron, of Harrisburg, was born at Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa., in 1833; graduated at Princeton College in 1852; entered the Middletown Bank, now the National Bank of Middletown, as clerk, became its Cashier, and afterward its President; was President of the Northern Central Railway Company from 1863 until 1874, when the road passed under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; was Secretary of War under President Grant from May 22, 1876, to March 3, 1877; was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1868, and at Cincinnati in 1876; was Chairman of the Republican National Committee and a Delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1880; was elected a United States Senator from Pennsylvania as a Republican, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of his father, Simon Cameron, in March, 1877, and took his seat October 15, 1877; was re-elected in 1879, in 1885, and in 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

Matthew Stanley Quay, of Beaver, was born in Dillsburg, York county, Pa., September 30, 1833; was prepared

for college at Beaver and Indiana Academies; was graduated from Jefferson College in 1850; was admitted to the bar in 1854; was elected Prothonotary of Beaver county in 1856, and re-elected in 1859; was a Lieutenant in Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves; was Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers; was Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Commissary-General; was Military State Agent at Washington; was Private Secretary to the Governor of Pennsylvania; was Major and Chief of Transportation and Telegraphs; was Military Secretary to the Governor of Pennsylvania, 1861–1865; was a Member of the Legislature, 1865–1867; was Secretary of the Commonwealth, 1872–1878; was Recorder of the city of Philadelphia and Chairman of the Republican State Committee, 1878–1879; was Secretary of the Commonwealth, 1879–1882; was Delegate-at-Large to the Republican National Conventions of 1872, 1876 and 1880; was elected State Treasurer in 1885; was elected a member of the Republican National Committee, and chosen Chairman thereof, and *ex officio* Chairman of the Executive Committee when the Committee organized in July, 1888, and conducted the successful Presidential campaign of that year; was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1892, and voted against the renomination of Benjamin Harrison; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed John I. Mitchell, and took his seat March 4, 1887, and was re-elected in 1893. His term of service will expire Mar. 3, 1899.

REPRESENTATIVES.

AT LARGE.

Galusha A. Grow, of Glenwood, Susquehanna county, was born in Ashford (now Eastford), Windham county, Conn., August 31, 1823; his father died when he was 3 years old; his mother, with her six children, removed to Susquehanna county, Pa., in May, 1834; worked on a farm summers, and went to the common school winters until the summer of 1837, when he began a regular course of study at Franklin Academy, Susquehanna county, and entered the freshman class, Amherst (Mass.) College, September, 1840; graduated July, 1844; made his first political speech at a mass meeting in Amherst a few weeks before graduating; was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna county April 19, 1847; declined a unanimous nomination for the Legislature in August, 1850; was nominated and elected to Congress the following October, succeeding David Wilmot; elected from the same district six consecutive terms, once by a unanimous vote; was defeated in a new district, composed of Susquehanna and Luzerne counties, in 1862; was elected the first three times as a Free-Soil Democrat, the last three as a Republican; entered Congress in December, 1851, being the youngest member of that Congress; was Chairman of the Committee on the Territories in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth Congresses, and a member of that committee in the intervening time; was a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Indian Affairs; was the Republican candidate for Speaker in the Thirty-fifth Congress (1857), and was elected Speaker of the Thirty-seventh Congress July 4, 1861; was a Delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1864, 1884 and 1892; was Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Republican Committee in 1868; in the summer of 1855 spent six months in Europe, and in 1871 four months on the Pacific coast; from 1871 to 1876 was in Texas, President of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company; in the fall of 1879 de-

clined the mission to Russia, tendered by President Hayes; February 20, 1894, at a special election to fill the vacancy in the Fifty-third Congress caused by the death of William Lilly, he was elected Congressman at Large for the State by a plurality of 188,594 in an aggregate vote of over 800,000; the Democratic vote was 298,000, the Prohibition vote about 11,000 and the Populist vote 5,000; was re-elected Congressman at Large to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican by a plurality of 246,462, being a larger plurality than was ever before given a candidate for any office in any election in any State of the Union, receiving 571,085 votes, against 324,623 votes for Thomas Collins, Democrat, 22,982 votes for Lewis G. Jordan, Prohibitionist, 17,299 votes for B. F. Greenman, Populist, and 1,465 votes for Gottfried Metzler, Socialist Labor; majority over all, 204,715; aggregate vote polled, 937,455.

George Franklin Huff, of Greensburg, was born in Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa., July 16, 1842; received his education in the public schools at Middletown, Dauphin county, and Altoona, Blair county, where he learned the trade of car finishing, and subsequently the banking business, and was employed in the banking house of William M. Lloyd & Co. until 1867, when he removed to Westmoreland county, Pa.; is at present engaged in the banking business at Greensburg, and largely identified with the industrial and mining interests of western Pennsylvania; was a member of the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1880, where he came into national prominence as one of the "Old Guard," or the "Immortal 306;" was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania in November, 1884, and represented the Thirty-ninth Senatorial District in that body until the close of the term ending in 1888; was a member of the Fifty-second Congress; was nominated by the State Convention at Harrisburg on May 24, 1894, as Representative at Large, and elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 566,249 votes, against 324,623 votes for Thomas Collins, Democrat, 23,501 votes for Kane, Prohibitionist, 17,820 votes for Lotier, Populist, and 1,524 votes for Kreft, Socialist Labor.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 208,376.)

City of Philadelphia.—First, Second, Seventh, Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth wards.

Henry H. Bingham, of Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1841, was graduated at Jefferson College in 1862; studied law; entered the Union Army as a Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers; was wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1863, at Spottsylvania, Va., in 1864, and at Farmville, Va., in 1865; mustered out of service July, 1866, as Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers; was appointed Postmaster of Philadelphia in March, 1867, and resigned December, 1872, to accept the clerkship of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Philadelphia, having been elected by the people; was re-elected Clerk of Courts in 1875; was Delegate-at-Large to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, also Delegate from the First Congressional District to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati in 1876, at Chicago in 1884 and 1888, and at Minneapolis in 1892; was elected to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 26,957 votes, against 10,995 votes for Dennis J. Callaghan, Democrat, and 171 votes for Sam'l M. Pugh, Prohibitionist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 131,416.)

City of Philadelphia.—Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twentieth wards.

Robert Adams, Jr., of Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 26, 1849; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1869; studied and practised law for five years; was member of the United States Geological Survey from 1871 to 1875, engaged in explorations of the Yellowstone Park; member of the State Senate of Pennsylvania from 1883 to 1887; graduated in 1884 from the Wharton School of Economy and Finance of the University of Pennsylvania; was appointed United States Minister to Brazil April 1, 1889, and resigned June 1, 1890; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,550 votes, against 5,488 votes for Max Herzberg, Democrat, and 143 votes for Wright, Prohibitionist.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 129,764.)

City of Philadelphia.—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards.

Frederick Halterman, of Philadelphia, was born in Vegesack on the Weser, part of the old Hanse town of Bremen, Germany, October 22, 1831; received his education at the high school of said place; emigrated to Philadelphia September, 1849; engaged in the grocery business, from which he retired in 1891; was elected a member of the Select Council from the Twelfth ward in 1880 for a term of three years; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 13,443 votes, against 6,980 votes for Joseph P. McCullen, Democrat.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 309,986.)

City of Philadelphia.—Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-seventh wards.

John Edgar Reyburn, of Philadelphia, was born at New Carlisle, Clark county, Ohio, February 7, 1845; was educated by private tutor and at Saunders Institute, West Philadelphia; studied law and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1870; was a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, sessions of 1871, 1874, 1875 and 1876; was elected a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania for a term of four years from December 1, 1876, and re-elected November, 1880; was elected President *pro tempore* for the session of 1883; was re-elected Senator November, 1884, and again elected November, 1888, for a term of four years; was elected as a Republican to fill the unexpired term of Hon. William D. Kelley in the Fifty-first Congress, February 18, 1890, and was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 42,461 votes, against 16,056 votes for Müller, Democrat, and 624 votes for Daggy, Prohibitionist.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 267,422.)

City of Philadelphia.—Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-first and Thirty-third wards.

Alfred C. Harmer, of Philadelphia, was born in Germantown (now part of the city of Philadelphia), Pa.; was educated at public schools and at Germantown Academy; was engaged in mercantile pursuits; is identified with railroad enterprises and is largely engaged in mining and land operations; was elected to the City Councils of Philadelphia in 1856, and served four years; was elected Recorder of Deeds for Philadelphia in 1860, and served three years; was elected to the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 38,986 votes, against 12,530 votes for Daniel Moffet, Democrat, 316 votes for Lucier, Prohibitionist, and 272 votes for Wright, Populist.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 164,060.)

Counties.—Chester and Delaware (2 counties).

John B. Robinson, of Media, was born in Allegheny city, May 23, 1846; graduated from the Naval Academy in 1868; served in the United States Navy eleven years, in all parts of the world; resigned December 31, 1874; was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1876, and to the bar of Delaware county in 1881; is a lawyer and journalist; was editor of the Delaware County Gazette, 1881–82; space writer and correspondent for the Philadelphia Times, Pittsburg Commercial Gazette, and other journals for many years; at present proprietor of the Media Ledger; was elected to the State Legislature, lower house, 1884; re-elected, 1886; was elected to the State Senate, 1889; elected to the Fifty-second Congress, 1890; elected President of Republican State League, September 23, 1891; member of Board of Visitors, United States Naval Academy, 1893; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress (being renominated unanimously by the County Conventions of the district) as a Republican, receiving 20,717 votes, against 9,803 votes for Thomas E. Parke, Democrat, and 1,513 votes for Berry, Prohibitionist.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 193,905.)

Counties.—Bucks and Montgomery (2 counties).

Irving Price Wanger, of Norristown, was born in North Coventry, Chester county, Pa., March 5, 1852; commenced the study of law at Norristown in 1872, and was admitted to the bar December 18, 1875; was elected Burgess of Norristown in 1878; was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1880; was elected District Attorney of Montgomery county in 1880, and again in 1886; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,913 votes, against 18,087 votes for John Todd, Democrat, 629 votes for Augustus P. Fritz, Prohibitionist, and 149 votes for Twining, Populist.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 152,367.)

Counties.—Carbon, Monroe, Northampton and Pike (4 counties).

Joseph J. Hart, of Milford, was born at Nyack, Rockland county, N.Y., April 18, 1859; attended the schools of his native village and the Charlier Institute, New York city, from which institution he graduated in 1876; became bookkeeper in a grain warehouse in Brooklyn; on attaining his majority returned to Nyack, and purchased City and Country, the leading Democratic newspaper of the section, which he successfully conducted until 1883, when he removed to Pike county, Pa., where he has since resided; is engaged in insurance and real estate business at Milford; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,762 votes against 14,565 votes for ex-Attorney-General H. S. Kirkpatrick, Republican, 479 votes for Edward A. Packer, Prohibitionist, 218 votes for Thompson Ackerman, Populist, and 5 votes scattering.

NINTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 213,958.)

Counties.—Berks and Lehigh (2 counties)

Constantine J. Erdman, of Allentown, was born in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, Pa., September 4, 1846; attended the common schools of the district and a classical school at Quakertown; entered Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1861, and graduated in 1865; read law, and was admitted to the bar of Lehigh in 1867, and since has practised there; was elected District Attorney in 1874; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 21,273 votes, against 19,325 votes for Jeremiah S. Trexler, Republican, and 518 votes for Samuel J. Hill, Populist.

TENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 149,095.)

County.—Lancaster.

Marriott Brosius, of Lancaster, was born in Colerain township, Lancaster county, Pa., March 7, 1843; received a common-school and academic education; enlisted as a private in Company K, Ninety-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in October, 1861, for three years, and March 6, 1863, while engaged on the Edisto river, was promoted to Sergeant; participated in the siege of Charleston and the assault on Fort Wagner, and on the 28th of February, 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran; on May 20, 1864, participated in the brilliant charge at Green Plains, in the Bermuda Hundred; in this encounter he sustained a severe wound, from the effects of which he has been a life-long sufferer; no bone now connects his right arm with his shoulder; was discharged December 28, 1864, and on February 28, 1865, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant for bravery on the field of battle; after the war he finished his education at the Millersville Normal School and took a course of law at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; was admitted to the bar in 1868, and has practised his profession since; is married; in 1882 was the Republican candidate for Congressman-at-Large and was defeated,

although running over 7,600 votes ahead of his ticket; was elected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,266 votes, against 7,181 votes for Coyle, Democrat, and 723 votes for Walter, Prohibitionist.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT

(Population, 142,083.)

County.—Lackawanna.

Joseph A. Scranton, of Scranton, was born in Madison, Conn., July 26, 1838; removed to Pennsylvania in 1847; received an academic education; was Collector of Internal Revenue, 1862–1866; was Postmaster at Scranton, 1874–1881; was Delegate to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1872 and at Chicago in 1888; founded the Scranton Daily Republican in 1867 and has since maintained its sole ownership and control; is married; was a member of the Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fifty-first and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 14,104 votes, against 12,027 votes for Merrifield, Democrat, 1,009 votes for Richmond, Prohibitionist, and 487 votes for Smith, Populist.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 261,203.)

County.—Luzerne.

John Leisenring, of Upper Lehigh, Luzerne county, was born in Ashton (now Lansford), Carbon county, Pa., June 3, 1853; was educated at Schwartz's Academy, Bethlehem, Pa., and at Merchantville and Princeton, N. J.; by profession is a civil and mining engineer; is identified with coal, iron and lumber industries, and is President and Manager of numerous coal and iron companies and Director of several national banks; has never held a political office before; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,114 votes, against 12,644 votes for William H. Hines, Democrat, and 1,506 votes for Evans, Prohibitionist.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 154,163.)

County.—Schuylkill.

Charles N. Brumm, of Minersville, was born at Pottsville, Pa., June 9, 1838; received a common-school education, with the exception of one year at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.; served an apprenticeship at the trade of watchmaker; studied law two years in the office of the late Howell Fisher, Esq.; left studies and enlisted as a private under the first call of President Lincoln for three months' men, and was elected First Lieutenant of Company I, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; after the expiration of his term re-enlisted September 15, 1861, for three years, and was elected First Lieutenant of Company K, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, November 18, 1861; was detailed on the staff of General Barton as Assistant Quartermaster and Aide-de-Camp, which position he held under Generals Barton and Pennypacker until the expiration of his term of service; resumed the study of law under the late E. O. Parry, and was admitted to the bar in

1871; has since practised the profession of law at the Schuylkill county bar; was elected to Congress in 1878 to represent the Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania, but was counted out by 192 votes; was elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 13,949 votes, against 11,718 votes for James B. Reilly, Democrat, his predecessor.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 171,384.)

Counties.—Dauphin, Lebanon and Perry (3 counties).

Ephraim M. Woomer, of Lebanon, was born in Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pa., January 14, 1844; received a common-school education; enlisted in Company A, Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in September, 1861; promoted to Sergeant; was wounded twice at Salem Heights, and lost his left leg in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; discharged from hospital September 9, 1865; taught school until 1869, when he was elected Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Lebanon county for a term of three years; is Cashier of the People's Bank of Lebanon; was a Member of the Councils of the borough of Lebanon from 1883 to 1885; President of Select Councils of the city of Lebanon from 1885 to 1889; Delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1888; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,139 votes, against 9,177 votes for William H. Minnich, Democrat, 1,176 votes for Adam R. Forney, Prohibitionist, and 354 votes for Behney, Populist.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 146,227.)

Counties.— Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming (4 counties).

James H. Codding, of Towanda, was born in Pike township, Bradford county, Pa., July 8, 1849; removed in 1854 to Towanda, where he has since resided; was educated at Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, and in 1868 engaged in the hardware business; in 1876 commenced the study of law, and has practised continuously since his admission to the bar; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 14,356 votes, against 6,575 votes for Stocker, Democrat, and 718 votes for Shaw, Populist.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 174,375.)

Counties.—Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga (4 counties).

Fred. C. Leonard, of Coudersport, was born in Elmer, Potter county, Pa., February 16, 1856; was educated at the public schools, the State Normal School at Mansfield, Pa., Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and Yale College, where he graduated in the class of 1883; studied law with ex-Congressman M. F. Elliott and F. E. Watrous, Esq., at Wellsboro, Pa., where he was admitted to the bar in 1885; removed to Elmira, N. Y., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in that State in 1887; came to Coudersport in the spring of 1887 and began the practice of law, and has been engaged in that pursuit and the lumbering business since; has always

been an active Republican, having served his party as Chairman of the County Committee and as a member of the State Committee; never held any public office, except minor borough offices, until elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress; was elected as a Republican, receiving 16,791 votes, against 11,687 votes for James B. Benson, Democrat, 1,676 votes for Andrew Sherwood, Prohibitionist, and 1,049 votes for Justus Watkins, Populist.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 138,795.)

Counties.—Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan (4 counties).

Monroe H. Kulp, of Shamokin, was born in Barto, Berks county, Pa., October 23, 1858; was educated in the public schools of Shamokin, the State Normal College, Lebanon, Ohio, and Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; after graduating from the latter institution he took charge of the books of the firm of Kulp, McWilliams & Co., dealers in lumber, timber, brick and ice, and continued in that position until the dissolution of the firm, in 1886, when Darlington R. Kulp assumed the entire lumber interests of the firm, he becoming the manager; since the death of his father, in December, 1893, he has managed the business in the interests of the estate; is also interested in a number of enterprises, and is prominent in public affairs in Shamokin and vicinity; although frequently urged to do so, never was a candidate for public office until his nomination for the Fifty-fourth Congress, to which he was elected as a Republican, receiving 12,677 votes, against 11,683 votes for Charles R. Buckalew, Democrat, 1,038 votes for Thomas C. Curry, Prohibitionist, and 242 votes for Zachary T. Arms, Populist.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 169,443.)

Counties.—Franklin, Fulton, Huntington, Juniata, Mifflin, Snyder and Union (7 counties).

Thaddeus M. Mahon, of Chambersburg, was born at Green Village, Franklin county, Pa., in 1840; received a common-school and academic education; enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in August, 1862; after term of service in this regiment re-enlisted as a veteran in January, 1864, in Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry; served until September, 1865; participated in most of the engagements with Army of Potomac, Fifth Corps; was seriously wounded at Boydton Plank Road, Virginia, on November 4, 1864; read law, and was admitted to practice in 1871; has been actively engaged in his profession in southern Pennsylvania ever since his admission to the bar; was a member of Pennsylvania Legislature in 1870, 1871 and 1872; served as Chairman of General Judiciary Committee; was a candidate for Congress in the Eighteenth District in 1876, and was defeated by Hon. W. S. Stenger (who received the support of the Greenbackers) by the small majority of 49; has always been a Republican, and has always taken an active part in State and National politics; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,388 votes, against 11,778 votes for D. G. Smith, Democrat, and 5 votes for Bieler, Prohibitionist.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 180,246.)

Counties.—Adams, Cumberland and York (3 counties).

James A. Stahle, of Emigsville, was born in West Manchester township, York county, Pa., January 11, 1830; received a common-school and academic education; enlisted August 24, 1861, as Captain of Company A, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; promoted to Major January 1, 1863, and to Lieutenant-Colonel May 9, 1863; was honorably discharged at expiration of term of service, October 13, 1864; was Post Commander of Post 37, Grand Army of the Republic, of York, when the grand review took place at Washington, D. C., and has for several years represented his Post at State Encampments; is also an active and honored member of Union Veteran Legion, No. 65, of York, and was its Colonel; was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at York for more than fifteen years; is at present a member of the Executive Committee of Mount Gretna Farmers' and Mechanics' Exposition, a life member of York County Agricultural Society, and in close touch with the State Board of Agriculture of Pennsylvania; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,128 votes, against 18,754 votes for P. H. Strubinger, Democrat, and 690 votes for McIlhenny, Prohibitionist.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

(Population, 213,202.)

Counties.—Bedford, Blair, Cambria and Somerset (4 counties).

Josiah D. Hicks, of Altoona, was born in Chester county, Pa., August 1, 1844, and removed to Blair county in the year 1847; received his education principally at the common schools of Blair and Huntingdon counties; removed to Altoona in the spring of 1861; enlisted in the Union Army as a private soldier from that place in the fall of 1862, and served nearly eighteen months; was admitted to practice law in his county and State courts in 1875; has always been an active Republican; served his party as County Chairman, and also as a member of the State Committee; in 1880 he was elected District Attorney of Blair county, and in 1883 was accorded a unanimous renomination, and was re-elected; in 1884 he formed a law partnership in Altoona with his former preceptor, Hon. Daniel J. Neff; this partnership continues at the present time under the firm name of Neff, Hicks & Geesey; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 23,969 votes, against 12,592 votes for Thomas J. Burke, Democrat, 680 votes for John Suckling, Populist, 849 votes for George H. Hocking, Prohibitionist, and 2 votes for Ed. Ashcom, Independent.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 245,746.)

Counties.—Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson and Westmoreland (4 counties).

Daniel Broadhead Heiner, of Kittanning, was born at Kittanning, Pa., December 30, 1854; graduated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., in the class of 1879; read law with the Hon. E. S. Golden, of Kittanning, and was admitted to the bar of Armstrong county, Pa., in 1882; was elected District Attorney in 1885 and re-elected in 1888; was Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee from 1884 to 1888; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 26,671 votes, against 14,107 votes for William M. Fairman, Democrat, 968 votes for Van Kirk, Prohibitionist, and 1,902 votes for Fry, Populist.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 279,355.)

City of Pittsburg and all townships and boroughs lying between the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, except the borough of McKeesport and boroughs and townships lying between the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers, in the county of Allegheny.

John Dalzell, of Pittsburg, was born in New York city, April 19, 1845; removed to Pittsburg in 1847; received a common-school and collegiate education, graduating from Yale College in the class of 1865; studied law and was admitted to the bar in February, 1867; has since practised his profession; at time of his election was, and for years had been, one of the attorneys for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and for all its western lines; was also attorney for many corporations in Allegheny county; never held any office until he was elected to the Fiftieth Congress; was elected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 29,136 votes, against 7,430 votes for Wakefield, Democrat, and 1,491 votes for Karns, Populist.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 164,215.)

City of Allegheny and all the townships and boroughs lying north of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in the county of Allegheny.

William Alexis Stone, of Allegheny, was born in Delmar township, Tioga county, Pa., April 18, 1846; was educated at the State Normal School, Mansfield, Tioga county; served in the war as Second Lieutenant of Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; after the war was Lieutenant-Colonel in the National Guard of the State; studied law with Hon. S. F. Wilson and Hon. J. B. Niles at Wellsboro, Pa.; was admitted to the bar in 1870; has practised law at Wellsboro and Pittsburg since his admission to the bar; has been District Attorney of Tioga county and United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 13,721 votes, against 3,420 votes for Semple, Democrat, and 541 votes for Stevenson, Populist.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 288,485.)

Counties.—Fayette, Greene and Washington, all boroughs and townships lying south of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, the boroughs and townships lying between the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers, and the borough of McKeesport, in the county of Allegheny.

Ernest F. Acheson, of Washington, was born in Washington, Pa., September 19, 1855; was educated at the public schools and at Washington and Jefferson College, being a member of the class of 1875 at that institution; read law and was admitted to the bar in 1877; was a newspaper correspondent for several years, and in 1879 purchased the Washington Weekly Observer, of which he has since been editor; in 1889 he established a daily edition of the Obsevrer; was elected President of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association in January, 1893, and in June of the same year was chosen as Recording Secretary of the National Editorial Association; has been Secretary and Chairman of the Washington County Republican Committee for several terms; was for ten years a member of the Republican State Committee; was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1884 and voted for Blaine on every ballot; was the Republican candidate

for Congress in the Twenty-fourth District in 1892, but was defeated on account of the labor troubles at Homestead, which town is situated in that district; never held any public office until elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 27,538 votes, against 17,304 votes for William A. Sipe, Democrat, 2,321 votes for D. W. Hutchinson, Populist, and 995 votes for Albert Gaddis, Prohibitionist.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 198,677.

Counties.—Beaver, Butler, Lawrence and Mercer (4 counties).

Thomas W. Phillips, of New Castle, was born in that section of Beaver county now included in Lawrence county, Pa., February 23, 1835, and was the youngest of a family of eight children; his father died when he was 10 months old; was brought up on a farm; educated in the common schools, supplemented by private instruction; shortly after the discovery of petroleum entered the oil business, and in company with his brothers became prominently identified with the pertroleum industry, under the firm name of Phillips Bros.; when the Producers' Protective Association was formed, in 1887, was elected President of the association without opposition, and continued to serve in that capacity for three years; is President of the Citizens' National Bank of New Castle and President of the electric street railway of the same place; is a member of the Board of Trustees of Bethany (W. Va.) College and of Hiram (Ohio) College; for years past he has taken quite an active part in State and National politics as a Republican; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,156 votes, against 10,435 votes for Joseph Vanderlin, Democrat, 1,475 votes for White, Prohibitionist, and 1,919 votes for Kirker, Populist.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 151,398.)

Counties.—Crawford and Erie (2 counties).

Matthew Griswold, of Erie, was born in Lyme, New London county, Conn., June 6, 1833; received a common-school and academic education; was engaged in teaching and farming for a number of years; was frequently elected to various town offices; in 1862 was elected a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives and was re-elected in 1865; in 1866 removed to Erie, his present home, where he became engaged in manufacturing; was a member of the Fifty-second Congress and was re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,729 votes, against 13,265 votes for J. C. Sibley, Democrat and Populist, 740 votes for W. T. Everson, Prohibitionist, and 2 votes scattering.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 133,326.)

Counties.—Cameron, McKean, Venango and Warren (4 counties).

Charles W. Stone, of Warren, was born in Groton, Mass., June 29, 1843; fitted for college at Lawrence Academy, Groton, and graduated at Williams College in 1863; was admitted to the bar in 1866, and has been engaged in the practice of law since that time, and in later years to some extent in lumbering, oil production and farming; was appointed County Superintendent

of Schools of Warren county in 1865; was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1870–71; was a member of the Pennsylvania Senate in 1877–78; was Lieutenant-Governor of that State from 1879 to 1883; was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth January 18, 1887, which office he resigned November 30, 1890, to take his seat in the Fifty-first Congress, to which he was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. L. F. Watson, and at the same election was elected to the Fifty-second Congress; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 11,717 votes, against 4,845 votes for Parsons, Democrat, 1,724 votes for McCalmont, Prohibitionist, and 906 votes for Blair, Populist.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 180,358.)

Counties.— Center, Clarion, Clearfield, Elk and Forest (5 counties).

William Carlile Arnold, of DuBois, was born in Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pa., July 15, 1851; was educated in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts; was admitted to the bar in 1875, and has practised law continuously since his admission; has never held any public office before his election to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,994 votes, against 15,197 votes for Williams, Democrat, and 1,429 votes for Watt, Prohibitionist.

RHODE ISLAND.

SENATORS.

Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich, of Providence, was born at Foster, R. I., November 6, 1841; received an academic education; is engaged in mercantile pursuits; was President of the Providence Common Council in 1871–1873; was a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1875–1876, serving the latter year as Speaker of the House of Representatives; was elected to the House of Representatives of the Forty sixth and re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed Ambrose E. Burnside, Republican, took his seat December 5, 1881, and was re-elected in 1886 and in 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

George Peabody Wetmore, of Newport, was born during a visit of his parents abroad, at London, England, August 2, 1846; was graduated from Yale College in 1867, receiving the degree of A. B., and that of A. M. in 1871; studied law at Columbia College Law School and was graduated in 1869, receiving the degree of LL.B.; was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island and of New York in 1869; is a Trustee of the Peabody Museum of Natural History in Yale University, and was nominated a Fellow of the University in 1888, but declined; is a Trustee of the Peabody Education Fund, President of the Newport Hospital, and a Director of other associations; was first Presidential Elector of Rhode Island in 1880 and in 1884; was a member of the State Committee to receive the representatives of France on the occasion of their visit to Rhode Island in 1881; is a member of the Commission to build a new State House; was Governor of Rhode Island in 1885–1886, 1886–1887, and was de-

feated for a third term in 1887, receiving, however, a greater number of votes than at either of the two preceding elections when successful; was defeated on the eighth ballot for United States Senator in 1889; was elected to the Senate to succeed Nathan F. Dixon June 13, 1894, receiving a unanimous vote from the General Assembly in the Senate, House, and Joint Assembly. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 180,548.)

Counties.—Bristol, Newport and part of Providence, including the city of Providence.

Melville Bull, of Middletown, was born at Newport, R. I., in 1854; prepared for college at Philips Academy, Exeter; graduated at Harvard College in 1877; upon graduation engaged in farming, and is still so engaged; was Representative from Middletown in State Legislature 1883–1885, Senator 1885–1892, Lieutenant-Governor 1892–1894; has been a member of Republican State Central Committee since 1885; was Delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888; while in the Legislature was Chairman of the Militia Committee, on the Joint Special Committee to investigate State Institutions, and Chairman of the Special Committee to select, purchase and fit up permanent camp grounds for the State militia; was much interested and took an active part in establishing the Naval Reserve Militia of the State; has been one of the Board of Managers of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and Experiment Station since its establishment in 1888; in November, 1892, was a candidate for Congress, receiving 640 plurality, but the laws of Rhode Island requiring a majority at that time, was not elected; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 11,355 votes, against 7,255 votes for Oscar Lapham, Democrat, 618 votes for James Jefferson, Socialist Labor, 426 votes for James A. Williams, Prohibitionist, and 194 votes for Bartholomew Vallette, Populist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

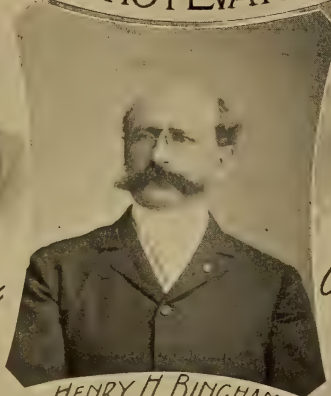
(Population, 164,958.)

Cities and Towns.—Cities of Pawtucket and Woonsocket and the towns of Lincoln, Cumberland, North Providence, Smithfield, North Smithfield, Burrillville, Gloucester, Scituate, Foster, Johnson, Cranston, Warwick, Coventry, West Greenwich, East Greenwich, North Kingston, South Kingston, Exeter, Richmond, Charlestown, Hopkinton and Westerly.

Warren O. Arnold, of Gloucester (post-office address, Chepachet, R. I.), was born at Coventry, Kent county, R. I., June 3, 1839; received his education in the public schools of his native State; was engaged in mercantile pursuits from 1857 to 1864; from the latter date to 1866 was engaged in cotton manufacturing; since that time has been engaged in the manufacture of woolens; was elected to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 11,306 votes, against 6,394 votes for Lucius F. C. Garvin, Democrat, 720 votes for John B. Jordan, Prohibitionist, 83 votes for Augustus Mathews, Populist, and 158 votes for Patrick Mulligan, Socialist.

PENNSYLVANIA

GEORGE F. HUFF
M.C. AT LARGE



HENRY H. BINGHAM
M.C. 1ST DIST.

GALUSHA A. GROW
M.C. AT LARGE

FRED'K. HALTERMAN
M.C. 3RD DIST.

ROBT. ADAMS JR.
M.C. 2ND DIST.

JOHN E. REYBURN
M.C. 4TH DIST.

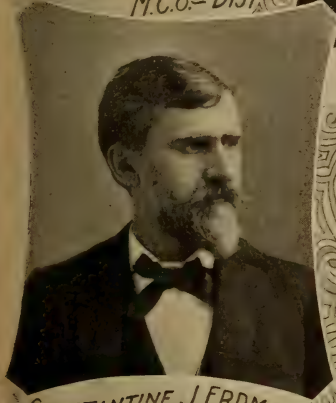
ALFRED C. HARMER
M.C. 5TH DIST.

JOHN B. ROBINSON
M.C. 6TH DIST.

IRVING P. WANGER
M.C. 7TH DIST.

JOSEPH J. HART
M.C. 8TH DIST.

MARRIOTT BROSIUS
M.C. 10TH DIST.



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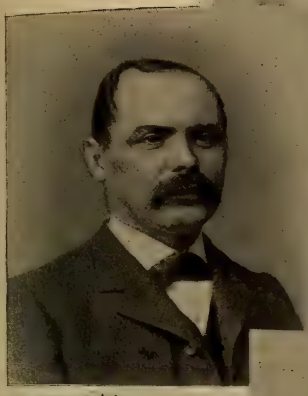
PENNSYLVANIA

CHARLES N. BRUMM
M.C. 13TH DIST.

PENNSYLVANIA



EPHRIAM M. WOOMER
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JAMES H. CODDING
M.C. 15TH DIST.

MONROE H. KULP
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FRED'K C. LEONARD
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THADDEUS M. MAHON
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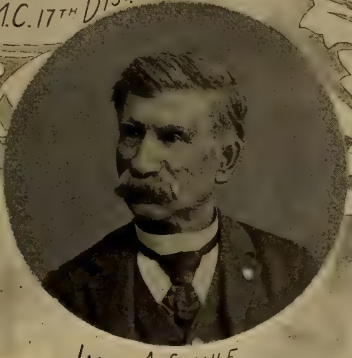

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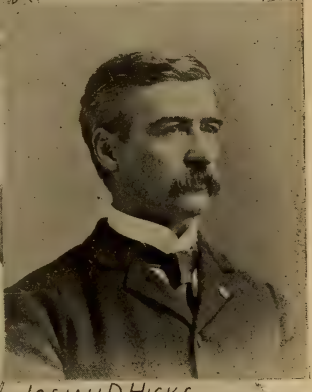


JOSIAH D. HICKS
M.C. 20TH DIST.

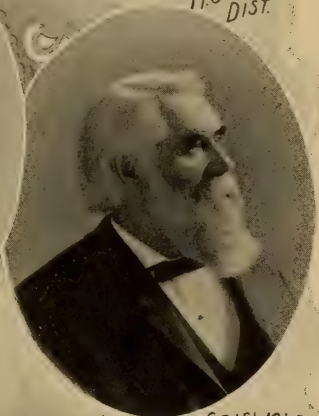
PENNSYLVANIA

DANIEL B. HEINER
M.C. 21ST. DIST.

WILLIAM A. STONE
M.C. 23RD. DIST.

JOHN DALZELL
M.C. 22ND. DIST.

ERNEST F. ACHESON
M.C. 24TH DIST.



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THOMAS W. PHILLIPS
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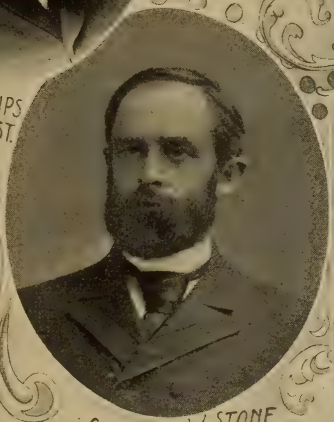

CHARLES W. STONE
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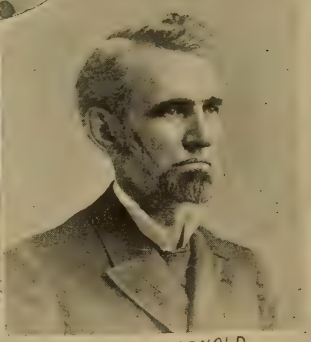


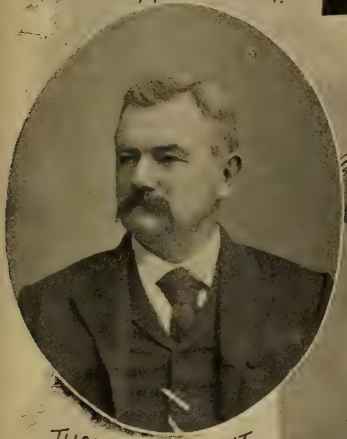
WILLIAM C. ARNOLD
M.C. 28TH DIST

WILLIAM ELLIOTT
M.C. 1ST. DIST.

W. JASPER TALBERT
M.C. 2ND DIST.

ASBURY C. LATIMER
M.C. 3RD DIST.

J. STANYARNE WILSON
M.C. 4TH. DIST.



THOMAS J. STRAIT
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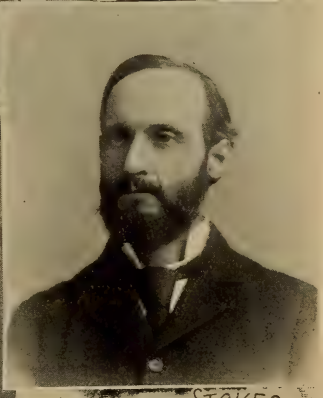
JOHN L. MCLAURIN
M.C. 6TH DIST.



J WILLIAM STOKES
M.C. 7TH DIST.

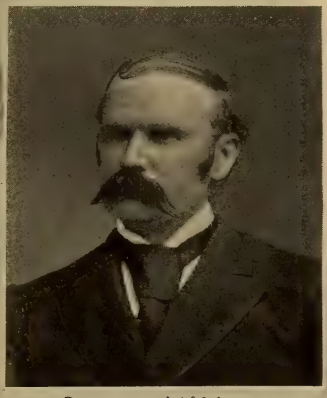
SOUTH CAROLINA

~TENNESSEE

JOSIAH PATTERSON
M.C. 10TH DIST.

HENRY R. GIBSON
M.C. 2ND DIST.

FOSTER V. BROWN
M.C. 3RD DIST.



BENTON McMILLIN
M.C. 4TH DIST.

JAMES D. RICHARDSON
M.C. 5TH DIST.

TENNESSEE

JOS. E. WASHINGTON
M.C. 6TH DIST.

NICHOLAS N. COX
M.C. 7TH DIST.

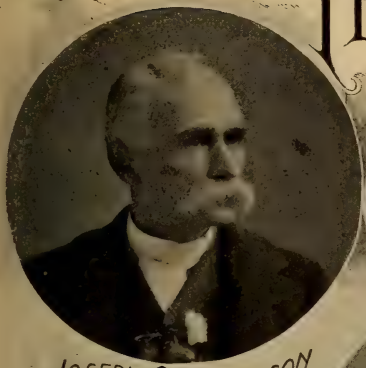
JOHN E. McCALL
M.C. 8TH DIST.

HENRY M. BAKER
M.C. 2ND DIST

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CYRUS A. SULLOWAY
M.C. 1ST DIST.

TEXAS



JOSEPH C. HUTCHESON
M.C. 1ST DIST.

SAMUEL B. COOPER
M.C. 2ND DIST.

CHARLES H. YOAKUM
M.C. 3RD DIST.

JOSEPH W. BAILEY
M.C 5TH DIST

DAVID B. CULBERSON
M.C 4TH. DIST.

JO ABBOTT M.C. 6TH DIST.

GEORGE C. PENDLETON
M.C. 7TH DIST.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SENATORS.

John Laurens Manning Irby, of Laurens, was born September 10, 1854, at Laurens, S. C.; was educated at Laurensville Male Academy, College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J., and University of Virginia; was admitted to the bar in 1876, and practised law until 1879; was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in South Carolina Volunteers in 1877; has been a large planter since he retired from the bar; was elected to the State House of Representatives of South Carolina in 1886, and re-elected in 1888 and 1890; was unanimously elected Speaker in the latter year; was Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee in the campaign of 1890; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat December 11, 1890, for the full term commencing March 4, 1891, receiving 105 votes, against 42 votes for Gen. Wade Hampton, and 10 votes for M. L. Donaldson; took his seat March 4, 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

Benjamin Ryan Tillman, of Trenton, was born in Edgefield county, S. C., August 11, 1847; received an academic education under the instruction of George Golphin at Bethany, in the same county; quit school in July, 1864, to join the Confederate Army, but was stricken with a severe illness, which caused the loss of his left eye, and kept him an invalid for two years; followed farming as a pursuit, and took no active part in politics till he began the agitation in 1886 for industrial and technical education, which culminated in the establishment of the Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Calhoun's old home, Fort Hill; the demand for educational reform broadened into a demand for other changes in State affairs, and he was put forward by the farmers as a candidate for Governor in 1890; after an exciting and heated canvass he received the nomination in the Democratic Convention by a vote of 270 to 50 for his opponent, and was elected in November following; this was his first political office, and he was re-elected in 1892 by an overwhelming vote; his term as Governor was signalized by the passage of the Dispensary Law for the control of the liquor traffic by the State, and by the establishment of another college, the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College for Women, at Rock Hill, an institution which bids fair to lead all similar schools in the South; entered the race for the Senate against General Butler, and the two canvassed the State, county by county, with the result that Tillman was elected as a Democrat by the General Assembly by a vote of 131 to 21 for Butler His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, ——.)

Counties.—Charleston, Georgetown and Beaufort, and the townships of Anderson, Hope, Indian, Kings, Laws, Mingo, Penn, Ridge, Sutton and Turkey, of the county of Williamsburg, the townships of Collins, Adams Run, Glover, Frazier, Lowndes and Blake, of the county of Colleton, and all the county of Berkeley except such townships as are embraced in the Seventh Congressional District.

William Elliott, of Beaufort, was born in Beaufort, S. C., September 3, 1838; was educated at Beaufort College, Harvard University and the University of Virginia, was admitted to the bar at Charleston in April, 1861; entered the Confederate service, and served as an officer throughout the war, in 1866 was

elected a member of the South Carolina Legislature and Intendant of Beaufort; was a Delegate to the National Democratic Conventions at St. Louis in 1876 and 1888; was Democratic Presidential Elector for the State at large in 1880; was elected to the Fiftieth and Fifty-second Congresses; received the certificate of election to the Fifty-first Congress, but was unseated by the House; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 5,650 votes, against 3,913 votes for George W. Murray, Republican.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 146,238.)

Counties.—Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield and Hampton (4 counties).

W. Jasper Talbert, of Parksville, was born in Edgefield county, S. C., in 1846; was educated in the schools of his native county and Due West Academy, Abbeville; served in the Confederate army throughout the war; after the war engaged in farming, to which he gave personal attention and labor; in 1880 was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1882; was elected to the State Senate in 1884; was President of the Democratic Convention which nominated the Farmer Governor; was chosen Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, which position he held when elected to Congress; has held various positions in the Farmers' Alliance and helped formulate the "Ocala Demands;" his home says of him: "In all relations of life, as a neighbor, friend, and public official, he has been faithful to every trust, zealous as a church member, Sunday-school worker, legislator and Alliance man;" is a staunch Democrat; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, receiving 5,942 votes, against 31 votes scattering.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 152,060).

Counties.— Abbeville, Anderson, Newberry, Oconee and Pickens (5 counties).

Asbury C. Latimer, of Belton, was born July 31, 1851, near Lowndesville, Abbeville county, S. C.; was brought up on his father's farm; spent much of his life in active participation in agricultural pursuits; was educated in the common schools then existing; took an active part in the memorable campaign of 1876, when South Carolina was reclaimed from carpet-bag rule; removed to Belton, Anderson county, his present home, in 1880; devoted his energies to his farm; was elected County Chairman of the Democratic party of his county in 1890 and re-elected in 1892; is a member of the Farmers' Alliance and has taken great interest in the organization, having represented his county and State in the National Councils; was urged to make the race for Lieutenant-Governor of his State in 1890, but declined; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 5,778 votes, against 985 votes for Robert Moorman, Republican, and 342 votes for H. H. Evans, Independent Democrat.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, ——.)

Counties.—Fairfield, Greenville and Laurens, all of the county of Spartanburg except the townships of White Plains and Limestone Springs, all of the county of Union except the townships of Gowdeysville and Draytonville, and the townships of Center, Columbia and Upper, of the county of Richland.

Stanyarne Wilson, of Spartanburg, was born at Yorkville, S. C.; educated at King's Mountain Military School and Washington and Lee University, Virginia; admitted to the bar by act of the Legislature in 1880, he then being

a minor; located at Spartanburg in 1881; has closely adhered to the practice of law and, incidentally, to politics; also interested in cotton manufactures, gold mining, iron works and agriculture; elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1884 and 1890, and to the State Senate in 1892, serving in the latter body as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; was nominated for Congress at the Democratic primary election in August, 1894, receiving 1,500 majority over all his competitors, and was elected as a Democrat at the ensuing general election, receiving 8,425 votes, against 2,771 votes for L. D. Melton, Republican.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 141,750.)

Counties.— Chester, Chesterfield, Kershaw, Lancaster and York, and two townships each in Spartanburg and Union counties.

Thomas Jefferson Strait, of Lancaster, was born in Chester district, S. C., December 25, 1846; was educated at Maysville, S. C., and Cooper (Miss.) Institute; entered the Confederate service in 1862, in the fifteenth year of his age, and served in Company A, Sixth Regiment of Infantry, until November, 1863; was then transferred to Company H, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Gist's Brigade, and served as a Sergeant therein until the close of the war; graduated at the South Carolina Medical College with distinction in 1885; was elected State Senator in 1890 by a majority of 396 votes over Charles T. Connors, a former member of the State House of Representatives; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 6,141 votes, against 1,163 votes for W. R. Davie, Independent Democrat, 1,545 votes for G. G. Alexander, Republican, and 237 votes scattering.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 158,851.)

Counties.— Clarendon, Darlington, Florence, Horry, Marion, Marlboro and part of Williamsburg.

John Loundes McLaurin, of Marlboro county, was born at Red Bluff, that county, May 9, 1860; was educated at the village school of Bennettsville, at Bethel Military Academy, near Warrenton, Va., at Swarthmore College, Philadelphia, at the Carolina Military Institute and at the University of Virginia; studied law at the last-named school, and was admitted to the bar in 1882; in 1890 was elected to the General Assembly of South Carolina; was elected Attorney-General of that State the following year; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 8,171 votes, against 2,452 votes for J. P. Wilson, Republican.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 178,930.)

Counties.—Lexington, Orangeburg, Sumter, the townships of Bells, Givehams, Burns, George, Cain, Dorchester, Heyward, Kyger, Sheredon, Verdier, Broxtons, and Warren, of the county of Colleton, and the townships of St. James, Goose Creek, St. Johns, Berkeley, and St. Stevens, of the county of Berkeley, and Lower Township, of the county of Richland.

J. William Stokes, of Orangeburg, was born in Orangeburg county in 1853; was brought up to farm life, attending the ordinary schools of his county and town until he was 19 years of age; graduated from Washington and Lee University, Virginia, in 1876, and taught school for twelve years,

graduating meantime in medicine from Vanderbilt University, Tennessee; in 1889 he returned to the farm, assisted in organizing the farmers, and was President of the State Farmers' Alliance two terms; was elected to the State Senate in 1890; was Delegate-at-Large to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1892, and was Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket the same year; was defeated for the Democratic nomination in the old First Congressional District in 1892 by a small majority; in 1894 was nominated without opposition in the Democratic primaries in the new Seventh Congressional District, which is nearly the same as the old First District; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 7,358 votes, against 2,666 votes for T. B. Johnson, Independent Republican, 56 votes for E. M. Brayton, Regular Republican, and 4 votes for F. C. Caughman, Independent Democrat.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SENATORS.

Richard Franklin Pettigrew, of Sioux Falls, was born at Ludlow, Vt., July, 1848; removed with his parents to Evansville, Rock county, Wis., in 1854; was prepared for college at the Evansville Academy and entered Beloit College in 1866, where he remained two years; was a member of the law class of 1870, University of Wisconsin; went to Dakota in July, 1869, in the employ of a United States Deputy Surveyor, as a laborer; located in Sioux Falls, where he engaged in the surveying and real estate business; opened a law office in 1872, and has been in the practice of his profession since; was elected to the Dakota Legislature as a member of the Council in 1877 and re-elected in 1879; was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress as Delegate from Dakota Territory; was elected to the Territorial Council of 1884–85; was a member of the South Dakota Constitutional Convention of 1883; was Chairman of the Committee on Public Indebtedness and framed the present provisions of the Constitution on that subject; was elected United States Senator October 16, 1889, under the provisions of the act of Congress admitting South Dakota into the Union; took his seat December 2, 1889; was re-elected in 1895. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

James Henderson Kyle, of Aberdeen, was born near Xenia, Ohio, February 24, 1854; entered the University of Illinois in 1871, but left in 1873 to enter Oberlin College; was graduated from the classical course in 1878; prepared for admission to the bar, but afterward entered the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa., graduating in 1882; was pastor of Congregational churches at Echo City and Salt Lake City, Utah, from 1882 to 1885; since then has resided at Ipswich and Aberdeen, S. Dak.; was elected to the State Senate upon the Independent ticket in 1890; after a contest lasting twenty-seven days, upon the fortieth ballot was elected as an Independent to the United States Senate, to succeed Gideon C. Moody, receiving 75 ballots, as against 55 for Thomas Sterling, Republican, 8 for Bartlett Tripp, Democrat, and 1 for Hugh J. Campbell; took his seat March 4, 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

REPRESENTATIVES.

AT LARGE.

(Population, 328,808.)

John A. Pickler, of Faulkton, was born near Salem, Washington county, Ind., January 24, 1844; removed with his father to Davis county, Iowa, at the age of 9 years; entered the army at the age of 18 and served three and a half years, two years in the ranks of the Third Iowa Cavalry, and mustered out as Captain in that regiment; subsequently served six months as Major of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth U. S. I. C.; was graduated from the Literary Department of the Iowa State University in 1870 and from Ann Arbor Law School in 1872; has practised law since; was elected District Attorney of Adair county, Mo., in the fall of 1872; removed to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1874; was a Garfield Elector, Second District of Iowa, 1880; was elected to the Iowa Legislature in 1881; removed to Dakota in 1883; was elected to the Dakota Legislature in 1884; appointed Inspector in Public Land Service in Interior Department April, 1889; was elected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 40,623 votes, against 8,041 votes for Roger F. Connor, Democrat, 27,354 votes for Freeman Knowles, Independent, and 823 votes for Jamieson, Prohibitionist.

Robert J. Gamble, of Yankton, was born near Akron, Genesee county, N. Y., February 7, 1851; removed with his parents in 1862 to Dodge county, Wis.; was reared on a farm; attended the common schools and entered Lawrence University, at Appleton, Wis.; taught through part of his course and graduated in 1874; studied law and was admitted to the bar in Wisconsin in 1875; removed to Yankton, S. Dak., and formed a partnership with his late brother, John R. Gamble, in January, 1876, and they were associated in the practice of law until the death of the latter, in August, 1891; continued the practice alone until September, 1894, when he formed a partnership with Hon. C. H. Dillon; has for some years been a member of the Board of Trustees of Yankton College; the only offices ever held by him were District Attorney of the Second Judicial District of the Territory, City Attorney of Yankton for two terms, and State Senator in 1885, under the Constitution adopted in that year, before the passage by Congress of the Enabling act, under which the State sought admission into the Union; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 40,383 votes, against 8,102 votes for William A. Lynch, Democrat, 27,383 votes for John E. Kelley, Independent, and 872 votes for George A. Ragan, Prohibitionist.

TENNESSEE.

SENATORS.

Isham G. Harris, of Memphis, was born in Franklin county, Tenn.; was educated at the Academy at Winchester; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced to practice at Paris, Henry county, Tenn., in 1841; was elected to the State Legislature as a Democrat from the counties of Henry, Weakley and Obion in 1847; was a candidate for Presidential Elector in the Ninth Congressional District of Tennessee on the Demo-

cratic ticket in 1848; was elected to Congress as a Democrat from the Ninth Congressional District in 1849, re-elected in 1851, and nominated as the candidate of the Democratic party in 1853, but declined the nomination; removed to Memphis and there resumed the practice of his profession; was a Presidential Elector for the State at Large in 1856; was elected Governor of Tennessee as a Democrat in 1857 and re-elected in 1859 and again in 1861; was a Volunteer Aid upon the staff of the commanding General of the Confederate army of Tennessee for the last three years of the war; returned to the practice of law at Memphis in 1867, and was engaged in it when elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat (defeating Judge L. L. Hawkins, Republican), to succeed Henry Cooper, Democrat; took his seat March 5, 1877, and was re-elected in 1883, in 1889 and in 1895. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

William B. Bate, of Nashville, was born near Castalian Spring, Tenn., and received an academic education; when quite a youth served as second clerk on a steamboat between Nashville and New Orleans; served as a private throughout the Mexican war in Louisiana and Tennessee regiments; a year after returning from the Mexican war was elected to the Tennessee Legislature; graduated from the Lebanon Law School in 1852, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Gallatin, Tenn.; in 1854 was elected Attorney-General for the Nashville District for six years; during his term of office was nominated for Congress, but declined; was a Presidential Elector in 1860 on the Breckinridge-Lane ticket; was Private, Captain, Colonel, Brigadier-General and Major-General in the Confederate service, surrendering with the Army of Tennessee in 1865; was three times dangerously wounded; after the close of the war returned to Tennessee and resumed the practice of law; was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1868; served on the National Democratic Executive Committee for Tennessee twelve years; was an Elector for the State at large on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876; in 1882 was elected Governor of Tennessee and re-elected in 1884 without opposition; in January, 1887, was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed Washington C. Whitthorne, and took his seat March 4, 1887; was re-elected in 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 183,541.)

Counties.—Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi and Washington (12 counties).

William Colman Anderson, of Newport, was born near Greeneville, Tenn., in 1853; was raised on a farm; graduated from Tusculum College in 1876; read law at Newport, Tenn., and was admitted to the bar in 1878; was elected to the State Legislature from Cocke and Sevier counties in 1880 as a Republican; was Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee for the First District for six years; was appointed a Principal Examiner of Contested Land Claims in the General Land Office in 1889, and afterward promoted for merit, first to Chief of the Contest Division, then to Chief Clerk of the General Land Office; was Assistant Secretary of the Republican National Committee, with headquarters in New York, during the campaign of 1892, and took an active part in that campaign; returned to Newport

in the spring of 1893 to resume his law practice; was nominated in 1894 and elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,017 votes, against 8,542 votes for T. A. Cox, Democrat, and 2,662 votes for Cheves, Populist and Prohibitionist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 196,582.)

Counties.—Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier and Union (11 counties).

Henry R. Gibson, of Knoxville, was born on Kent Island, Queen Anne county, Md., in 1837; was educated at Bladensburg, Md., and at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., from which institution he graduated in 1862; served in the Commissary Department of the Federal Army from March, 1863, to July, 1865; in September, 1865, entered the Albany (N. Y.) Law School; in December, 1865, was licensed to practice law by the Supreme Court of New York, at Albany; in January, 1866, removed to Knoxville, Tenn, and there began the practice of law; in October, 1866, removed to Jacksboro, Campbell county, Tenn.; in 1868 was appointed Commissioner of Claims by Governor William G. Brownlow; in 1869 was elected a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention which framed the present Constitution of the State, but refused to sign or vote for the Constitution because of some obnoxious provisions, especially one making the prepayment of a poll-tax a qualification for voting; in 1870 was elected a Member of the State Senate; in 1872 was a Republican candidate for Presidential Elector; in 1874 was elected a Member of the Tennessee House of Representatives; in 1876 removed back to Knoxville and formed a law partnership with Judge L. C. Houk, afterward Congressman; in 1879 founded the Knoxville Republican and became its editor; in 1880 was the Republican nominee for District Presidential Elector; in 1881 was appointed Post-office Inspector, and as such investigated the postal service on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and the Star Route service west of the Rocky mountains; in 1882 became editor of the Knoxville Daily Chronicle, then the only morning Republican daily between the Ohio river and the Gulf; in 1883 was appointed United States Pension Agent at Knoxville for the Southern District, composed of twelve States; in 1886 was elected Chancellor of the Second Chancery Divison of Tennessee for a term of eight years by a majority of 13,603, his opponent receiving only 5,225 votes; in 1891 published Suits in Chancery, a book that has become an authority in the courts of Tennessee and other States; in 1892 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Hobart College, his alma mater; in March, 1894, was nominated by the Republicans of his district for the Fifty-fourth Congress, beating Hon. John C. Houk 953 votes in the primary election; in November was elected as the Republican nominee, receiving 16,215 votes, against 13,191 votes for Houk, candidate of a fusion of Republicans and Democrats, 638 votes for Meek, Populist, and 414 votes for Olinger, Prohibitionist.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 199,972.)

Counties.—Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, James, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren and White (15 counties).

Foster Vincent Brown, of Chattanooga, was born in White county, Tenn., December 24, 1854; graduated at Burritt College, Van Buren county, Tenn., in 1871; attended the Law School of Cumberland University, Lebanon,

Tenn., and graduated in the summer of 1873; located at Jasper, Marion county, Tenn., and commenced the practice of law January 1, 1874; was elected Attorney-General of the Fourth (Chattanooga) Judicial District in August, 1866, and held the office for eight years, his term ending in August, 1894; removed to Chattanooga in May, 1890, and continued the practice of law with Judge Charles D. Clark, recently appointed United States District Judge in place of Judge D. M. Key, retired; was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1884, and voted for James G. Blaine for President; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,019 votes, against 13,947 votes for H. C. Snodgrass, Democrat, and 1,669 votes for Dickey, Prohibitionist.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 159,940.)

Counties.—Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale and Wilson (13 counties).

Benton McMillin, of Carthage, was born in Monroe county, Ky., September 11, 1845; was educated at Philomath Academy, Tennessee, and Kentucky University, at Lexington; studied law under Judge E. L. Gardenhire, and was admitted to the bar; commenced the practice of law at Celina, Tenn., in 1871; was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Tennessee Legislature in November, 1874, and served out his term; was commissioned by the Governor to treat with the State of Kentucky for the purchase of territory in 1875; was chosen as an Elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876; was commissioned by the Governor Special Judge of the Circuit Court in 1877; was elected to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 11,965 votes, against 10,582 votes for Denton, Republican.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 153,773.)

Counties.—Bedford, Cannon, Coffee, Dekalb, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore and Rutherford (8 counties).

James Daniel Richardson, of Murfreesboro, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., March 10, 1843; was educated at good country schools; was at Franklin College, near Nashville, when the war began, and entered the Confederate Army at 18 years of age, before graduating; served in the army nearly four years, the first year as private, and the remaing three as Adjutant of the Forty-fifth Tennessee Infantry; read law after the war, and began practice January 1, 1867, at Murfreesboro; was elected to the Lower House of the Tennessee Legislature, took his seat in October, 1871, and on the first day was elected Speaker of the House, he being then only 28 years of age; was elected to the State Senate the following session, 1873–74; was Grand Master of the Masons in Tennessee, 1873–74, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of the State, 1882, and Inspector-General, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-third degree, in Tennessee; was a Delegate to the St. Louis Democratic Convention in 1876; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 11,440 votes, against 9,543 votes for Erwin, Populist, and 320 votes for Montgomery, Republican.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 196,097.)

Counties.—Cheatham, Davidson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson and Stewart (7 counties).

Joseph Edwin Washington, of Cedar Hill, was born at Wessyngton, the family homestead, Robertson county, Tenn., November 10, 1851; was educated at home and at Georgetown (D. C.) College, where he graduated June 26, 1873; studied law with the first law class organized at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., in 1874; gave up his law studies to engage in farming; was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature in November, 1876; was chosen Elector on the Hancock and English ticket for the Fourth Congressional District in 1880; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 11,234 votes, against 4,798 votes for Gamble, Republican, and 4,783 votes for Lewis, Populist.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 153,846.)

Counties.—Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence Lewis, Maury, Wayne and Williamson (8 counties).

Nicholas Nichols Cox, of Franklin, was born in Bedford county, Tenn., January 6, 1837; removed with his parents to the frontier of Texas when a small boy, and was brought up in the town of Seguin, near San Antonio; was educated in the common schools; pursued the study of law at the Law School of Lebanon, Tenn., from which institution he graduated in 1858, and was licensed to practice at the same time; was a Confederate Colonel and served during most of the war with General Forrest; after the war he located in Franklin, Williamson county, Tenn., where he has followed his profession ever since, and at the same time has been engaged in farming; was an Elector on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket in 1860; was Elector on the Greeley ticket in 1872; Mr. Greeley having died before the College of Electors met, he cast his vote for Hendricks of Indiana for President; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 9,098 votes, against 6,366 votes for Farris, Republican, and 1,844 votes for Blackburn, Populist.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 161,820.)

Counties.—Benton, Carroll, Chester, Decatur, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Madison, McNairy and Perry (10 counties).

John Etheridge McCall, of Lexington, was born at Clarksburg, Carroll county, Tenn., August 14, 1859; was reared on a farm, attending the village schools a few months in each year; entered the University of Tennessee in 1878 and graduated from that institution in 1881; began the study of law at Huntingdon, Tenn., soon after leaving the university and was admitted to the bar in 1883, having edited the Tennessee Republican during 1882; in December, 1883, he located in Lexington, where he has been continuously in the practice of law; canvassed his district as Elector for Blaine and Logan in 1884, and was a candidate for District Attorney in 1886, but was defeated; represented Henderson county in the Tennessee Legislature in 1887 and was re-elected in 1889; was a Delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1888, that nominated General Harrison for President, and was made Secretary

to the Committee on Rules and Order of Business; was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for West Tennessee in 1890, which office he resigned in 1891; was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor before the Republican State Convention in 1892; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 13,071 votes, against 12,161 votes for B. A. Enloe, Democrat.

NINTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 174,729.)

Counties.—Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion and Weakley (8 counties).

James C. McDearmon, of Trenton, was born at New Canton, Buckingham county, Va., June 13, 1844; removed with his parents in 1846 to Gibson county, Tenn., where he has since resided; attended Andrew College, Trenton, Tenn., for several years before the late war; entered the Confederate Army April, 1862, and served throughout the war in Cheatham's Division, Army of Tennessee; was wounded slightly at Murfreesboro and severely at Franklin; surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., with Johnson's Army, April 26, 1865; was admitted to the bar in 1867 and has practised law ever since; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 10,634 votes, against 7,983 votes for Atwood Pierson, Populist.

TENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 186,918.)

Counties.—Fayette, Hardeman, Shelby and Tipton (4 counties).

Josiah Patterson, of Memphis, was born April 14, 1837, in Morgan county, Ala.; was brought up on a farm; was educated in the old field schools and attended the Somerville Academy for two years; read law on his father's farm without the aid of an instructor, and was admitted to practice in April, 1859; entered the Confederate Army in September, 1861, as First Lieutenant in the First Alabama Cavalry Regiment; commanded his company at the battle of Shiloh, and in May, 1862, was promoted to the rank of Captain; in December, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel and was assigned to the command of the Fifth Alabama Cavalry Regiment; while retaining the rank of Colonel he commanded a brigade of cavalry during the last year of the war; surrendered the Fifth Alabama Cavalry Regiment on the 19th day of May, 1865, it being probably the last organized body of Confederate troops surrendered east of the Mississippi river; returned to the practice of law after the war and has since devoted himself to his profession; in January, 1867, he located at Florence, Ala., where he resided for five years; located in Memphis, Tenn., in March, 1872, where he has since resided; in 1882 was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature; in 1888, he was an Elector for the State at large on the Democratic ticket; in 1890 was a candidate for Governor, but was defeated for the nomination in the State Democratic Convention by John P. Buchanan, the candidate of the Farmers' Alliance; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 6,654 votes, against 1,955 votes for J. W. Brown, Republican, and 1,454 votes for R. J. Rawlings, Populist.

TEXAS.

SENATORS.

Roger Q. Mills, of Corsicana, was born in Todd county, Ky., March 30, 1832; removed to Texas in 1849; is a lawyer; was a member of the Texas Legislature in 1859 and 1860; was Colonel of the Tenth Texas Regiment; was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1873 and served continuously until he resigned to accept the position of United States Senator, to which he was elected March 23, 1892, to succeed Hon. Horace Chilton, who had been appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. John H. Reagan until the meeting of the Legislature; took his seat March 30, 1892; was re-elected in 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

Horace Chilton, of Tyler, was born in the county in which he now lives (Smith county, Tex.), December 29, 1853; is an attorney at law; was a Delegate-at-Large from Texas to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in 1888; served one term as Assistant Attorney-General of Texas by appointment of Governor O. M. Roberts; was appointed United States Senator by Governor Hogg, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Hon. John H. Reagan, in April, 1891, but failed of election when the Legislature convened; became a candidate again in 1894, made a canvass of the State, and was elected without practical opposition to the United States Senate, as the successor of Hon. Richard Coke (who did not desire a re-election), on January 23, 1895. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 102,827.)

Counties.—Chambers, Freestone, Grimes, Harris, Leon, Madison, Montgomery, Trinity, Walker and Waller (10 counties).

Joseph C. Hutcheson, of Houston, was born at Mecklenburg county, Va., May 18, 1842; graduated at Randolph-Macon College and at the University of Virginia; enlisted as a private soldier in the Twenty-first Virginia Regiment; served in the Valley under Stonewall Jackson and surrendered at Appomattox, at which time he was in command of Company E, Fourteenth Virginia Regiment; emigrated to Texas in October, 1866; engaged in the practice of law; was a member of the Texas Legislature in 1880; was Chairman of the State Democratic Convention of Texas in 1888; is the senior member of one of the most prominent law firms in Texas; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,920 votes, against 10,097 votes for Burroughs, Republican, and 2,164 votes for Dunn, Populist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 210,238.)

Counties.—Anderson, Angelina, Cherokee, Hardin, Harrison, Houston, Jasper, Jefferson, Liberty, Nacogdoches, Newton, Orange, Panola, Polk, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, Shelby and Tyler (19 counties).

Sam Bronson Cooper, of Woodville, was born in Caldwell county, Ky., May 30, 1850; removed with his parents to Texas the same year and located in Woodville, Tyler county, where he has resided since; his father died in 1853;

his education was received at the common school of the town; at 16 years of age began clerking in a general store; in 1871 read law in the office of Nicks & Hobby; in January, 1872, obtained license to practice law and became a partner in the firm of Nicks, Hobby & Cooper; was married in 1873; in 1876 was elected County Attorney of Tyler county; was re-elected in 1878; in 1880 was elected to the State Senate from the First Senatorial District; was re-elected in 1882 and at the close of the session of the eighteenth Legislature was elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate; in 1885 was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District of Texas by President Cleveland; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 23,292 votes, against 16,223 votes for B. A. Calhoun, Populist.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 133,188.)

Counties.— Gregg, Henderson, Hunt, Rains, Rockwall, Rusk, Smith, Upshur, Van Zandt and Wood (10 counties).

Charles H. Yoakum, of Greenville, was born in Lincoln county, Tex., in 1850; was educated at Larissa College, Cherokee county; began the practice of law in 1874, and in 1876 was elected County Attorney for Rains county; removed to Hunt county in 1883; was elected District Attorney for the Eighth Judicial District in 1886 and re-elected in 1888; was elected to the State Senate in 1892 for four years; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,462 votes, against 12,411 votes for J. M. Perdue, Populist.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 170,001.)

Counties.— Bowie, Camp, Cass, Delta, Franklin, Hopkins, Lamar, Marion, Morris, Red River and Titus (11 counties).

David B. Culberson, of Jefferson, was born in Troup county, Ga., September 29, 1830; was educated at Brownwood, Lagrange, Ga.; studied law under Chief Justice Chilton, of Alabama; removed to Texas in 1856, and was elected a member of the Legislature of that State in 1859; entered the Confederate Army as a private and was promoted to the rank of Colonel of the Eighteenth Texas Infantry; was assigned to duty in 1864 as Adjutant-General of the State of Texas, with the rank of Colonel; was elected to the State Legislature in 1864; was elected to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,873 votes, against 1,726 votes for Sanderson, Republican, and 14,515 votes for Davis, Populist.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 199,477.)

Counties.— Collin, Cook, Denton, Fannin, Grayson and Montague (6 counties).

Joseph W. Bailey, of Gainesville, was born in Copiah county, Miss., October 6, 1863; was admitted to the bar in 1883; served as a District Elector on the Cleveland and Hendricks ticket in 1884; removed to Texas in 1885 and located at his present home; served as Elector for the State at large on the Democratic ticket in 1888; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 19,722 votes, against 13,540 votes for Browder, Republican, and 1,517 votes for Farmer, Populist.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 210,907.)

Counties.— Bosque, Dallas, Ellis, Hill, Johnson, Kaufman and Navarro (7 counties).

Jo Abbott, of Hillsboro, was born near Decatur, Morgan county, Ala., January 15, 1840; began his education in the public schools of that State; went with his father and family to Texas in the fall of 1853; entered the private school of Dr. Frank Yoakum, and afterward that of Professor Allison; served in the Twelfth Texas Cavalry, Confederate Army, as First Lieutenant; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1866; was elected to the State Legislature in 1869 and served one term; was appointed by Governor Roberts Judge of the Twenty-eighth Judicial District in February, 1879; was elected to the same position in November, 1880, and served four years; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 19,965 votes, against 19,621 votes for Kearby, Populist, and 968 votes for James, Republican.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 182,594.)

Counties.—Bell, Brazos, Falls, Limestone, McLennan, Milam and Robertson (7 counties.)

George C. Pendleton, of Belton, was born in Coffee county, Tenn., April 23, 1845; attended country schools in Warren county, Tenn., and was for a few months a student at Hannah High School, in the same county; afterward attended the Waxahachie Academy, in Ellis county, Tex., to which State his father, Edmund Pendleton, removed in 1857; after arriving at manhood he became first a drummer, or commercial traveler, afterward a merchant, and is now a farmer and dealer in real estate; is married; was in the Confederate service as private in Fount's Company, Burford's Regiment, Parsons' Brigade, Texas Cavalry; was a member of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Texas Legislatures, and Speaker of the Twentieth; was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1890; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, as a Democrat, receiving 18,822 votes, against 17,092 votes for I. N. Barber, Republican.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 174,048.)

Counties.— Brown, Coleman, Coryell, Comanche, Erath, Hamilton, Hood, Lampasas, Mills, Parker, Runnels, Somervell and Tarrant (13 counties.)

Charles K. Bell, of Fort Worth, was born at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 18, 1853; removed to Texas in 1871; was admitted to the bar in 1874; was elected District Attorney, State Senator and District Judge, serving four years in each position; was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1884; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,480 votes, against 16,104 votes for C. H. Jenkins, Populist.

NINTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 175,149.)

Counties.—Bastrop, Burleson, Burnet, Caldwell, Hays, Lee, Travis, Washington and Williamson (9 counties).

Joseph D. Sayers, of Bastrop, was born at Grenada, Miss., September 23, 1841; removed with his father to Bastrop, Tex., in 1851; entered the Confederate Army early in 1861 and served continuously until April, 1865; was ad-

mitted to the bar in 1866, and became a partner of Hon. George W. Jones; served as a member of the State Senate in the session of 1873; was Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee during the years 1875–1878; was Lieutenant-Governor of Texas in 1879–1880; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 18,460 votes, against 16,591 votes for W. O. Hutchison, Populist.

TENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 166,308.)

Counties.—Austin, Brazoria, Colorado, Fayette, Fort Bend, Galveston, Gonzales, Lavaca and Matagorda (9 counties).

Miles Crowley, of Galveston, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1859; is by profession a lawyer; was elected Chief Engineer of the Galveston Fire Department for two terms; was a member of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-second Legislature of the State of Texas and a State Senator of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Legislatures; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 12,177 votes, against 10,870 votes for Rosenthal, Republican, and 7,874 votes for McBride, Populist.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 189,958.)

Counties.—Aransas, Atascosa, Bee, Cameron, Calhoun, Dewitt, Dimmit, Duval, Encinal, Frio, Goliad, Guadalupe, Hidalgo, Jackson, Karnes, Lasalle, Live Oak, McMullen, Nueces, Refugio, San Patricio, Starr, Uvalde, Victoria, Webb, Wharton, Wilson, Zapata and Zavalla (29 counties).

William H. Crain, of Cuero, was born at Galveston, Tex., November 25, 1848; graduated at St. Francis Xavier's College, New York city, July 1, 1867, and received the degree of A. M. several years afterward; studied law in the office of Stockdale & Proctor, Indianola, and was admitted to practice in February, 1871; has practised law since that time; was elected as the Democratic candidate for District Attorney of the Twenty-third Judicial District of Texas in November, 1872; was elected a State Senator on the Democratic ticket in February, 1876; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,946 votes, against 16,089 votes for V. Weldon, Populist.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 136,088.)

Counties.—Bandera, Bexar, Blanco, Brewster, Buchel, Comal, Concho, Coke, Crane, Crockett, Ector, Edwards, Foley, Gillespie, Glasscock, Irion, Jeff Davis, Kerr, Kendall, Kimble, Kinney, Llano, Mason, Maverick, McCulloch, Medina, Menard, Midland, Pecos, Presidio, San Saba, Schleicher, Sterling, Sutton, Tom Green, Upton and Valberde (37 counties).

George H. Noonan, of San Antonio, is a native of New Jersey, and, after attaining his majority, migrated in 1852 to Texas, located in Medina county, and practised law until elected Judge of the District Court in 1862; has held the office of Judge continuously from that time to the present; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 11,958 votes, against 11,045 votes for A. W Houston, Democrat, and 4,213 votes for J. F. Gates, Populist.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 190,080.)

Counties.—Andrews, Archer, Armstrong, Bailey, Baylor, Borden, Briscoe, Callahan, Carson, Castro, Childress, Clay, Cochran, Collingsworth, Cottle, Crosby, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Eastland, El Paso, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Gaines, Garza, Gray, Greer, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Haskell, Hemphill, Hockley, Howard, Hutchinson, Jack, Jones, Kent, King, Knox, Lamb, Lipscomb, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Mitchell, Moore, Motley, Nolan, Ochiltree, Oldham, Palo Pinto, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Reeves, Roberts, Scurry, Shackelford, Sherman, Stephens, Stonewall, Swisher, Taylor, Terry, Throckmorton, Ward, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, Winkler, Wise, Yoakum and Young (80 counties).

Jeremiah Vardaman Cockrell, of Anson, Jones county, was born in Johnson county, Mo., May 7, 1832; attended common schools and for a short while Chapel Hill College; went to California during the gold excitement in 1849 and returned to Missouri in 1853, where he married; engaged in farming and read law prior to the Civil War; entered the Confederate Army and served through the war; after the war settled in Grayson county, Tex., where he engaged in farming and practised law until 1882, when he removed to Jones county, and in 1885 was appointed District Judge by Governor Ireland, to which position he was elected in 1886 and re-elected in 1890; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,687 votes, against 5,788 votes for J. M. Dean, Independent Democrat, 1,566 votes for Kenyon, Republican, and 13,321 votes for D. B. Gilliland, Populist.

VERMONT.

SENATORS.

Justin Smith Morrill, of Strafford, was born at Strafford, Vt., April 14, 1810; received a common-school and academic education; was a merchant, and afterward engaged in agricu'tural pursuits; was a Representative in the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses; was elected to the United States Senate as a Union Republican, to succeed Luke P. Poland, Union Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1867; was re-elected in 1872, in 1878, in 1884 and in 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

Redfield Proctor, of Proctor, was born at Cavendish, Vt., June 1, 1831; graduated at Dartmouth College and at the Albany Law School; served as Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the Third Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, on the staff of Maj.-Gen. William F. ("Baldy") Smith, and was Major of the Fifth and Colonel of the Fifteenth Vermont Regiments; was a member of the Vermont House of Representatives in 1867, 1868 and 1888; was a member of the State Senate and President pro tempore of that body in 1874 and 1875; was Lieutenant-Governor from 1876 to 1878, and Governor from 1878 to 1880; was a Delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1884 and 1888; was appointed Secretary of War by President Harrison in March, 1889; in November, 1891, he resigned from the Cabinet to accept the appointment as United States Senator, to succeed George F. Edmunds, and October 18, 1892, was elected by the Vermont Legislature to fill both the unexpired and the full terms. His term of service will expire in 1899.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 169,940).

Counties.—Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille and Rutland (7 counties).

H. Henry Powers, of Morrisville, was born at Morristown, Lamoille county, Vt., May 29, 1835; was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1855; was admitted to the bar in 1858; was a member of the House of Representatives of Vermont in 1858; was Prosecuting Attorney of Lamoille county in 1861–62; was member of Council of Censors of Vermont in 1869; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State in 1870; was a member of the State Senate in 1872–73; was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1874; was Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont from December, 1874, to December, 1890; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,546 votes, against 6,987 votes for Bullard, Democrat, and 25 votes scattering.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 162,482.)

Counties.—Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham and Windsor (7 counties).

William W. Grout, of Barton, was born at Compton, Province of Quebec, of American parents, May 24, 1826; received an academic education and graduated at Poughkeepsie Law School in 1857; was admitted to the bar in December of same year; practised law and was State's Attorney 1865–66; served as Lieutenant-Colonel, Fifteenth Vermont Volunteers in Union Army; was made Brigadier-General of Vermont Militia at time of St. Albans raid in 1864; was member of Vermont House of Representatives in 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1874, and of the Senate in 1876, and President pro tempore of that body; was elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,337 votes, against 6,658 votes for Fletcher, Democrat, and 46 votes scattering.

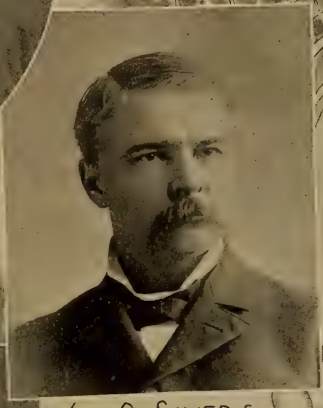
VIRGINIA.

SENATORS.

John Warwick Daniel, of Lynchburg, was born in Lynchburg, Campbell county, Va., September 5, 1842; was educated at Lynchburg College and at Dr. Gessner Harrison's University School; served in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia throughout the war, and became Adjutant-General on General Early's staff; studied law in the University of Virginia during session of 1865–66 and has practised ever since; is the author of Daniel on Attachments and Daniel on Negotiable Instruments; served in the Virginia House of Delegates, sessions of 1869–70 and 1871–72, and in the State Senate from 1875 to 1881; was an Elector at Large on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876; was member of the National Democratic Conventions of 1880 and 1888; was defeated for Governor in 1881 by W. E.

Texas

CHAS. K. BELL,
M.C. 8TH DIST.



JOS. D. SAYERS,
M.C. 9TH DIST.

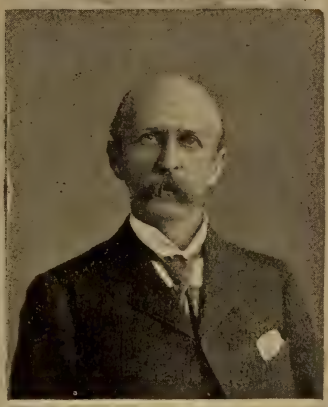
WM. H. CRAIN,
M.C. 11TH DIST.

GEO. H. NOONAN,
M.C. 12TH DIST.

JEREMIAH V. COCKRELL,
M.C. 13TH DIST.

VIRGINIA

WILLIAM A. JONES
M.C. 1ST DIST.



D. GARDINER TYLER,
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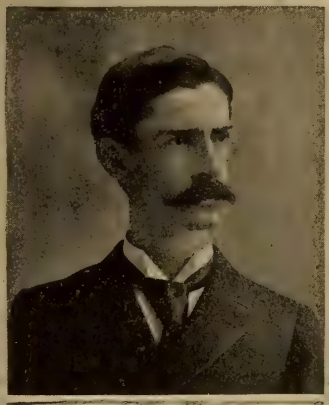
TAZEWELL ELLETT
M.C. 3RD DIST.

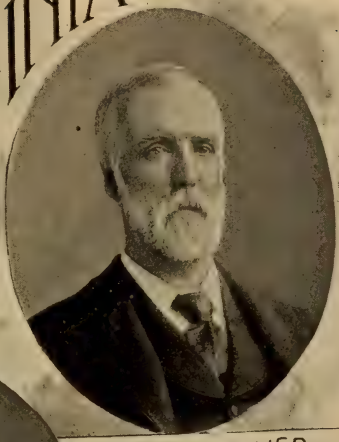


CLAUDE A. SWANSON
M.C. 5TH DIST.

WILLIAM R. McKENNEY
M.C. 4TH DIST.

VIRGINIA

PETER J. OTEY
M.C. 6TH DIST.



SMITH S. TURNER
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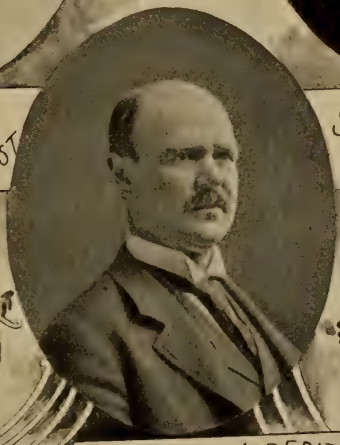

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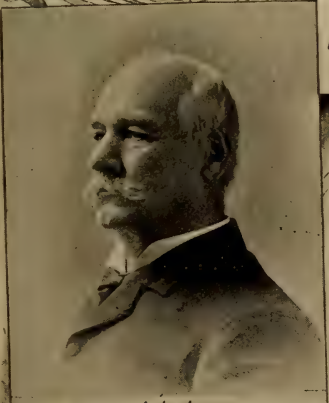
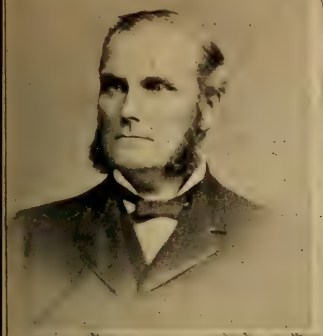


JAMES A. WALKER
M.C. 9TH DIST.

HENRY ST. G. TUCKER
M.C. 10TH DIST.

VERMONT



H. HENRY POWERS
M.C. 1st DIST.

WILLIAM W. GROUT
M.C. 2nd DIST.

SAMUEL C. HYDE
M.C. 1st DIST.

WILLIAM H. DOOLITTLE
M.C. 2nd DIST.

WASHINGTON

WYOMING

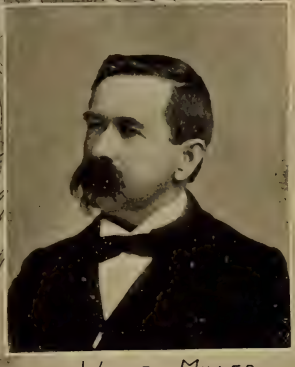
FRANK W. MONDELL
M.C. 1st DIST.

WEST VIRGINIA

BLACKBURN B. DOVENER
M.C. 1ST DIST.

ALSTON G. DAYTON
M.C. 2ND DIST.

JAMES H. HULING
M.C. 3RD DIST.



WARREN MILLER
M.C. 4TH DIST.

WISCONSIN ~

MICHAEL GRIFFIN
M.C. 1ST DIST.

EDWARD SAUERHERING
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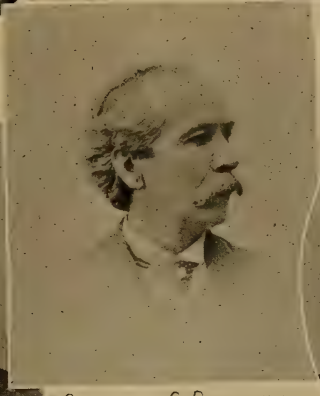
JOS. W. BABCOCK
M.C. 3RD DIST.

THEOBOLD OTJEN
M.C. 4TH DIST.



SAMUEL S. BARNEY
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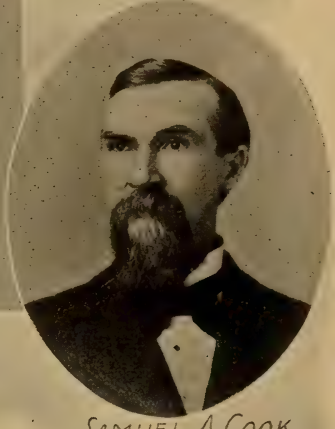
JOHN J. JENKINS
M.C. 10TH DIST.



SAMUEL A. COOK
M.C. 6TH DIST.

JONATHAN S. WILLIS
M.C. 1ST DIST.

DELAWARE

FLORIDA

STEPHEN M. SPARKMAN
M.C. 1ST DIST.

CHARLES M. COOPER
M.C. 2ND DIST.

IDAHO

EDGAR WILSON
M.C. 1ST DIST.

NATHAN O. MURPHY

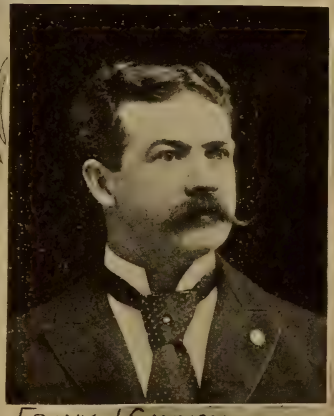
ARIZONA

THOMAS B. CATRON

NEW MEXICO

DENNIS T. FLYNN

OKLAHOMA



FRANK J. CANNON

UTAH

Cameron, Readjuster; was a Member of the Forty-ninth Congress; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed William Mahone, and took his seat March 4, 1887; was re-elected by unanimous vote December, 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

Thomas Staples Martin, of Albemarle county (post-office, Scottsville, Va.), was born in Scottsville, Albemarle county, July 29, 1847, and since 1853, at which time his parents removed to the country, has lived in the county, about two miles from the town; was educated at the Virginia Military Institute, where he was a cadet from March 1, 1864, to April 9, 1865, and at the University of Virginia, where he was a student in the academic schools for two sessions, from October 1, 1865, to June 29, 1866, and from October 1, 1866, to June 29, 1867; though not a regularly enlisted soldier, considerable part of the time while he was a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute was spent in the military service of the Confederate States with the battalion of cadets of the Institute; soon after leaving the University of Virginia he commenced the study of law by a course of private reading at home, and was licensed to practise law in the fall of 1869, since which time he has devoted himself closely to that profession; for a number of years has been a member of the Board of Visitors of the Miller Manual Labor School, of Albemarle county, and a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, but until elected to the Senate he had never held nor been a candidate for any political office, State or National; December 19, 1893, he was elected a Senator from Virginia for the term commencing March 4, 1895, to succeed Hon. Eppa Hunton, who had been first appointed by the Governor and then elected by the Legislature to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. John S. Barbour. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 187,010.)

Counties.—Accomac, Caroline, Essex, Gloucester, King and Queen, Lancaster, Mathews, Middlesex, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond, Spottsylvania and Westmoreland, and the city of Fredericksburg.

William Atkinson Jones, of Warsaw, was born in Warsaw, Richmond county, Va., March 21, 1849; in the winter of 1864–1865 entered the Virginia Military Institute, where he remained until the evacuation of Richmond, serving, as occasion required, with the Cadets in the defense of that city; after the close of the war studied at Coleman's School, in Fredericksburg, until October, 1868, when he entered the Academic Department of the University of Virginia, from which institution he graduated with the degree of B. L. in 1870; was admitted to the bar in July, 1870, and has continued to practise law ever since, although also engaged in farming operations; was for several years Commonwealth's Attorney for his county; was a Delegate in 1880 to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 11,598 votes, against 6,944 votes for McDonald, Republican, 461 votes for Morton, Populist, and 291 votes for Bristow, Prohibitionist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 145,536.)

Counties.—Charles City, Elizabeth City, Isle of Wight, James City, Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne, Southampton, Surry, Warwick and York, and the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Williamsburg and Newport News.

D. Gardiner Tyler, of Charles City county, was born in the year 1846 at East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y., while his mother was on a visit there to her relatives; has resided all his life at the family homestead on James River, Virginia; entered Washington College, Lexington, Va., in 1862, leaving there in 1863 to join the Confederate Army; served as a private in the Army of Northern Virginia, surrendering at Appomattox Court-House; went to Europe in October, 1865, and pursued a course of classical studies at Carlsruhe, Grand Duchy of Baden; returned to the United States in autumn of 1867 and again entered Washington College; graduated from the Law School of that institution in 1869; was Director on Board of State Lunatic Asylum at Williamsburg, Va., from 1884 to 1887; was Visitor of William and Mary College; was Presidential Elector in 1888 on the Democratic ticket; was elected in 1891 to the State Senate; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 12,375 votes, against 8,868 votes for Borland, Republican, 751 votes for Edwards, Populist.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 172,081.)

Counties.—Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, King William and New Kent, and the cities of Richmond and Manchester.

Tazewell Ellett, of Richmond, was born in that city January 1, 1856; has lived all his life either in Richmond city or Hanover county; was educated in the private school of John M. Strother until 16 years old; then became a Cadet at the Virginia Military Institute, and graduated from that institution in 1876; studied law at the University of Virginia and graduated with the degree of B. L. in 1878; has practised law in Richmond continuously since; has never held public office until his nomination and election to Congress; was for several years a member of the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute; was Presidential Elector in 1888 on the Democratic ticket; was a member of the State Democratic Committee of Fifty for about twelve years, during a part of the time acting as a member of the Executive Committee of Ten; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 11,745 votes, against 4,653 votes for J. W. Southard, Republican, 1,788 votes for Judge J. M. Gregory, Populist, 231 votes for G. M. Smithdeal, Prohibitionist, and 134 votes for Martin Meredith Lipscomb, Independent.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 159,508.)

Counties.—Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greenesville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George and Sussex, and the city of Petersburg.

William Robertson McKenney, of Petersburg, was born in that city December 2, 1851; was prepared for college at McCabe's University School, Petersburg; entered the academic department of the University of Virginia in October, 1871, and afterward graduated in a number of the schools of that institution; taught school for two years and in the fall of 1875 entered the Law School of said University; graduated in June, 1876, with the de-

gree of B. L.; then commenced the practice of law in Petersburg and has been so engaged ever since; was elected President of the City Council of Petersburg in the spring of 1888, which office he held for six years; was Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1888, and in 1892 was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, in which body he was the Virginia representative on the Committee on Credentials; has served as a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 8,773 votes, against 7,909 votes for R. T. Thorp, Republican, 1,116 votes for J. Haskins Hobson, Populist, 284 for B. R. Horner, Prohibitionist, and 175 votes for Lee Thorton, Independent.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 161,577.)

Counties.—Carroll, Floyd, Franklin, Grayson, Henry, Patrick and Pittsylvania, and the cities of Danville and North Danville.

Claude A. Swanson, of Chatham, was born at Swansonville, Pittsylvania county, Va., March 31, 1862; attended the public schools until he attained the age of 16, at which time he taught public school for one year, then attended for one session the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College; not having means to complete his college course he clerked for two years in a grocery store in Danville, Va.; made arrangements to enter college after that time, matriculated at Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va., and remained there three sessions, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1885; studied law at the University of Virginia, graduating with the degree of B. L. in 1886; has practised law since at Chatham, Va.; had never been a candidate nor held any public office before his nomination and election to Congress; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 10,750 votes, against 8,417 votes for Cornett, Republican, 1,121 votes for Hale, Populist, and 249 votes for Shelton, Prohibitionist.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 184,498.)

Counties.—Bedford, Campbell, Charlotte, Halifax, Montgomery and Roanoke, and the cities of Lynchburg, Radford and Roanoke.

Peter J. Otley, of Lynchburg, was born in that city December 22, 1840; was educated at the Virginia Military Institute and graduated July 1, 1860; while a Cadet he participated in the defense of Virginia in the John Brown raid; on graduating he entered the profession of engineering on the Virginia and Kentucky railroad, under the distinguished Claudius Crozet; in April, 1861, he joined the Confederate Army and participated in the Western Campaign culminating at Donelson and Shiloh; returned with his command and was with the Army of Northern Virginia and remained in the infantry until the close of the war; organized and built the Lynchburg and Durham railroad; has been marked as a thorough business man throughout his whole career; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 10,602 votes, against 8,288 votes for Hoge, Republican, 3,550 votes for Rucker, Populist, and 52 votes for Smith, Independent.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 155,197.)

Counties.—Albemarle, Clarke, Frederick, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, Shenandoah and Warren, and the cities of Charlottesville and Winchester.

Smith S. Turner, of Front Royal, was born in Warren county, Va., November 21, 1842; was a Cadet at the Virginia Military Institute when the Civil War commenced, and was subsequently given an honorary diploma; joined the Confederate Army in 1861; served with Gen. T. J. Jackson as drill officer during the first year of his service, and as an officer of Pickett's Division during the remainder of the war; was once wounded, and about the close of the war was badly injured and disfigured by an explosion of gunpowder; taught mathematics in a female seminary at Winchester, Va., for two years after the war; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1869; was a member of the Virginia Legislature, 1869–72; was for a number of years Prosecuting Attorney for Warren county, and is still engaged in the practice of law; was for eight years a member of the State Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-Fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 11,041 votes, against 9,500 votes for Robert J. Walker, Republican, 248 votes for Barbee, Populist, and 395 votes for Hopkins, Prohibitionist.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 147,938.)

Counties.—Alexandria, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Louisa, Orange, Prince William and Stafford, and the city of Alexandria.

Elisha E. Meredith, of Brentsville, Prince William county, was born in Sumter county, Ala., December 26, 1848; was educated at Hampden-Sydney College, Virginia; was admitted to the bar in 1869; was Prosecuting Attorney for Prince William county seventeen years; served in the State Senate of Virginia from 1883 to 1887; was Presidential Elector in 1888; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 10,801 votes, against 8,450 votes for McCaull, Republican, and 628 votes for Mason, Populist.

NINTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 187,467.)

Counties.—Bland, Buchanan, Craig, Dickenson, Giles, Lee, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, and Wythe, and the city of Bristol.

James Alexander Walker, of Wytheville, was born in Augusta county, Va., August 27, 1832; was educated at the Virginia Military Institute; studied law at the University of Virginia during the sessions of 1854 and 1855; began the practice of law in Pulaski county, Va., in 1856, and has followed the practice of his profession ever since; entered the Confederate Army in April, 1861, as Captain of the Pulaski Guards, afterward Company C, Fourth Virginia Infantry, Stonewall Brigade; was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and assigned to the Thirteenth Virginia Infantry (A. P. Hill, colonel) in July, 1861; promoted to Colonel of the Thirteenth Virginia Infantry in March, 1862, and in May, 1863, was promoted to Brigadier-General and assigned to command of the "Stonewall Brigade;" commanded Early's old division at the surrender at Appomattox; was severely wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; elected Commonwealth's Attor-

ney for Pulaski county in 1860; represented Pulaski county in the House of Delegates of Virginia in 1871–72; was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in 1877; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 14,287 votes, against 13,331 votes for H. S. K. Morrison, Democrat, and 271 votes for Havan B. Howe, Populist.

TENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 155,138.)

Counties.—Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Buckingham, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Highland, Nelson and Rockbridge and the city of Staunton.

Henry St. George Tucker, of Staunton, was born in Winchester, Va., April 5, 1853; educated at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., graduating with the degree of A. M. in 1875 and with the degree of B. L. in 1876; has since practised law continuously in Staunton; had never held any public office before his election to Congress; was elected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 12,422 votes, against 11,530 votes for Yost, Republican, 396 votes for Cocke, Populist, and 285 votes for Grove, Prohibitionist.

WASHINGTON.

SENATORS.

Watson C. Squire, of Seattle, was graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; was admitted to the practice of law in Ohio; served as a soldier and held several commissions; was engaged in business in the city of New York and at Ilion, N. Y., in the manufacture and sale of breech-loading arms, typewriters, etc., for years; visited European countries and Mexico for this purpose; after disposing of his interest in this business became interested in the Territory (now State) of Washington, where he has engaged in farming and other business since the year 1879; was Governor of the Territory, 1884–1887; was elected to the United States Senate in November, 1889, and re-elected in 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

John L. Wilson, of Spokane, was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., August 7, 1850; received a primary education in the common schools; graduated from Wabash College in 1874; was elected a Representative to the State Legislature of Indiana in 1880 from Montgomery county; was appointed by President Arthur Receiver of Public Moneys at Spokane and served four years and four months; was Delegate from the Territory of Washington to the National Republican Convention of 1884; was elected to the Fifty-first Congress as a Republican, being the first Member of Congress elected from the State of Washington; was unanimously renominated and re-elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, and while serving as a member of the Fifty-third Congress, February 1, 1895, was elected to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy caused by the failure of the preceding Legislature to elect a Senator, and took his seat in the Senate February 19, 1895. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

REPRESENTATIVES.

AT LARGE.

(Population, 349,390.)

William Hall Doolittle, of Tacoma, was born in Erie county, Pa.; when a child, in 1859, his parents removed to Portage county, Wis., where his boyhood was spent working in the pineries of that State; attended district school occasionally when no work was obtainable; early in 1865, when about 15 years of age, and as early as he could be received, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Ninth Wisconsin Battery; was discharged the following summer under general order, and returned to his home in Wisconsin, where he remained, employed in the pineries and on the river, as above, until 1867, when he returned to Pennsylvania and there acquired an academic education; read law in Chautauqua county, N. Y.; removed to Nebraska in 1872 and practised law in Johnson county, in that State, until early in 1880; served one term in the Nebraska Legislature, 1876–77; served in that State as Assistant United States District Attorney; in 1880 removed from Nebraska to Washington Territory, locating at Colfax, the county seat of Whitman county, and there practised his profession until 1887, when he removed from Whitman county to Tacoma, where he has since resided and practised his profession; was one of the Republican members of the Territorial Code Commission appointed by Governor Eugene Sample, last Governor of Washington Territory; at the meeting of the Republican Convention at Olympia, the capital of the State of Washington, in September, 1892, was unanimously chosen as one of the candidates of his party and was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 35,981 votes, against 14,602 votes for Heuston, Democrat, and 26,128 votes for Adams, Populist.

Samuel Clarence Hyde, of Spokane, was born at Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., April 22, 1842; at 3 years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin with him and took up land upon the public domain, where he grew up, helping to make a farm in the wilds of that new country, attending the common schools during winter seasons; at 19 years of age he worked as a raftsman on the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers; afterward served in the Seventeenth Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry, in the War of the Rebellion; then worked in the forests of Wisconsin and Michigan as a timber cruiser; in 1869 he married Miss Mattie A. Rogers, of Rosendale, Wis., and removed to northwestern Iowa, where they took a homestead upon the public lands; left the homestead to study law in the Law School of the Iowa State University for a term; was admitted to the bar and practised law at Rock Rapids, Iowa, five years; removed with his family to Washington Territory in 1877, where he lived on Puget Sound three years; removed to Spokane in 1880, when Spokane was a small village and eastern Washington a wild country; was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the district embracing northeastern Washington in 1880; was re-elected three terms, holding that office for six years; has been in the active practice of law at Spokane during the past fifteen years; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 35,075 votes, against 14,602 votes for B. F. Heuston, Democrat, 14,503 votes for N. T. Caton, Democrat, 26,285 votes for W. P. C. Adams, Populist, and 25,643 votes for J. C. Van Patten, Populist.

WEST VIRGINIA.

SENATORS.

Charles James Faulkner, of Martinsburg, was born in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, W. Va., September 21, 1847; accompanied his father, who was Minister to France in 1859; attended noted schools in Paris and Switzerland; returned to the United States in August, 1861, and after the arrest of his father he immediately went south; in 1862, at the age of 15, he entered the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington; served with the cadets at the battle of New Market; served as Aid to General J. C. Breckinridge, and afterward to General Henry A. Wise, surrendering with him at Appomattox; on his return to Boydville, his home in Martinsburg, he studied under the direction of his father until October, 1866, when he entered the University of Virginia, graduating in June, 1868; was admitted to the bar in September, 1868; was made Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge in 1879; in October, 1880, was elected Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Jefferson, Morgan and Berkeley; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed Johnson N. Camden, and took his seat March 4, 1887; was re-elected in 1893; was Permanent Chairman of the Democratic State Convention of West Virginia in 1888, and was both Temporary and Permanent Chairman of the Democratic State Convention of 1892; was Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee in 1894. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

Stephen Benton Elkins was born in Perry county, Ohio, September 26, 1841; received his early education in the public schools of Missouri, and graduated from the University of that State, at Columbia, in the class of 1860; was admitted to the bar in 1863, and in the same year emigrated to New Mexico, where he acquired a knowledge of the Spanish language and began the practice of law; was a member of the Territorial Legislative Assembly of New Mexico in 1864 and 1865; held the offices of Territorial District Attorney, Attorney-General and United States District Attorney; was elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, and while abroad was renominated and elected to the Forty-fourth Congress; during his first term in Congress was made a member of the Republican National Committee, on which he served for three Presidential campaigns; after leaving Congress he removed to West Virginia and devoted himself to business affairs; was appointed Secretary of War December 17, 1891, and served until the close of President Harrison's administration; in February, 1894, was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed Hon. Johnson N. Camden. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 177,840.)

Counties. — Braxton, Brooke, Doddridge, Gilmer, Hancock, Harrison, Lewis, Marshall, Ohio, Tyler and Wetzel (11 counties.)

Blackburn Barrett Dovener, of Wheeling, was born in Cabell county, Va. (now West Virginia), April 20, 1842; raised a company of loyal Virginians and served in the United States Volunteer Infantry during the war;

studied law in the office of Hon. George O. Davenport, of Wheeling; was admitted to the bar in 1873, and has practised law in Wheeling ever since; was elected as a representative of Ohio county in the Legislature of 1883; was the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District in 1892, but was defeated by John O. Pendleton, Democrat, who was elected by 206 majority; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,845 votes, against 17,399 votes for John A. Howard, Democrat.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 187,305.)

Counties.— Barbour, Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Marion, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Pendleton, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker (15 counties).

Alston Gordon Dayton, of Philippi, was born in Philippi, Va. (now West Virginia), October 18, 1857; graduated from the University of West Virginia in June, 1878; studied law and was admitted to the bar October 18, 1878, and has devoted himself to the practice of his profession since; in 1879 was appointed to fill out an unexpired term as Prosecuting Attorney of Upshur county, W. Va.; was elected and served as Prosecuting Attorney of Barbour county for a four years' term, beginning January 1, 1884; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 23,444 votes, against 21,397 votes for William L. Wilson, Democrat, 336 votes for John T. Jenny, Populist, and 55 votes for U. A. Clayton, Prohibitionist.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 202,289.)

Counties,— Boone, Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Summers, Upshur, Webster and Wyoming (16 counties).

James H. Huling, of Charleston, was born at Williamsport, Pa., March 24, 1844; was raised on a farm and educated in the public schools and Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pa.; served in the Pennsylvania Cavalry in 1863; was engaged in the lumber business in his native State up to 1869, when he removed to West Virginia, where he was engaged in the same business up to 1874; since then he has been actively engaged in the real estate business; was elected Mayor of Charleston, W. Va., in 1884, being the first Republican ever elected to that office; declined a renomination; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 23,457 votes, against 19,538 votes for John D. Alderson, Democrat, and 841 votes for Samuel A. Houston, Populist.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 193,360.)

Counties.— Cabell, Calhoun, Jackson, Lincoln, Mason, Pleasants, Putnam, Ritchie, Roane, Wayne, Wirt and Wood (12 counties).

Warren Miller, of Jackson, was born in Meigs county, Ohio, April 2, 1847; went to Virginia (now West Virginia) about the year 1850; was raised on a farm; attended subscription schools a few months; attended the Ohio University at Athens about three years; taught school; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1871; served as Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Jackson county one term, and as Prosecuting Attorney eight years from January 1, 1881; was a Delegate at Large to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1884, and supported Mr. Blaine for President on every ballot; was a member of the West Virginia Legislature in 1890–91; was a candidate on the State ticket for Supreme Judge in 1892, and received the vote

of both Republicans and Democrats; lacked, according to the Democratic count, only 95 votes of a majority in the State, although he received more votes than the Cleveland Electors; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,795 votes, against 17,767 votes for Thomas H. Harvey, Democrat, and 1,418 votes for S. H. Piersol, Populist.

WISCONSIN.

SENATORS.

William F. Vilas, of Madison, was born at Chelsea, Orange county, Vt., July 9, 1840; removed with his father's family to Wisconsin, and settled at Madison June 4, 1851; was graduated at the State University in 1858, and from the Law Department of the University of Albany, N. Y., in 1860; was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of New York, and by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in the same year, and began the practice of law at Madison July 9, 1860; was Captain of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, and afterward Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment; has been one of the Professors of Law of the Law Department of the State University since 1868, omitting four years, 1885 to 1889; was one of the Regents of the University from 1880 to 1885; was one of three revisers appointed by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in 1875 who prepared the existing revised body of the statute law adopted in 1878; was a Member of Assembly in the Wisconsin Legislature in 1885; was a Delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1876, 1880 and 1884, and Permanent Chairman of the latter; was Postmaster-General from March 7, 1885, to January 16, 1888, and Secretary of the Interior from the latter date to March 6, 1889; received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic legislative caucus, and was elected United States Senator January 28, 1891, to succeed John C. Spooner, Republican; took his seat March 4, 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

John Lendrum Mitchell, of Milwaukee, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., October 19, 1842; received an academic education in this country, and studied in England, Switzerland and Germany; served in the War of the Rebellion in the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; was a member of the State Senate of Wisconsin in 1872–73, and 1875–76; in 1885 was President of the Public-school Board of the city of Milwaukee; is at present a member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; is President of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank, of Milwaukee, and President of the Milwaukee Gas Company; is interested in agricultural pursuits; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses as a Democrat; was elected to the United States Senate, and took his seat March 4, 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 163,900.)

Counties.—Green, Kenosha, Lafayette, Rock and Walworth (6 counties).

Henry Allen Cooper, of Racine, was born in Walworth county, Wis; received a common-school and collegiate education; graduated from the Northwestern University in 1873, and from Union College of Law, Chicago,

in 1875; is by profession a lawyer; in 1880 was elected District Attorney of Racine county, and was re-elected without opposition in 1882 and 1884; was elected State Senator in 1886; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,972 votes, against 12,334 votes for Kull, Democrat, 2,828 votes for Utler, Populist, and 1,615 votes for Kaye, Prohibitionist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 166,442.)

Counties.— Columbia, Dane, Dodge and Jefferson (4 counties).

Edward Sauerhering, of Mayville, was born at Mayville, Wis., June 24, 1864; was educated in the Mayville public schools and high school and graduated from the Chicago College of Pharmacy in 1885; his occupation is that of a pharmacist; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,197 votes, against 17,932 votes for Charles Barwig, Democrat, 1,433 votes for John Sutton, Prohibitionist, and 455 votes for B. W. Hewitt, Populist.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 173,572.)

Counties.— Adams, Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Juneau, Richland, Sauk and Vernon (8 counties).

Joseph Weeks Babcock, of Necedah, was born in Swanton, Vt., March 6, 1850; removed with his parents to Iowa in 1856; received a common-school education at Mount Vernon and Cedar Falls; removed from Iowa in 1881 and settled at Necedah, where he has since resided; is by occupation a lumberman; was elected to the Wisconsin Assembly in 1888 and served as Chairman of the Committee on Incorporations, and was re-elected in 1890; was elected Chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee in the spring of 1894; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,364 votes, against 14,608 votes for C. M. Butt, Populist and Democrat, and 1,374 votes for John C. Martin, Prohibitionist.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, about 181,000.)

County.—Milwaukee (part of), embracing the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake and Oak Creek.

Theobold Otjen, of Milwaukee, was born in West China, St. Clair county, Mich., October 27, 1851; was educated at the Marine City (Mich.) Academy and at a private school in Detroit conducted by Professor P. M. Patterson; was employed as foreman in the rolling mill of the Milwaukee Iron Company at Milwaukee from 1870 to the fall of 1872; entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in October, 1873; graduated March 25, 1875, and was immediately admitted to the bar at Ann Arbor; practised law in Detroit until the fall of 1893, when he removed to Milwaukee, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of law and in the real-estate business; was elected a member of the Common Council of the city of Milwaukee in April, 1887, and was re-elected for three successive terms, serving seven years in all; was a Trustee of the Milwaukee Public Library from 1887 to 1891, and a Trustee of the Milwaukee Public Museum from 1891 to 1894; ran for Comptroller of the city of Milwaukee in April, 1892, but went down to defeat with the rest of the Republican

ticket under the Bennett Law tidal wave; was nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in 1892 and ran against Hon. John L. Mitchell, now Senator, but was defeated; was again the Republican candidate in 1893 for the seat in Congress made vacant by the election of Mr. Mitchell to the Senate, but was again defeated; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,997 votes, against 12,375 votes for David S. Rose, Democrat, and 7,110 votes for Henry Smith, Populist.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, about 167,000.)

Counties.—Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Washington and Waukesha, the Tenth and Thirteenth wards of the city of Milwaukee, and the towns of Granville, Milwaukee and Wauwatosa, in Milwaukee county.

Samuel S. Barney, of West Bend, was born in Hartford, Washington county, Wis., January 31, 1846; was educated in the public schools and at Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill.; taught the high school in Hartford for four years; began the study of law at West Bend with Hon. L. F. Frisby, late Attorney-General of Wisconsin, in 1870; was admitted to practice in 1873, and has practised his profession at West Bend ever since; filled the office of Superintendent of Schools of Washington county from 1876 to 1880; was the Republican candidate for Congress in 1884 in the old Fifth District against General Bragg; in the same year was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago; has held no other public office; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,681 votes, against 13,057 votes for Henry Blank, Democrat, and 3,794 votes for Fred C. Runge, Populist.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 187,001.)

Counties.— Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Marquette, Waushara and Winnebago (7 counties).

Samuel A. Cook, of Neenah, was born in Ontario, January 28, 1849; received a common-school education in Fond du Lac and Calumet counties; enlisted as a private in Company A, Second Wisconsin Cavalry; served under General Custer; was mustered out at the close of the war; his home was on a farm in Calumet county until 1872, when he located in Marathon county, conducting a business of general merchandising, later on engaging in manufacturing; moved to Neenah, Winnebago county, in 1881, where he has since resided; was elected Mayor of Neenah in 1889, and a member of the State Legislature in 1891–92; was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis in 1892; occupation now, manufacturing and farming; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,718 votes, against 14,919 votes for Owen A. Wells, Democrat, 1,185 votes for Byron E. Van Kuren, Prohibitionist, and 320 votes for Riley Bishop, Populist.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 150,331.)

Counties.— Buffalo, Eau Claire, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin and Trempealeau (7 counties).

Michael Griffin, of Eau Claire, was born September 9, 1842, in Ireland; emigrated with parents to Canada in 1847, to Ohio in 1851, thence to Wisconsin in 1856; received his education in the common schools of Ohio and Wisconsin; first resided in Sauk county, Wis., until 1868, and then re-

moved to Kilbourn City, Wis., where he remained until 1876, removing in that year to Eau Claire, where he has since resided; enlisted as a private September 11, 1861, in Company E, Twelfth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being promoted successively to the grade of Second and First Lieutenant; served at the siege of Vicksburg, in the Meridian campaign, and in the Atlanta campaign, and marched to the Sea and North through the Carolinas with Sherman; was wounded at Atlanta, July 21, 1864, and was mustered out July 16, 1865; was a member of the County Board of Columbia county, Wis., in 1874–75; Member of Assembly in 1876; City Attorney of Eau Claire in 1878, 1879 and 1880; State Senator in 1880, 1881, and Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1887–88; served as Quartermaster-General of the State, with rank of Brigadier-General, in 1889 and 1890; was admitted to the bar May 19, 1868, and has since been engaged in the practice of law; was elected in 1894 to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. George B. Shaw, and at the same election to the Fifty-fourth Congress, receiving 17,489 votes, against 9,996 votes for George W. Levis, Democrat, 1,250 votes for Edward Berg, Prohibitionist, 1,620 votes for C. H. Van Wormer, Populist, and 128 votes for W. F. Button, Independent.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 179,403.)

Counties.—Brown, Door, Kewaunee, Outagamie, Portage, Waupaca and Wood (7 counties).

Edward S. Minor, of Sturgeon Bay, was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1840; went with his parents to Wisconsin in 1845; settled in Milwaukee county and subsequently lived in the city of Milwaukee, where he attended the public schools; went with his parents to Sheboygan county in 1852, where he lived on a farm for several years; received a public-school and academic education; in 1861 enlisted in Company G, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, as a private; participated in all the expeditions, raids and battles in which the regiment was engaged until the close of the war; was mustered out as a First Lieutenant in November, 1865; after his return home, engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1884, at which time was appointed Superintendent of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal, which position he held for seven years; now owns some marine property that is operated in connection with a stone quarry located near Sturgeon Bay; is also a Licensed Master of Steam Vessels; was elected to the Wisconsin Assembly in 1877 and re-elected in 1880 and 1881; was elected to the State Senate and served in that body in 1883 and 1885; was President pro tempore of the Senate during the latter term; was also a member of the Wisconsin Fish Commission for four years; has held numerous local offices at various times and is at present Mayor of the city of Sturgeon Bay; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,902 votes, against 15,522 votes for Lyman E. Barnes, Democrat, 330 votes for Andrew J. Larabee, Independent Labor, 949 votes for John Faville, Prohibitionist, and 4 votes for Thomas Edwards.

NINTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 164,777.)

Counties.—Ashland, Clark, Florence, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Oconto, Price, Shawano and Taylor (12 counties).

Alexander Stewart, of Wausau, was born September 12, 1829, in York county, Province of New Brunswick, and received a common-school education at that place; in 1849 he removed to what is now Marathon county and settled where the city of Wausau is now located, engaging in the lumber business, which occupation he has ever since followed; aside from his selection as a Delegate from his district to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884, he has neither aspired to nor held public office of any description; he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,741 votes, against 14,910 votes for Thomas Lynch, Democrat, 2,187 votes for John F. Miles, Populist, and 785 votes for John J. Sherman, Prohibitionist.

TENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 149,845.)

Counties.—Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Dunn, Pierce, Polk, Sawyer, St. Croix and Washburn (11 counties).

John J. Jenkins, of Chippewa Falls, was born in Weymouth, England, August 20, 1843; settled in Baraboo, Wis., in June, 1852; attended the common schools a few terms; served during the war as a member of Company A, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers; served as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Baraboo, Sauk county, as City Clerk and City Attorney of Chippewa Falls, as Member of the Assembly from Chippewa county, as County Judge of Chippewa county, and was appointed United States Attorney of the Territory of Wyoming by President Grant in March, 1876; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,836 votes, against 9,054 votes for E. C. Kennedy, Democrat, 3,855 votes for William Monroe, Populist, and 1,531 votes for John Holt, Prohibitionist.

WYOMING.

SENATORS.

Francis E. Warren, of Cheyenne, was born in Hinsdale, Mass., June 20, 1844; received a common-school and academic education; enlisted in 1862 in the Forty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, and served as private and noncommissioned officer in that regiment till it was mustered out of the service; was afterward Captain in the Massachusetts Militia; was engaged in farming and stock raising in Massachusetts till early in 1868, when he removed to Wyoming (then a part of Dakota); is at present engaged in mercantile, live-stock and lighting business; was President of the Council, Wyoming Legislature, in 1873, and Member of the Council in 1884; was Mayor of Cheyenne, and served three terms as Treasurer of Wyoming; was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1888; was appointed Governor of Wyoming by President Arthur and removed by President Cleveland; was again appointed Governor of Wyoming by President Harrison and served till the Territory was admitted as a State, when he was

elected Governor; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, November 18, 1890, took his seat December 1, 1890, and served until the expiration of term, March 3, 1893; was re-elected as a Republican, January 23, 1895. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

Clarence D. Clark, of Evanston, was born at Sandy Creek, Oswego county, N. Y., April 16, 1851; was educated in the common schools and at the Iowa State University; admitted to the bar in 1871 and taught school and practised law in Delaware county, Iowa, until 1881; in that year removed to Evanston, Wyo., where he has since resided; was Prosecuting Attorney for Uinta county four years; was appointed Associate Justice of the Territory of Wyoming in 1890, but declined the office; upon the admission of Wyoming as a State was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses; was defeated for re-election to the Fifty-third Congress by a fusion of Democrats and Populists; was elected January 23, 1895, to the United States Senate for the term ending March 3, 1899, to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of the Legislature to elect in 1892–1893.

REPRESENTATIVE.

AT LARGE.

(Population, 60,705.)

Frank W. Mondell, of Newcastle, was born in St. Louis, Mo., November 6, 1860; both of his parents having died before he reached his seventh year, he went to live with friends in Iowa, where he resided on a farm until 18 years of age; attended the local district schools and received instruction in the higher branches from a private tutor; engaged in mercantile pursuits and in railway construction in various Western States and Territories; settled in Wyoming in 1887; was elected Mayor of the new town of Newcastle in 1888 and served until 1895; was elected a member of the first State Senate in 1890; served as President of that body at the session of 1892; was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis in 1892; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 10,068 votes, against 6,152 votes for Henry A. Coffeen, Democrat, and 2,906 votes for S. E. Sealy, Populist.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

ARIZONA.

(Population, 59,620.)

Nathan O. Murphy, of Phœnix, was born in Lincoln county, Me., in 1849; received a liberal high-school education, and early in life fitted himself for the part he was destined to play in a rich, though, at the time he arrived in Arizona, an undeveloped country; before he was 21 years old he taught school in Wisconsin; shortly after attaining his majority he followed the course of empire to the West; settled in Prescott, Ariz., in April, 1883, being farseeing enough to realize that a land so rich in minerals and so fertile when properly irrigated must eventually come to the front; his first business ventures were in mining and real estate, in connection with his

brother, Frank Murphy, and they were highly successful; was appointed March 21, 1889, Secretary of Arizona; the Governorship was tendered to him two years later and he took his seat May 11, 1892; was unanimously chosen a Delegate to the National Republican Convention held in Minneapolis in June, 1892, and succeeded, among other things, in getting the arid-land interests of the West recognized in the platform of his party; during his incumbency of the office of Secretary he was more than three-fourths of his time Governor *de facto;* in politics he is a Republican of the most stalwart stripe; under his two years' leadership the Territory made wonderful progress; he succeeded in arousing interest in Arizona throughout the length and breadth of the continent, and millions of dollars are being expended in developing the country through his efforts; was the unanimous nominee of his party for Delegate to the Fifty-fourth Congress, and was elected by a large plurality, notwithstanding that Arizona was assumed to be Democratic, receiving 5,648 votes, against 4,772 votes for Herndon, Democrat, and 2,902 votes for O'Neill, Populist.

NEW MEXICO.

(Population, 153,593.)

Thomas B. Catron, of Santa Fé, was born October 6, 1840, in Lafayette county, Mo.; received a common school education and graduated at the University of Missouri in the class of 1860; served four years in the Confederate Army; went to New Mexico in 1866 and commenced the practice of law, soon after which he was appointed District Attorney of the Third District, and held the position for two years; was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1868 and 1869, and in 1869 was appointed Attorney-General of the Territory, which position he held over three years, and resigned to take the position of United States Attorney, to which he was appointed by President Grant, and held that position nearly seven years; was elected to and served as a member of the Legislative Council in the sessions of 1884 and 1889; has been engaged in the practice of law ever since he went to New Mexico, and had an extensive clientage; was the Republican candidate for Delegate to the Fifty-third Congress against Hon. Antonio Joseph, and was beaten by 579 majority; was again the Republican candidate for the Fifty-fourth Congress against the same opponent, and was re-elected, receiving 18,113 votes, against 15,351 votes for Antonio Joseph, Democrat, and 1,835 votes for Mills, Populist.

OKLAHOMA.

(Population, 61,834.)

Dennis T. Flynn, of Guthrie, was born at Phœnixville, Pa., February 13, 1862; removed two years later to Buffalo, N. Y., where he resided until 1880, whence he removed to Riverside, Iowa; was admitted to the bar, and established the Riverside Leader; removed from Iowa in 1881 to Kiowa, Kans., where he established the Kiowa Herald, and pursued the practice of law; was elected City Attorney of that place, and also appointed its first Post-

master; removed to Oklahoma Territory April 22, 1889, and was commissioned by President Harrison Postmaster of the city of Guthrie, which position he still held when elected Delegate to the Fifty-third Congress; was re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,392 votes, against 12,074 votes for Joseph Wisby, Democrat, and 15,894 votes for Ralph Beaumont, Populist.

UTAH.

(Population, 207,905.)

Frank J. Cannon, of Ogden, was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, January 25, 1859; graduated in 1878 from the University of Utica, of which he is now a Regent, is a printer, newspaper writer and Republican; was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1892; was nominated for Congress in 1892, but was defeated by Joseph L. Rawlins, Democrat; was nominated and elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,323 votes, against 19,505 votes for Joseph L. Rawlins, Democrat, and 555 votes for H. L. Gant, Populist.

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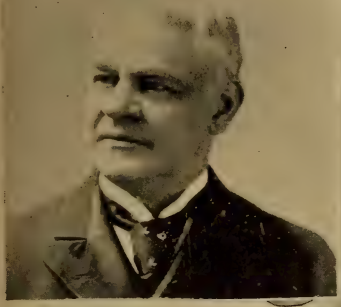

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FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

President—ADLAI E. STEVENSON, DEMOCRAT, OF ILLINOIS.

Senators.	Politics.	Post-office address.	Terms end.	Senators.	Politics.	Post-office address.	Terms end.
Alabama.				*Maryland.*			
James L. Pugh	D.	Eufaula	1897	Charles H. Gibson	D.	Easton	1897
John T. Morgan	D.	Selma	1901	Arthur P. Gorman	D.	Laurel	1899
Arkansas.				*Massachusetts.*			
James K. Jones	D.	Washington	1897	Henry C. Lodge	R.	Nahant	1899
James H. Berry	D.	Bentonville	1901	George F. Hoar	R.	Worcester	1901
California.				*Michigan.*			
George C. Perkins	R.	Oakland	1897	Julius C. Burrows	R.	Kalamazoo	1899
Stephen M. White	D.	Los Angeles	1899	James McMillan	R.	Detroit	1901
Colorado.				*Minnesota.*			
Henry M. Teller	R.	Central City	1897	Cushman K. Davis	R.	St. Paul	1899
Edward O. Wolcott	R.	Denver	1901	Knute Nelson	R.	Alexandria	1901
Connecticut.				*Mississippi.*			
Orville H. Platt	R.	Meriden	1897	James Z. George	D.	Carrollton	1899
Joseph R. Hawley	R.	Hartford	1899	Edward C. Walthall	D.	Grenada	1901
Delaware.				*Missouri.*			
George Gray	D.	Wilmington	1899	George G. Vest	D.	Kansas City	1897
				F. M. Cockrell	D.	Warrensburg	1899
Florida.				*Montana.*			
Wilkinson Call	D.	Jacksonville	1897	Lee Mantle	R.	Butte City	1899
Samuel Pasco	D.	Monticello	1899	Thomas H. Carter	R.	Helena	1901
Georgia.				*Nebraska.*			
John B. Gordon	D.	Atlanta	1897	William V. Allen	P.	Madison	1899
Augustus O. Bacon	D.	Macon	1901	John M. Thurston	R.	Omaha	1901
Idaho.				*Nevada.*			
Fred. T. Dubois	R.	Blackfoot	1897	John P. Jones	P.	Gold Hill	1897
George L. Shoup	R.	Salmon City	1901	Wm. M. Stewart	P.	Virginia City	1899
Illinois.				*New Hampshire.*			
John M. Palmer	D.	Springfield	1897	Jacob H. Gallinger	R.	Concord	1897
Shelby M. Cullom	R.	Springfield	1901	Wm. E. Chandler	R.	Concord	1901
Indiana.				*New Jersey.*			
Daniel W. Voorhees	D.	Terre Haute	1897	James Smith, Jr.	D.	Newark	1899
David Turpie	D.	Indianapolis	1899	William J. Sewell	R.	Camden	1901
Iowa.				*New York.*			
William B. Allison	R.	Dubuque	1897	David B. Hill	D.	Albany	1897
John H. Gear	R.	Burlington	1901	Edward Murphy, Jr.	D.	Troy	1899
Kansas.				*North Carolina.*			
William A. Peffer	P.	Topeka	1897	Jeter C. Pritchard	R.	Marshall	1897
Lucien Baker	R.	Leavenworth	1901	Marion Butler	P.	Elliott	1901
Kentucky.				*North Dakota.*			
J. C. S. Blackburn	D.	Versailles	1897	H. C. Hansbrough	R.	Devil's Lake	1897
William Lindsay	D.	Frankfort	1901	Wm. N. Roach	D.	Larimore	1899
Louisiana.				*Ohio.*			
N. C. Blanchard	D.	Shreveport	1897	Calvin S. Brice	D.	Lima	1897
Donelson Caffery	D.	Franklin	1901	John Sherman	R.	Mansfield	1899
Maine.				*Oregon.*			
Eugene Hale	R.	Ellsworth	1899	John H. Mitchell	R.	Portland	1897
William P. Frye	R.	Lewiston	1901	George W. McBride	R.	Salem	1901

THE SENATE—(*Concluded*).

Senators.	Politics.	Post-office address.	Terms end.	Senators.	Politics.	Post-office address.	Terms end.
Pennsylvania.				*Vermont.*			
J. Donald Cameron	R.	Harrisburg	1897	Justin S. Morrill	R.	Strafford	1897
Matthew S. Quay	R.	Beaver	1899	Redfield Proctor	R.	Proctor	1899
Rhode Island.				*Virginia.*			
Nelson W. Aldrich	R.	Providence	1899	John W. Daniel	D.	Lynchburg	1899
George P. Wetmore	R.	Newport	1901	Thomas S. Martin	D.	Scottsville	1901
South Carolina.				*Washington.*			
John L. M. Irby	D.	Laurens	1897	Watson S. Squire	R.	Seattle	1897
Benjamin R. Tillman	D.	Trenton	1901	John L. Wilson	R.	Spokane	1899
South Dakota.				*West Virginia.*			
James H. Kyle	P.	Aberdeen	1897	Chas. J. Faulkner	D.	Martinsburg	1899
R. F. Pettigrew	R.	Sioux Falls	1901	Stephen B. Elkins	R.	Elkins	1901
Tennessee.				*Wisconsin.*			
William B. Bate	D.	Nashville	1899	William F. Vilas	D.	Madison	1897
Isham G. Harris	D.	Memphis	1901	John L. Mitchell	D.	Milwaukee	1899
Texas.				*Wyoming.*			
Roger Q. Mills	D.	Corsicana	1899	Clarence D Clark	R.	Evanston	1899
Horace Chilton	D.	Tyler	1901	Francis E. Warren	R.	Cheyenne	1901

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker—THOMAS B. REED, REPUBLICAN, OF MAINE.

District.	Members of House of Representatives.	Politics.	Post-office address.	District.	Members of House of Representatives.	Politics.	Post-office address.
	Alabama.				*Delaware.*		
1	Richard H. Clarke	D.	Mobile.		J. S. Willis (at large).	R.	Milford.
2	Jesse F. Stallings	D.	Greenville.				
3	Geo. P. Harrison	D.	Opelika.		*Florida.*		
4	Gaston A. Robbins	D.	Selma.	1	S. M. Sparkman	D.	Tampa.
5	James E. Cobb	D.	Tuskegee.	2	Charles M. Cooper	D.	Jacksonville.
6	J. H. Bankhead	D.	Fayette.				
7	Milford W. Howard	P.	Fort Payne.		*Georgia.*		
8	Joseph Wheeler	D.	Wheeler.	1	Rufus E. Lester	D.	Savannah.
9	O. W. Underwood	D.	Birmingham.	2	Benjamin E. Russell	D.	Bainbridge.
				3	Charles F. Crisp	D.	Americus.
	Arkansas.			4	Charles L. Moses	D.	Turin.
1	P. D. McCulloch	D.	Marianna.	5	L. F. Livingston	D.	Kings.
2	John S. Little	D.	Greenwood.	6	Charles L. Bartlett	D.	Macon.
3	Thomas C. McRae	D.	Prescott.	7	John W. Maddox	D.	Rome.
4	William L. Terry	D.	Little Rock.	8	Thos. G. Lawson	D.	Eatonton.
5	H. A. Dinsmore	D.	Fayetteville.	9	Farish Carter Tate	D.	Jasper.
6	Robert Neill	D.	Batesville.	10	James C. C. Black	D.	Augusta.
				11	Henry G. Turner.	D.	Quitman.
	California.						
1	John A. Barham	R.	Sonoma.		*Idaho.*		
2	Grove L. Johnson	R.	Sacramento.		E. Wilson (at large).	R.	Boise City.
3	Samuel G. Hilborn	R.	Oakland.				
4	James G. Maguire	D.	San Francisco		*Illinois.*		
5	Eugene F. Loud	R.	San Francisco.	1	J. Frank Aldrich	R.	Chicago.
6	James McLachlan	R.	Pasadena.	2	William Lorimer	R.	Chicago.
7	Wm. W. Bowers	R.	San Diego.	3	L. E. McGann	D.	Chicago.
				4	C. W. Woodman	R.	Chicago.
	Colorado.			5	George E. White	R.	Chicago.
1	John F. Shafforth	R.	Denver.	6	Edward D. Cook	R.	Chicago.
2	John C. Bell	P.	Montrose.	7	George E. Foss	R.	Chicago.
				8	A. J. Hopkins	R.	Aurora.
	Connecticut.			9	Robert R. Hitt	R.	Mount Morris.
1	E. Stevens Henry	R.	Rockville.	10	George W. Prince	R.	Galesburg.
2	N. D. Sperry	R.	New Haven.	11	Walter Reeves	R.	Streator.
3	Charles A. Russell	R.	Killingly.	12	Joseph G. Cannon	R.	Danville.
4	Ebenezer J. Hill	R.	Norwalk.	13	Vespasian Warner	R.	Clinton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — (*Continued*).

District.	Members of House of Representatives.	Politics	Post-office address.
	Illinois—(Continued).		
14	Joseph V. Graff.....	R.	Pekin.
15	Benjamin F Marsh..	R.	Warsaw.
16	Finis E. Downing....	D.	Virginia.
17	James A. Connolly..	R.	Springfield.
18	Wm. F. L. Hadley....	R.	Edwardsville.
19	Benson Wood.....	R.	Effingham
20	Orlando Burrell.....	R.	Carmi.
21	Everett J. Murphy ...	R.	East St. Louis.
22	George W. Smith.....	R.	Murphysboro.
	Indiana.		
1	James A. Hemenway.	R.	Boonville.
2	Alexander M. Hardy.	R.	Washington.
3	Robt. J. Tracewell..	R.	Corydon.
4	James E. Watson.....	R.	Rushville.
5	Jesse Overstreet	R.	Franklin.
6	Henry U. Johnson....	R.	Richmond.
7	Charles L. Henry.....	R.	Anderson.
8	George W. Faris.....	R.	Terre Haute.
9	J. Frank Hanley.....	R.	Williamsport.
10	Jetro A. Hatch.....	R.	Kentland.
11	George W. Steele	R.	Marion.
12	Jacob D. Leighty.....	R.	St. Joe.
13	Lemuel W. Royse.....	R.	Warsaw.
	Iowa.		
1	Samuel M. Clark.....	R.	Keokuk.
2	George M. Curtis.....	R.	Clinton.
3	D. B. Henderson	R.	Dubuque.
4	T. Updegraffe.....	R.	McGregor.
5	Robert G. Cousins....	R.	Tipton.
6	John F. Lacey.....	R.	Oskaloosa.
7	John A. T. Hull	R.	Des Moines.
8	Wm. P. Hepburn	R.	Clarinda.
9	Alva L. Hager.....	R.	Greenfield.
10	John P. Dolliver.....	R.	Fort Dodge.
11	Geo. D. Perkins	R.	Sioux City.
	Kansas.		
	R. W. Blue (at large).	R	Pleasanton.
1	Case Broderick	R.	Holton.
2	O. L. Miller.....	R.	Kansas City.
3	S. S Kirkpatrick	R.	Fredonia.
4	Charles Curtis	R.	Topeka.
5	W. A. Calderhead....	R.	Marysville.
6	William Baker	P.	Lincoln.
7	Chester I. Long	R.	Medicine Lodge.
	Kentucky.		
1	John K. Hendrick....	D.	Smithland.
2	John D. Clardy	D.	Newstead.
3	W. Godfrey Hunter..	R.	Burksville.
4	John W. Lewis	R.	Springfield.
5	Walter Evans.....	R.	Louisville.
6	Albert S. Berry..... ..	D.	Newport.
7	William C. Owens...	D.	Georgetown.
8	J. B. McCreary.....	D.	Richmond.
9	Samuel J. Pugh	R.	Vanceburg.
10	Joseph M. Kendall...	D.	West Liberty.
11	David G. Colson	R.	Middlesburgh.
	Louisiana.		
1	Adolph Meyer	D.	New Orleans.
2	Charles F. Buck	D.	New Orleans.
3	Andrew Price.....	D.	La Fourche P'sh.
4	Henry W. Ogden	D.	Benton.
5	Chas. J. Boatner	D.	Monroe.
6	S. M. Robertson.....	D.	Baton Rouge.
	Maine.		
1	Thomas B. Reed.....	R	Portland.
2	N. Dingley, Jr	R.	Lewiston.
3	Seth L. Milliken	R.	Belfast.
4	Chas. A. Boutelle.....	R.	Bangor.
	Maryland.		
1	Joshua W. Miles	D.	Princess Anne.
2	William B. Baker	R.	Aberdeen.
3	Harry W. Rusk.	D.	Baltimore.
4	John K. Cowen.....	D.	Baltimore.
5	Charles E. Coffin	R.	Muirkirk.
6	Geo. L. Wellington ..	R.	Cumberland.
	Massachusetts.		
1	Ashley B. Wright	R.	North Adams.
2	Fred. H. Gillett.....	R.	Springfield.
3	Joseph H. Walker....	R.	Worcester.
4	Lewis D. Apsley.....	R.	Hudson.
5	William S. Knox	R.	Lawrence.
6	William H. Moody ...	R.	Haverhill.
7	William E. Barrett...	R.	Melrose.
8	Samuel W. McCall ...	R.	Winchester.
9	John F. Fitzgerald...	D.	Boston.
10	H. H. Atwood	R.	Boston.
11	Wm. F. Draper	R.	Hopedale.
12	Elijah A. Morse.....	R	Canton.
13	John Simpkins	R.	Yarmouth.
	Michigan.		
1	John B. Corliss.....	R.	Detroit.
2	George Spalding.....	R.	Monroe.
3	Alfred Milnes.....	R.	Coldwater.
4	Hy. F. Thomas	R.	Allegan.
5	Wm. Alden Smith ...	R.	Grand Rapids.
6	David D. Aitken.....	R.	Flint.
7	Horace G. Snover	R.	Port Austin.
8	William S. Linton....	R.	Saginaw.
9	Roswell P. Bishop....	R.	Ludington.
10	Rousseau O. Crump..	R	West Bay City.
11	John Avery	R.	Greenville.
12	S. M. Stephenson.....	R.	Menominee.
	Minnesota.		
1	James A. Tawney....	R.	Winona.
2	Jas. T. McCleary.....	R.	Mankato.
3	Joel P. Heatwole.....	R.	Northfield.
4	Andrew R. Kiefer	R.	St. Paul.
5	Loren Fletcher	R.	Minneapolis.
6	Charles A. Towne....	R.	Duluth.
7	Frank M. Eddy.....	R.	Glenwood.
	Mississippi.		
1	John M. Allen.....	D.	Tupelo.
2	John C. Kyle.....	D.	Sardis.
3	T. C. Catchings.....	D.	Vicksburg.
4	H. D. Money.....	D.	Carrollton.
5	John S. Williams.....	D.	Yazoo City.
6	Walter M. Denny.....	D.	Scranton.
7	James G. Spencer	D.	Port Gibson.
	Missouri.		
1	Charles N. Clark ...	R.	Hannibal.
2	Uriel S. Hall.....	D.	Hubbard.
3	Alex. M. Dockery	D.	Gallatin.
4	Geo. C. Crowther	R.	St. Joseph.
5	John C. Tarsney.....	D.	Kansas City
6	D. A. DeArmond	D.	Butler.
7	John P. Tracey..	R.	Springfield.
8	Joel D. Hubbard.....	R.	Versailles.
9	Wm. M. Treloar.....	R.	Mexico.
10	Richard Bartholdt ...	R.	St. Louis.
11	Charles F. Joy	R.	St. Louis.
12	Seth W. Cobb.....	D.	St. Louis.
13	John H. Raney.	R.	Piedmont.
14	Norman A. Mozley...	R.	Dexter.
15	Charles G. Burton....	R.	Nevada.
	Montana.		
1	C. S. Hartman	R.	Bozeman
	Nebraska.		
1	Jesse B. Strode.... ...	R.	Lincoln.
2	David H. Mercer... ..	R.	Omaha.
3	G. D. Meiklejohn	R.	Fullerton.
4	Eugene J. Hainer	R.	Aurora.
5	W. E. Andrews.....	R.	Hastings.
6	Omer M. Kem.....	P.	Broken Bow.
	Nevada.		
1	F. G. Newlands.....	S.	Reno.
	New Hampshire.		
1	Cyrus A. Sulloway...	R.	Manchester.
2	Henry M. Baker.....	R.	Bow.
	New Jersey.		
1	H. C. Loudenslager..	R.	Paulsboro.
2	John J. Gardner.....	R	Atlantic City.
3	Benjamin F. Howell.	R.	New Brunswick.
4	Mahlon Pitney.....	R.	Morristown.
5	James F. Stewart....	R.	Paterson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — (*Continued*).

District.	Members of House of Representatives.	Politics.	Post-office address.
	New Jersey—(Cont'd).		
6	Richard W. Parker ..	R.	Newark.
7	T. McEwan, Jr.....	R.	Jersey City.
8	Charles N. Fowler ...	R.	Elizabeth.
	New York.		
1	R. C. McCormick.....	R.	Jamaica.
2	Denis M. Hurley.....	R.	Brooklyn.
3	Francis H. Wilson...	R.	Brooklyn.
4	Israel F. Fletcher ...	R.	Brooklyn.
5	Charles G. Bennett...	R.	Brooklyn.
6	James R. Howe.....	R.	Brooklyn.
7	Franklin Bartlett....	D.	N. Y. city.
8	James J. Walsh.....	D.	N. Y. city.
9	Henry C. Miner	D.	N. Y. city.
10	A. J. Cummings	D.	N. Y. city.
11	William Sulzer	D.	N. Y. city.
12	Geo. B. McClellan....	D.	N. Y. city.
13	R. C. Shannon.....	R.	N. Y. city.
14	Lemuel E. Quigg	R.	N. Y. city.
15	Philip B. Low.....	R.	N. Y. city.
16	B. L. Fairchild	R.	Pelham Heights.
17	B. B. Odell, Jr	R.	Newburgh.
18	Jacob Lefever	R.	New Paltz.
19	Frank S. Black	R.	Troy.
20	G. N. Southwick.....	R.	Albany.
21	David F. Wilber.....	R.	Oneonta.
22	Newton M. Curtis	R.	Ogdensburg.
23	W. T. Foote, Jr.	R.	Port Henry.
24	C. A. Chickering	R.	Copenhagen.
25	James S. Sherman...	R.	Utica.
26	George W. Ray	R.	Norwich.
27	Theodore L. Poole....	R.	Syracuse.
28	Sereno E. Payne.....	R.	Auburn.
29	Charles W. Gillet	R.	Addison.
30	J. W. Wadsworth....	R.	Geneseo.
31	Henry C. Brewster...	R.	Rochester.
32	Rowland B. Mahany..	R.	Buffalo.
33	Charles Daniels.....	R	Buffalo.
34	Warren B. Hooker ...	R.	Fredonia.
	North Carolina.		
1	Harry Skinner.....	P.	Greenville.
2	Fred. A. Woodward..	D.	Wilson.
3	John G. Shaw.....	D.	Fayetteville.
4	Wm. F. Strowd.....	P.	Chapel Hill.
5	Thomas Settle	R.	Reidsville.
6	James A. Lockhart...	D.	Wadesboro.
7	A. C. Shuford.....	P.	Newton.
8	Romulus Z. Linney ..	R.	Taylorsville.
9	Richard Pearson	R.	Asheville.
	North Dakota.		
	Martin N. Johnson ...	R.	Petersburg.
	Ohio.		
1	Charles P. Taft.....	R.	Cincinnati.
2	Jacob H. Bromwell ..	R.	Cincinnati.
3	Paul J. Storg	D.	Middletown.
4	F. C. Layton	D.	Wapakoneta.
5	Francis B. De Witt...	R.	Paulding.
6	G. W. Hulick	R.	Batavia.
7	G. W. Wilson.....	R.	London.
8	L. M. Strong.....	R.	Kenton.
9	J. H. Southard	R.	Toledo.
10	Lucien J. Fenton	R.	Winchester.
11	C. H. Grosvenor.....	R.	Athens.
12	David K. Watson.....	R.	Columbus.
13	Stephen R. Harris....	R.	Bucyrus.
14	Winfield S. Kerr	R.	Mansfield.
15	H. C. Van Voorhis....	R.	Zanesville.
16	Lorenzo Danford	R.	St. Clairsville.
17	A. S. McClure.....	R.	Wooster.
18	Robert W. Taylor....	R.	New Lisbon.
19	S. A. Northway	R.	Jefferson.
20	Clifton B. Beach.....	R.	Cleveland.
21	T. E. Burton.....	R.	Cleveland.
	Oregon.		
1	Binger Hermann	R.	Roseburg.
2	William R. Ellis.....	R.	Heppner.

District.	Members of House of Representatives.	Politics.	Post-office address.
	Pennsylvania.		
	G. A. Grow, at large.	R.	Glenwood.
	G. F. Huff, at large ..	R.	Greensburg.
1	H. H. Bingham	R.	Philadelphia.
2	Robert Adams, Jr. ...	R.	Philadelphia.
3	Frederick Halterman.	R.	Philadelphia.
4	John E. Reyburn.....	R.	Philadelphia.
5	Alfred C. Harmer	R.	Philadelphia.
6	John B. Robinson	R.	Media.
7	Irving P. Wanger	R.	Norristown.
8	Joseph J. Hart.....	D.	Milford.
9	C. J. Erdman	D.	Allentown.
10	Marriott Brosius.....	R.	Lancaster.
11	Jos. A. Scranton	R.	Scranton.
12	John Leisenring	R.	Upper Lehigh.
13	Charles N. Brumm....	R.	Minersville.
14	Eph. M. Woomer.....	R.	Lebanon.
15	James H. Codding....	R.	Towanda.
16	Frederick C. Leonard	R.	Coudersport.
17	Monroe H. Kulp.....	R.	Shamokin.
18	Thad's M. Mahon	R.	Chambersburg.
19	James A. Stahle	R.	York.
20	Josiah D. Hicks.....	R.	Altoona.
21	Daniel B. Heiner	R.	Kittanning.
22	John Dalzell.....	R.	Pittsburgh.
23	William A. Stone.....	R.	Allegheney.
24	Ernest F. Acheson....	R.	Washington.
25	T. W. Phillips.....	R.	New Castle.
26	Matthew Griswold	R.	Erie.
27	Charles W. Stone....	R.	Warren.
28	William C. Arnold ...	R.	Du Bois.
	Rhode Island.		
1	Melville Bull...	R.	Newport.
2	Warren O. Arnold....	R.	Chepachet.
	South Carolina.		
1	William Elliott.....	D.	Beaufort.
2	W. J. Talbert.....	D.	Parksville.
3	A. C. Latimer.....	D.	Benton.
4	Stanyarne Wilson....	D.	Spartanburg.
5	Thomas J. Strait.....	D.	Lancaster.
6	J. L. McLaurin.	D.	Bennettsville.
7	J. William Stokes	D.	Orangeburg.
	South Dakota.		
	R. J. Gamble.....	R.	Yankton.
	J. A. Pickler	R.	Faulkton.
	Tennessee.		
1	W. C. Anderson	R.	Newport.
2	Henry R. Gibson	R.	Knoxville.
3	Foster V. Brown.....	R.	Chattanooga.
4	Benton McMillin.....	D.	Carthage.
5	J. D. Richardson	D.	Murfreesboro.
6	J. E. Washington....	D.	Cedar Hill.
7	Nicholas N. Cox.....	D.	Franklin.
8	John E. McCall	R.	Lexington.
9	J. C. McDearmon....	D.	Trenton.
10	Josiah Patterson.....	D.	Memphis.
	Texas.		
1	J. C. Hutcheson.....	D.	Houston.
2	Samuel B. Cooper ...	D.	Woodville.
3	Chas. H. Yoakum....	D.	Greenville.
4	D. B. Culberson.....	D.	Jefferson.
5	Joseph W. Bailey....	D.	Gainesville.
6	Jo Abbott.....	D.	Hillsboro.
7	Geo. C. Pendleton ...	D.	Belton.
8	Charles K. Bell.....	D.	Fort Worth.
9	Joseph D. Sayers.....	D.	Bastrop.
10	Miles Crowley	D.	Galveston.
11	William H. Crain....	D.	Cuero.
12	George H. Noonan...	R.	San Antonio.
13	Jere. V. Cockrell	D.	Anson.
	Vermont.		
1	H. Henry Powers....	R.	Morrisville.
2	Wm. W. Grout.....	R.	Barton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — (*Concluded*).

District.	Members of House of Representatives.	Politics.	Post-office address.
	Virginia.		
1	William A. Jones ...	D.	Warsaw.
2	D. Gardiner Tyler ...	D.	Sturgeon.
3	Tazewell Ellett.....	D.	Richmond.
4	Wm. R. McKenney ..	D.	Petersburg.
5	Claude A. Swanson..	D.	Chatham.
6	Peter J. Otey.....	D.	Lynchburg.
7	Smith S. Turner.....	D.	Front Royal.
8	Elisha E. Meredith ..	D.	Brentsville.
9	James A. Walker	R.	Wytheville.
10	H. St. G. Tucker ...	D.	Staunton.
	Washington.		
1	Samuel C. Hyde.....	R.	Spokane.
2	Wm. H. Doolittle.....	R.	Tacoma.
	West Virginia.		
1	B. B. Dovener	R.	Wheeling.
2	Alston G. Dayton	R.	Philippi.
	West Virginia—(Con.).		
3	James H. Huling	R.	Charleston.
4	Warren Miller	R.	Jackson.
	Wisconsin.		
1	Henry A. Cooper	R.	Racine.
2	Edw. Sauerhering....	R.	Maysville.
3	Jos. W. Babcock	R.	Necedah.
4	Theobold Otjen.....	R.	Milwaukee.
5	Samuel S. Barney	R.	West Bend.
6	Samuel A. Cook	R.	Neenah.
7	Michael Griffin.....	R.	Eau Claire.
8	Edward S. Minor	R.	Sturgeon Bay.
9	Alexander Stewart...	R.	Wausau.
10	John J. Jenkins.....	R.	Chip'wa Falls.
	Wyoming.		
	Frank W. Mondell....	R.	New Castle.

LIST OF COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Agriculture and Forestry.— Mr. Proctor, chairman; Hansbrough, Warren, Gear, Butler, George, Bate, Roach, Irby.

On Appropriations.— Mr. Allison, chairman; Hale, Cullom, Teller, Quay, Pettigrew, Perkins, Cockrell, Call, Gorman, Blackburn, Brice, Faulkner.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.— Mr. Jones of Nevada, chairman; Gallinger, Jones of Arkansas.

On the Census.— Mr. Chandler, chairman; Hale, Allison, Cullom, Pettigrew, Turpie, Berry, White, Murphy.

On Civil Service and Retrenchment.— Mr. Pritchard, chairman; Lodge, Morrill, Dubois, Elkins, Gordon, Irby, Walthall, Chilton.

On Claims.— Mr. Teller, chairman; Mitchell of Oregon, Setwart, Allen, Burrows, Warren, Pasco, Caffery, Chilton, Bacon, Martin.

On Coast Defenses.— Mr. Squire, chairman; Hawley, Proctor, Burrows, McBride, Butler, Gordon, Irby, Mills, White, Smith.

On Commerce.— Mr. Frye, chairman; Jones of Nevada, Quay, McMillan, Squire, Elkins, Nelson, McBride, Vest, Gorman, White, Murphy, Berry, Pasco, Caffery.

On the District of Columbia.— Mr. McMillan, chairman; Gallinger, Hansbrough, Proctor, Pritchard, Baker, Wetmore, Harris, Faulkner, Gibson, Smith, Martin, Bacon.

On Education and Labor.— Mr. Shoup, chairman; Kyle, Perkins, Mantle, Clark, George, Caffery, Murphy, Lindsay.

On Engrossed Bills.— Mr. Cockrell, chairman; Allison, Baker.

On Enrolled Bills.— Mr. Sewell, chairman; Dubois, Caffery.

On Epidemic Diseases.— Mr. Vest, chairman; Harris, Irby, Jones of Nevada, Gallinger, Quay, Butler.

To Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service.— Mr. Peffer, chairman; Hoar, Gallinger, Gray, Vilas.

On Finance.— Mr. Morrill, chairman; Sherman, Jones of Nevada, Allison, Aldrich, Platt, Wolcott, Voorhees, Harris, Vest, Jones of Arkansas, White, Walthall.

On Fisheries.— Mr. Perkins, chairman; Proctor, Frye, Wilson, Butler, Call, Gibson, Hill, Mitchell of Wisconsin.

On Foreign Relations.— Mr. Sherman, chairman; Frye, Davis, Cameron, Cullom, Lodge, Morgan, Gray, Turpie, Daniel, Mills.

On Immigration.— Mr. Lodge, chairman; Chandler, Squire, Sewell, Peffer, Nelson, Hill, Voorhees, Faulkner, Harris, Gibson.

On Improvement of the Mississippi River and its Tributaries.— Mr. Nelson, chairman; Gear, Baker, Carter, Blanchard, Bate, Palmer.

On Indian Affairs.— Mr. Pettigrew, chairman; Platt, Shoup, Stewart, Mantle, Wilson, Allen, Jones of Arkansas, Morgan, Roach, Blanchard, Chilton.

On Indian Depredations.— Mr. Wilson, chairman; Kyle, Shoup, Sewell, Mantle, McBride, Lindsay, Faulkner, Cockrell, Bacon, Martin.

On Interstate Commerce.— Mr. Cullom, chairman; Chandler, Wolcott, Aldrich, Carter, Gear, Gorman, Brice, Lindsay, Smith, Chilton.

On Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.— Mr. Warren, chairman; Kyle, Stewart, Thurston, Peffer, White, Jones of Arkansas, Roach, Brice.

On the Judiciary.— Mr. Hoar, chairman; Teller, Platt, Mitchell of Oregon, Davis, Clark, Thurston, Pugh, George, Vilas, Hill, Lindsay, Daniel.

On the Library.— Mr. Hansbrough, chairman; Wetmore, Voorhees.

On Manufactures.— Mr. Wetmore, chairman; Cameron, Clark, Gibson, Smith.

On Military Affairs.— Mr. Hawley, chairman; Proctor, Shoup, Sewell, Warren, Elkins, Bate, Cockrell, Palmer, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Walthall.

On Mines and Mining.— Mr. Stewart, chairman; Pettigrew, Wilson, Mantle, Warren, Bate, Call, Mills, Tillman.

On Naval Affairs.— Mr. Cameron, chairman; Hale, Perkins, McMillan, Chandler, Dubois, Blackburn, Gibson, Smith, Bacon, Tillman.

On Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments.— Mr. Butler, chairman; Dubois, Lodge, Wilson, Wetmore, Smith, Cockrell, Hill, Caffery.

On Pacific Railroads.— Mr. Gear, chairman; Stewart, Davis, Wolcott, Frye, Brice, Morgan, Faulkner, Murphy.

On Patents.— Mr. Platt, chairman; Pritchard, Clark, Wetmore, Call, Mills, Berry.

On Pensions.— Mr. Gallinger, chairman; Shoup, Peffer, Hansbrough, Hawley, Lodge, Baker, Palmer, Brice, Vilas, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Lindsay, Roach.

On Post-offices and Post-roads.— Mr. Wolcott, chairman; Mitchell of Oregon, Chandler, Burrows, Carter, Butler, Vilas, Irby, Hill, Blanchard.

On Printing.— Mr. Hale, chairman; Hansbrough, Gorman.

On Private Land Claims.— Mr. Harris, chairman; Pasco, Berry, Turpie, Hale, Platt, Baker

On Privileges and Elections.— Mr. Mitchell of Oregon, chairman; Hoar, Chandler, Burrows, Pritchard, Gray, Pugh, Turpie, Palmer.

On Public Buildings and Grounds.— Mr. Quay, chairman; Morrill, Squire, Mantle, Warren, Gear, Vest, Daniel, Gordon, Blanchard, Murphy.

On Public Lands.— Mr. Dubois, chairman; Pettigrew, Hansbrough, Wilson, Carter, McBride, Allen, Berry, Pasco, Vilas, Tillman.

On Railroads.— Mr. Clark, chairman; Gallinger, Gear, Elkins, Nelson, Thurston, Berry, Gordon, Palmer, Blackburn, Blanchard.

On Relations with Canada.— Mr. Carter, chairman; Hoar, Hale, Pettigrew, Perkins, Murphy, Pugh, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Tillman.

On the Revision of the Laws of the United States.— Mr. Burrows, chairman; Pritchard, Thurston, Daniel, Call.

On Revolutionary Claims.— Mr. Pugh, chairman; Bacon, Bate, Cameron, Aldrich.

On Rules.— Mr. Aldrich, chairman; Hoar, Mitchell of Oregon, Teller, Blackburn, Harris, Gorman.

On Territories.— Mr. Davis, chairman; Shoup, Squire, Sewell, Elkins, Thurston, Hill, Blackburn, Bate, Call, White.

On Transportation Routes to the Seaboard.— Mr. McBride, chairman; Aldrich, Clark, Sewell, Allen, Irby, George, Turpie, Gordon.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

To Investigate the Condition of the Potomac River Front at Washington.— Mr. George, chairman; Martin, Blanchard, Frye, Sherman, Perkins.

On the Construction of the Nicaragua Canal.— Mr. Morgan, chairman; Palmer, Martin, Hawley, Mitchell of Oregon, Squire, Sewell.

On Woman Suffrage.— Mr. Call, chairman; George, Hoar, Quay, Peffer.

On Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress.— Mr. Voorhees, chairman; Pugh, Morrill, Cullom, Allison.

On the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians.— Mr. Gray, chairman; Pasco, Teller, Platt, Davis.

On Transportation and Sale of Meat Products.— Mr. Blackburn, chairman; Vest, Wolcott, Wetmore, Allen.

To Establish the University of the United States.— Mr. Kyle, chairman; Sherman, Hawley, Frye, Nelson, Jones of Arkansas, Turpie, Walthall, Mitchell of Wisconsin.

On International Expositions.— Mr. Thurston, chairman; Pettigrew, Sherman, Cameron, Hawley, Warren, McBride, Vest, Gray, Daniel, Gibson, Voorhees, Lindsay.

On the Geological Survey.— Mr. Elkins, chairman; Wolcott, Allison, Walthall, Mills.

On National Banks.— Mr. Mantle, chairman; Dubois, Burrows, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Chilton.

On Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.— Mr. Allen, chairman; Kyle, Teller, Mantle, Morgan, Roach, Tillman.

On Corporations Organized in the District of Columbia.— Mr. Jones of Arkansas, chairman; Gorman, Aldrich, Hoar, McMillan.

To Investigate Trespassers upon Indian Lands.— Mr. Baker, chairman; Carter, Roach.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Committee on Elections, No. 1.— Mr. Charles Daniels, New York; Lemuel W. Royse, Indiana; Edward D. Cooke, Illinois; Fred C. Leonard, Pennsylvania; William H. Moody, Massachusetts; Romulus Z. Linney, North Carolina; Hugh A. Dinsmore, Arkansas; Charles L. Bartlett, Georgia; Smith S. Turner, Virginia.

Committee on Elections, No. 2.— Mr. Henry U. Johnson, Indiana; Jesse B. Strode, Nebraska; George W. Prince, Illinois; Robert W. Tayler, Ohio; Warren Miller, West Virginia; Chester I. Long, Kansas; George P. Harrison, Alabama; James G. Maguire, California; John C. Kyle, Mississippi.

Committee on Elections, No. 3.— Mr. Samuel W. McCall, Massachusetts; Henry F. Thomas, Michigan; John J. Jenkins, Wisconsin; James A. Walker, Virginia; Jesse Overstreet, Indiana; James H. Codding, Pennsylvania; Charles K. Bell, Texas; David A. De Armond, Missouri; William A. Jones, Virginia.

Committee on Ways and Means.— Mr. Nelson Dingley, Jr., Maine; Sereno E. Payne, New York; John Dalzell, Pennsylvania; Albert J. Hopkins, Illinois; Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio; Charles A. Russell, Connecticut; Jonathan P. Dolliver, Iowa; George W. Steele, Indiana; Martin N. Johnson, North Dakota; Walter Evans, Kentucky; James A. Tawney, Minnesota; Charles F. Crisp, Georgia; Benton McMillin, Tennessee; Henry G. Turner, Georgia; John C. Tarsney, Missouri; Joseph Wheeler, Alabama; John L. McLaurin, South Carolina.

Committee on Appropriations.— Mr. Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois; Henry H. Bingham, Pennsylvania; William W. Grout, Vermont; Stephen A. Northway, Ohio; William A. Stone, Pennsylvania; Warren O. Arnold, Rhode Island; Eugene J. Hainer, Nebraska; Richard W. Blue, Kansas; Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey; James A. Hemenway, Indiana; John E. McCall, Tennessee; Joseph D. Sayers, Texas; Alexander M. Dockery, Missouri; Leonidas F. Livingston, Georgia; Samuel M. Robertson, Louisiana; Fernando C. Layton, Ohio; Franklin Bartlett, New York.

Committee on the Judiciary.— Mr. David B. Henderson, Iowa; George W. Ray, New York; Case Broderick, Kansas; Thomas Updegraff, Iowa; Frederick H. Gillett, Massachusetts; Luther M. Strong, Ohio; Henry M. Baker, New Hampshire; James A. Connolly, Illinois; Charles G. Burton, Missouri; Foster V. Brown, Tennessee; John W. Lewis, Kentucky; David B. Culberson, Texas; Charles J. Boatner, Louisiana; Joseph E. Washington, Tennessee; Joseph W. Bailey, Texas; William L. Terry, Arkansas; David A. De Armond, Missouri.

Committee on Banking and Currency.— Mr. Joseph H. Walker, Massachusetts; Marriott Brosius, Pennsylvania; Henry U. Johnson, Indiana; Henry C. Van Voorhis, Ohio; James T. McCleary, Minnesota; Charles N. Fowler, New Jersey; Jacob Lefever, New York; George Spalding, Michigan; W. A. Calderhead, Kansas; Ebenezer J. Hill, Connecticut; Edward D. Cooke, Illinois; Nicholas N. Cox, Tennessee; Seth W. Cobb, Missouri; James E. Cobb, Alabama; James C. C. Black, Georgia; Francis G. Newlands, Nevada; John K. Cowen, Maryland.

Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.— Mr. Charles W. Stone, Pennsylvania; Charles S. Hartman, Montana; W. Godfrey Hunter, Kentucky; Henry C. Loudenslager, New Jersey; Henry C. Brewster, New York; W. F. L. Hadley, Illinois; Addison S. McClure, Ohio; James H. Southard, Ohio; Ben L. Fairchild, New York; John M. Allen, Mississippi; John H. Bankhead, Alabama; Thomas C. McRae, Arkansas; Stephen M. Sparkman, Florida; James G. Spencer, Mississippi; Richard H. Clarke, Alabama; Frank J. Cameron,* Utah.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.— Mr. William P. Hepburn, Iowa; Loren Fletcher, Minnesota; James S. Sherman, New York; Irving P. Wanger, Pennsylvania; William H. Doolittle, Washington; Thomas Settle, North Carolina; J. Frank Aldrich, Illinois; Charles F. Joy, Missouri; George H. Noonan, Texas; John B. Corliss, Michigan; Charles G. Bennett, New York; James F. Stewart, New Jersey; Andrew Price, Louisiana; Josiah Patterson, Tennessee; Franklin Bartlett, New York; Harry Welles Rusk, Maryland; Tazewell Ellett, Virginia.

Committee on Rivers and Harbors.— Mr. Warren B. Hooker, New York; Binger Hermann, Oregon; Samuel M. Stephenson, Michigan; John E. Reyburn, Pennsylvania; Henry A. Cooper, Wisconsin; Theodore E. Burton, Ohio; William E. Barrett, Massachusetts; Walter Reeves, Illinois; Charles A. Towne, Minnesota; Blackburn B. Dovener, West Virginia; Charles N. Clark, Missouri; James A. Walker, Virginia; Thomas C. Catchings, Mississippi; Rufus E. Lester, Georgia; Richard H. Clarke, Alabama; Philip D. McCulloch, Arkansas; Albert S. Berry, Kentucky.

Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.— Mr. Sereno E. Payne, New York; George D. Perkins, Iowa; Albert J. Hopkins, Illinois; Luther M. Strong, Ohio; Matthew Griswold, Pennsylvania; Richard C. McCormick, New York; John Simpkins, Massachusetts; Edward S. Minor, Wisconsin; Albert S. Berry, Kentucky; Gaston A. Robbins, Alabama; Charles M. Cooper, Florida; John F. Fitzgerald, Massachusetts; Miles Crowley, Texas.

* Delegate.

Committee on Agriculture.— Mr. James W. Wadsworth, New York; James A. Stahle, Pennsylvania; Vespasian Warner, Illinois; Jonathan S. Willis, Delaware; E. Stevens Henry, Connecticut; Edward Sauerhering, Wisconsin; J. D. Leighty, Indiana; William B. Baker, Maryland; David F. Wilber, New York; Everett J. Murphy, Illinois; Horace G. Snover, Michigan; Charles L. Moses, Georgia; Omer M. Kem, Nebraska; John S. Williams, Mississippi; John D. Clardy, Kentucky; J. William Stokes, South Carolina; Smith S. Turner, Virginia; Alonzo C. Shuford, North Carolina; Frank J. Cannon,* Utah.

Committee on Foreign Affairs.— Mr. Robert R. Hitt, Illinois; William F. Draper, Massachusetts; Robert Adams, Jr., Pennsylvania; Lemuel E. Quigg, New York; Robert G. Cousins, Iowa; Charles P. Taft, Ohio; Wm. Alden Smith, Michigan; Joel P. Heatwole, Minnesota; Richmond Persons, North Carolina; James B. McCreary, Kentucky; Andrew Price, Louisiana; Henry St. George Tucker, Virginia; Hugh A. Dinsmore, Arkansas; Hernando D. Money, Mississippi; Francis G. Newlands, Nevada.

Committee on Military Affairs.— Mr. John A. T. Hull, Iowa; Newton Martin Curtis, New York; Benjamin F. Marsh, Illinois; Ephraim M. Woomer, Pennsylvania; Michael Griffin, Wisconsin; George N. Southwick, New York; Richard W. Parker, New Jersey; Roswell P. Bishop, Michigan; Lucien J. Fenton, Ohio; John P. Tracey, Missouri; John C. Tarsney, Missouri; D. Gardiner Tyler, Virginia; George B. McClellan, New York; Joseph E. Washington, Tennessee; James A. Lockhart, North Carolina; Thomas B. Catron,* New Mexico.

Committee on Naval Affairs.— Mr. Charles A. Boutelle, Maine; John B. Robinson, Pennsylvania; George W. Hulick, Ohio; Samuel G. Hilborn, California; Melville Bull, Rhode Island; J. Frank Hanly, Indiana; Francis H. Wilson, New York; George E. Foss, Illinois; Alston G. Dayton, West Virginia; Amos J. Cummings, New York; Adolph Meyer, Louisiana; Hernando D. Money, Mississippi; Uriel S. Hall, Missouri; Farish Carter Tate, Georgia; Joseph J. Hart, Pennsylvania.

Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.— Mr. Eugene F. Loud, California; George W. Smith, Illinois; John J. Gardner, New Jersey; William S. Linton, Michigan; Nehemiah D. Sperry, Connecticut; Thomas Settle, North Carolina; George F. Huff, Pennsylvania; William Lorimer, Illinois; Jacob H. Bromwell, Ohio; Orrin L. Miller, Kansas; Rowland B. Mahany, New York; John C. Kyle, Mississippi; Claude A. Swanson, Virginia; William H. Crain, Texas; Henry W. Ogden, Louisiana; George C. Pendleton, Texas; Uriel S. Hall, Missouri; Nathan O. Murphy,* Arizona.

Committee on the Public Lands.— Mr. John F. Lacey, Iowa; Samuel M. Stephenson, Michigan, George D. Meiklejohn, Nebraska; William W. Bowers, California; William R. Ellis, Oregon; Samuel S. Barney, Wisconsin; Charles Curtis, Kansas; Edgar Wilson, Idaho; Monroe H. Kulp, Pennsylvania; John F. Shafroth, Colorado; Thomas C. McRae, Arkansas; Asbury C. Latimer, South Carolina; Finis E. Downing, Illinois; Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama; William A. Jones, Virginia; Dennis T. Flynn,* Oklahoma.

Committee on Indian Affairs.— Mr. James S. Sherman, New York; Charles Curtis, Kansas; George W. Wilson, Ohio; George D. Meiklejohn, Nebraska; Robert J. Gamble, South Dakota; William H. Doolittle, Washington; Israel F. Fisher, New York; Frank M. Eddy, Minnesota; Alexander Stewart, Wisconsin; George E. White, Illinois; Samuel C. Hyde, Washington; James E. Watson, Indiana; John M. Allen, Mississippi; John W. Maddox, Georgia; George C. Pendleton, Texas; John S. Little, Arkansas; William C. Owens, Kentucky; Dennis T. Flynn,* Oklahoma.

Committee on the Territories.— Mr. Joseph A. Scranton, Pennsylvania; George D. Perkins, Iowa; Jacob Lefever, New York; John Avery, Michigan; Stephen R. Harris, Ohio; W. F. L. Hadley, Illinois; William S. Knox, Massachusetts; Charles P. Taft, Ohio; Philip B. Low, New York; George P. Harrison, Alabama; Smith S. Turner, Virginia; William C. Owens, Kentucky; Samuel B. Cooper, Texas; Thomas B. Catron,* New Mexico; Nathan O. Murphy,* Arizona.

Committee on Railroads and Canals.— Mr. Charles A. Chickering, New York; Samuel A. Cook, Wisconsin; John Leisenring, Pennsylvania; Vespasian Warner, Illinois; Wallace T. Foote, Jr., New York; John F. Lacey, Iowa; Thomas McEwan, Jr., New Jersey; William A. Calderhead, Kansas; John L. McLaurin, South Carolina; James A. Lockhart, North Carolina; William R. McKenney, Virginia; Peter J. Otey, Virginia.

Committee on Manufactures.— Mr. Lewis Dewart Apsley, Massachusetts; Charles E. Coffin, Maryland; Frederick Halterman, Pennsylvania; George W. Faris, Indiana; Rosseau O. Crump, Michigan; Alexander Stewart, Wisconsin; Monroe H. Kulp, Pennsylvania; Clifton B. Beach, Ohio; Paul J. Sorg, Ohio; Adolph Meyer, Louisiana; William R. McKenney, Virginia.

Committee on Mines and Mining.— Mr. David D. Aitken, Michigan; Robert G. Cousins, Iowa; Charles S. Hartman, Montana; John Leisenring, Pennsylvania; Frank W. Mondell, Wyoming; Rosseau O. Crump, Michigan; Joseph V. Graff, Illinois; Frank M. Eddy, Minnesota; Alexander M. Hardy, Indiana; Farish Carter Tate, Georgia, Jeremiah V. Cockrell, Texas; Robert Neill, Arkansas; Joseph M. Kendall, Kentucky; Frank J. Cannon,* Utah.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.— Mr. Seth L. Milliken, Maine; Elijah A. Morse, Massachusetts; David H. Mercer, Nebraska; Josiah D. Hicks, Pennsylvania; Samuel G. Hilborn, California; Andrew R. Kiefer, Minnesota; Charles W. Gillet, New York; George E. White, Illinois; Samuel C. Hyde, Washington; Charles L. Henry, Indiana; John H. Bankhead, Alabama; Jo Abbott, Texas; Harry Skinner, North Carolina; Stephen M. Sparkman, Florida; John S. Little, Arkansas.

Committee on Pacific Railroads.— Mr. H. Henry Powers, Vermont; William P. Hepburn, Iowa; Ashley B. Wright, Massachusetts; David K. Watson, Ohio; Frank S. Black, New York; William C. Arnold, Pennsylvania; Grove L. Johnson, California; Joel D. Hubbard, Missouri; George W. Faris, Indiana; Charles J. Boatner, Louisiana; John C. Kyle, Mississippi; Charles K. Bell,

* Delegate.

Texas; George P. Harrison, Alabama; Josiah Patterson, Tennessee; William Sulzer, New York.

Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.— Mr. George W. Ray, New York; Robert Adams, Jr., Pennsylvania; Warren O. Arnold, Rhode Island; Henry A. Cooper, Wisconsin; Alfred Milnes, Michigan; Charles N. Clark, Missouri; George M. Curtis, Iowa; W. Godfrey Hunter, Kentucky; Lemuel W. Royse, Indiana; John M. Allen, Mississippi; James C. McDearmon, Tennessee; Fred A. Woodard, North Carolina; Peter J. Otey, Virginia.

Committee on Education.— Mr. Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Samuel W. McCall, Massachusetts; Samuel M. Clark, Iowa; Richard C. McCormick, New York; Charles L. Henry, Indiana; William E. Barrett, Massachusetts; Samuel J. Pugh, Kentucky; David A. De Armond, Missouri; Charles K. Bell, Texas; Henry W. Ogden, Louisiana; William Elliott, South Carolina; Thomas G. Lawson, Georgia; Alonzo C. Shuford, North Carolina.

Committee on Labor.— Mr. Thomas W. Phillips, Pennsylvania; Joseph H. Walker, Massachusetts; Lewis Dewart Apsley, Massachusetts; John J. Gardner, New Jersey; James T. McCleary, Minnesota; William Lorimer, Illinois; Philip B. Low, New York; Paul J. Sorg, Ohio; Constantine J. Erdman, Pennsylvania; W. Jasper Talbert, South Carolina; William F. Strowd, North Carolina.

Committee on the Militia.— Mr. Benjamin F. Marsh, Illinois; Case Broderick, Kansas; Charles G. Burton, Missouri; George Spalding, Michigan; Lucien J. Fenton, Ohio; Charles W. Woodman, Illinois; Warren Miller, West Virginia; Richard Wayne Parker, New Jersey; Franklin Bartlett, New York; William Elliott, South Carolina; D. Gardiner Tyler, Virginia; John G. Shaw, North Carolina; Charles H. Yoakum, Texas.

Committee on Patents.— Mr. William F. Draper, Massachusetts; Josiah D. Hicks, Pennsylvania; Edward Sauerhering, Wisconsin; Ben L. Fairchild, New York; William M. Treloar, Missouri; Cyrus A. Sulloway, New Hampshire; Edward D. Cooke, Illinois; Winfield S. Kerr, Ohio; Robert J. Tracewell, Indiana; Joseph C. Hutcheson, Texas; Thomas J. Strait, South Carolina; Gaston A. Robbins, Alabama; James J. Walsh, New York.

Committee on Invalid Pensions.— Mr. John A. Pickler, South Dakota; Henry F. Thomas, Michigan; Benson Wood, Illinois; Cyrus A. Sulloway, New Hampshire; Theodore L. Poole, New York; S. S. Kirkpatrick, Kansas; Winfield S. Kerr, Ohio; William C. Anderson, Tennessee; William E. Andrews, Nebraska; George C. Crowther, Missouri; Constantine J. Erdman, Pennsylvania; Fernando C. Layton, Ohio; George B. McClellan, New York; Joshua W. Miles, Maryland; William Baker, Kansas.

Committee on Pensions.— Mr. Henry C. Loudenslager, New Jersey; Charles E. Coffin, Maryland; David G. Colson, Kentucky; Frederick Halterman, Pennsylvania; James R. Howe, New York; Norman A. Mozley, Missouri; Jesse B. Strode, Nebraska; Alexander M. Hardy, Indiana; Charles L. Moses, Georgia; Jesse F. Stallings, Alabama; William Baker, Kansas; James C. C. Black, Georgia; William Elliott, South Carolina.

Committee on Claims.— Mr. Charles N. Brumm, Pennsylvania; Daniel B. Heiner, Pennsylvania; Francis B. De Witt, Ohio; J. Frank Hanly, Indiana; Joseph V. Graff, Illinois; Horace G. Snover, Michigan; James E. Watson, Indiana; Edward S. Minor, Wisconsin; David G. Colson, Kentucky; Nicholas N. Cox, Tennessee; Benjamin E. Russell, Georgia; Joseph C. Hutcheson, Texas; Fred. A. Woodard, North Carolina Finis E. Downing, Illinois; Walter M. Denny, Mississippi.

Committee on War Claims.— Mr. Thaddeus M. Mahon, Pennsylvania; John Avery, Michigan; George W. Wilson, Ohio; Jethro A. Hatch, Indiana; Henry R. Gibson, Tennessee; Theobold Otjen, Wisconsin; Denis M. Hurley, New York; Samuel J. Pugh, Kentucky; John F. Fitzgerald, Massachusetts; Samuel B. Cooper, Texas; Robert Neill, Arkansas; Charles F. Buck, Louisiana; Rufus E. Lester, Georgia.

Committee on Private Land Claims.— Mr. George W. Smith, Illinois; William E. Andrews, Nebraska; Richard Bartholdt, Missouri; Roswell P. Bishop, Michigan; Frank S. Black, New York; Samuel A. Cook, Wisconsin; Ebenezer J. Hill, Connecticut; Benjamin F. Howell, New Jersey; Alva L. Hager, Iowa; William A. Jones, Virginia; Philip D. McCulloch, Arkansas; Joshua W. Miles, Maryland; William C. Owens, Kentucky; Thomas B. Catron,* New Mexico.

Committee on the District of Columbia.— Mr. Joseph W. Babcock, Wisconsin; Alfred C. Harmer, Pennsylvania; George M. Curtis, Iowa; George W. Hulick, Ohio; Richard C. Shannon, New York; James H. Huling, West Virginia; Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., New York; Alfred Milnes, Michigan; George L. Wellington, Maryland; James D. Richardson, Tennessee; Harry Welles Rusk, Maryland; James E. Cobb, Alabama; Elisha E. Meredith, Virginia; Jo Abbott, Texas; Seth W. Cobb, Missouri.

Committee on Revision of the Laws.— Mr. William W. Bowers, California; George F. Huff, Pennsylvania; Henry R. Gibson, Tennessee; Stephen R. Harris, Ohio; Alston G. Dayton, West Virginia; George N. Southwick, New York; Thomas McEwan, Jr., New Jersey; Theobold Otjen, Wisconsin; Romulus Z. Linney, North Carolina; John W. Maddox, Georgia; Joseph W. Bailey, Texas; Joseph M. Kendall, Kentucky; Walter M. Denny, Mississippi.

Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.— Mr. Marriott Brosius, Pennsylvania; James S. Sherman, New York; Frederick H. Gillett, Massachusetts; Henry C. Van Voorhis, Ohio; James A. Tawney, Minnesota; Richmond Pearson, North Carolina; Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey; James McLachlan, California; Elisha E. Meredith, Virginia; Henry C. Miner, New York; Alexander M. Dockery, Missouri; James A. Lockhart, North Carolina; Miles Crowley, Texas.

Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.— Mr. Newton Martin Curtis, New York; Henry M. Baker, New Hampshire;

* Delegate.

Harrison H. Atwood, Massachusetts; William C. Arnold, Pennsylvania; Clifton B. Beach, Ohio; John H. Raney, Missouri; James McLachlan, California; John B. Corliss, Michigan; Henry St. George Tucker, Virginia; William H. Crain, Texas; Thomas G. Lawson, Georgia; Jesse F. Stallings, Alabama; Milford W. Howard, Alabama.

Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.— Mr. Elijah A. Morse, Massachusetts; Charles Daniels, New York; Eugene J. Hainer, Nebraska; Andrew R. Kiefer, Minnesota; Orlando Burrell, Illinois; Jonathan S. Willis, Delaware; Leonidas F. Livingston, Georgia; Samuel B. Cooper, Texas; Fred. A. Woodard, North Carolina; James G. Spencer, Mississippi.

Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.— Mr. Binger Hermann, Oregon; John A. Barham, California; Edgar Wilson, Idaho; John T. Shafroth, Colorado; Frank W. Mondell, Wyoming; Robert J. Gamble, South Dakota; Samuel C. Hyde, Washington; Joseph C. Hutcheson, Texas; Joseph E. Washington, Tennessee; Charles L. Bartlett, Georgia; John C. Bell, Colorado.

Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.— Mr. Richard Bartholdt, Missouri; Lorenzo Danford, Ohio; Ernest F. Acheson, Pennsylvania; Robert J. Tracewell, Indiana; Benjamin F. Howell, New Jersey; Samuel S. Barney, Wisconsin; Rowland B. Mahany, New York; John K. Cowen, Maryland; Stanyarne Wilson, South Carolina; John K. Hendrick, Kentucky; Charles F. Buck, Louisiana.

Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics.— Mr. William S. Linton, Michigan; Daniel B. Heiner, Pennsylvania; Harrison H. Atwood, Massachusetts; George W. Prince, Illinois; Harry Skinner, North Carolina; Thomas H. Strait, South Carolina; Charles H. Yoakum, Texas.

Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.— Mr. Lemuel E. Quigg, New York; Robert R. Hitt, Illinois; William Alden Smith, Michigan; Richmond Pearson, North Carolina; Rufus E. Lester, Georgia; Henry C. Miner, New York; William A. Jones, Virginia.

Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.— Mr. Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio; James W. Wadsworth, New York; William A. Stone, Pennsylvania; Orrin L. Miller, Kansas; J. William Stokes, South Carolina; William L. Terry, Arkansas; Joseph Wheeler, Alabama.

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.— Mr. William W. Grout, Vermont; John H. Raney, Missouri; Charles A. Russell, Connecticut; Eugene F. Loud, California; Jeremiah V. Cockrell, Texas; Charles M. Cooper, Florida; Hugh A. Dinsmore, Arkansas.

Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department.— Mr. Henry F. Thomas, Michigan; James A. Stewart, New Jersey; James A. Stahle, Pennsylvania; James H. Southard, Ohio; Smith S. Turner, Virginia; John K. Hendrick, Kentucky; Stanyarne Wilson, South Carolina.

Committee on Expenditures in the Postoffice Department.— Mr. Henry H. Bingham, Pennsylvania; Michael Griffin, Wisconsin; Joseph V. Graff, Illinois; Nehemiah D. Sperry, Connecticut; Henry W. Ogden, Louisiana; Milford W. Howard, Alabama; Samuel M. Robertson, Louisiana.

Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.— Mr. Charles Curtis, Kansas; Theodore L. Poole, New York; George H. Noonan, Texas; Norman A. Mozley, Missouri; William Sulzer, New York; John S. Williams, Mississippi; George P. Harrison, Alabama.

Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice.— Mr. William R. Ellis, Oregon; William H. Moody, Massachusetts; Charles F. Joy, Missouri; Israel F. Fischer, New York; Henry G. Turner, Georgia; Thomas C. Catchings, Mississippi; Omer M. Kem, Nebraska.

Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.— Mr. Charles W. Gillet, New York; George E. Foss, Illinois; Loren Fletcher, Minnesota; Walter Evans, Kentucky; Uriel S. Hall, Missouri; James C. McDearmon, Tennessee; Thomas J. Strait, South Carolina.

Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings.— Mr. Thomas Settle, North Carolina; Thomas Updegraff, Iowa; J. D. Leighty, Indiana; William S. Knox, Massachusetts; Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama; W. Jasper Talbert, South Carolina; Joseph D. Sayers, Texas.

Committee on Rules.— The Speaker; Mr. David B. Henderson, Iowa; John Dalzell, Pennsylvania; Charles F. Crisp, Georgia; Benton McMillin, Tennessee.

Committee on Accounts.— Mr. J. Frank Aldrich, Illinois; Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., New York; John E. McCall, Tennessee; John P. Tracey, Missouri; Chester I. Long, Kansas; Melville Bull, Rhode Island; Harry Welles Rusk, Maryland; Andrew Price, Louisiana; Seth W. Cobb, Missouri.

Committee on Mileage.— Mr. Ashley B. Wright, Massachusetts; John A. Barham, California; Orlando Burrell, Illinois; George C. Pendleton, Texas.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Committee on the Library.— Mr. Alfred C. Harmer, Pennsylvania; Lemuel E. Quigg, New York; Amos J. Cummings, New York.

Committee on Printing.— Mr. George D. Perkins, Iowa; Charles A. Chickering, New York; James D. Richardson, Tennessee.

Committee on Enrolled Bills.— Mr. Alvo L. Hager, Iowa; Samuel M. Clark, Iowa; Ernest F. Acheson, Pennsylvania; George C. Crowther, Missouri; Benjamin E. Russell, Georgia; Asbury C. Latimer, South Carolina; John D. Clardy, Kentucky.

COMMENCEMENT AND EXPIRATION OF THE TERMS OF SERVICE OF SENATORS.

Class III.—Senators Whose Terms of Service Expire in 1897.

[Twenty-nine Senators in this class.]

NAME.	Politics.	Residence.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Allison, William B	R.	Dubuque, Iowa	March 4, 1873	March 3, 1897
Blackburn, Joseph C. S.	D.	Versailles, Ky	" 4, 1885	" 3, 1897
Blanchard, N. C.*	D.	Shreveport, La	" 12, 1894	" 3, 1897
Brice, Calvin S	D.	Lima, Ohio	" 4, 1891	" 3, 1897
Call, Wilkinson	D.	Jacksonville, Fla	" 4, 1879	" 3, 1897
Cameron, James Donald	R.	Harrisburg, Pa	" 21, 1877	" 3, 1897
Dubois, Fred T	R.	Blackfoot, Idaho	" 4, 1891	" 3, 1897
Gallinger, Jacob H	R.	Concord, N. H	" 4, 1891	" 3, 1897
Gibson, Charles H	D.	Easton, Md	Nov. 19, 1891	" 3, 1897
Gordon, John B	D.	Atlanta, Ga	March 4, 1891	" 3, 1897
Hansbrough, Henry C	R.	Devil's Lake, N. Dak	" 4, 1891	" 3, 1897
Hill, David B	D.	Albany, N. Y	" 4, 1891	" 3, 1897
Irby, John L. M	D.	Laurens, S. C	" 4, 1891	" 3, 1897
Jones, James K	D.	Washington, Ark	" 4, 1885	" 3, 1897
Jones, John P	R.	Gold Hill, Nev	" 4, 1873	" 3, 1897
Kyle, James H	Ind.	Aberdeen, S. Dak	" 4, 1891	" 3, 1897
Mitchell, John H	R.	Portland, Oreg	Dec. 4, 1885	" 3, 1897
Morrill, Justin S	R.	Stafford, Vt	March 4, 1867	" 3, 1897
Palmer, John M	D.	Springfield, Ill	Dec. 7, 1891	" 3, 1897
Peffer, William A	F. A.	Topeka, Kan	March 4, 1891	" 3, 1897
Perkins, George C.*	R.	Oakland, Cal	July 22, 1893	" 3, 1897
Platt, Orville H	R.	Meriden, Conn	March 4, 1879	" 3, 1897
Pritchard, Jeter C.*	R.	Madison, N. C	Jan. 24, 1895	" 3, 1897
Pugh, James L	D.	Eufaula, Ala	Nov. 24, 1880	" 3, 1897
Squire, Watson C	R.	Seattle, Wash	Dec. 2, 1889	" 3, 1897
Teller, Henry M	R.	Central City, Col	March 4, 1885	" 3, 1897
Vest, George C	D.	Kansas City, Mo	" 4, 1879	" 3, 1897
Vilas, William F	D.	Madison, Wis	" 4, 1891	" 3, 1897
Voorhees, Daniel W	D.	Terre Haute, Ind	Nov. 6, 1877	" 3, 1897

Class I.—Senators Whose Terms of Service Expire in 1899.

[Twenty-nine Senators in this class.]

Aldrich, Nelson W	R.	Providence, R. I	Oct. 5, 1881	March 3, 1899
Allen, William V	Pop.	Madison, Neb	March 4, 1893	" 3, 1899
Bate, William B	D.	Nashville, Tenn	" 4, 1887	" 3, 1899
Burrows, Julius C.*	R.	Kalamazoo, Mich	Jan. 23, 1895	" 3, 1899
Clark, Clarence E	R.	Evanston, Wyo	Feb. 6, 1895	" 3, 1899
Cockrell, Francis M	D.	Warrensburg, Mo	March 4, 1875	" 3, 1899
Daniel, John W	D.	Lynchburg, Va	" 4, 1887	" 3, 1899
Davis, Cushman K	R.	St. Paul, Minn	" 4, 1887	" 3, 1899
Faulkner, Charles J	D.	Martinsburg, W. Va	" 4, 1887	" 3, 1899
George, James Z	D.	Carrollton, Miss	" 4, 1881	" 3, 1899
Gorman, Arthur P	D.	Laurel, Md	" 4, 1881	" 3, 1899
Gray, George	D.	Wilmington, Del	" 19, 1885	" 3, 1899
Hale, Eugene	R.	Ellsworth, Me	" 4, 1881	" 3, 1899
Hawley, Joseph R	R.	Hartford, Conn	" 4, 1881	" 3, 1899
Lodge, Henry Cabot	R.	Nahant, Mass	" 4, 1893	" 3, 1899
Mantle, Lee*	R.	Butte, Mont	Feb. 2, 1895	" 3, 1899
Mills, Roger Q	D.	Corsicana, Tex	March 30, 1892	" 3, 1899
Mitchell, John L	D.	Milwaukee, Wis	" 4, 1893	" 3, 1899
Murphy, Edward, Jr	D.	Troy, N. Y	" 4, 1893	" 3, 1899
Pasco, Samuel	D.	Monticello, Fla	" 4, 1887	" 3, 1899
Proctor, Redfield	R.	Proctor, Vt	Nov. 1, 1891	" 3, 1899
Quay, Matthew S	R.	Beaver, Pa	March 4, 1887	" 3, 1899
Roach, William N	D.	Larrimore, N. Dak	" 4, 1893	" 3, 1899
Sherman, John	R.	Mansfield, Ohio	" 4, 1881	" 3, 1899
Smith, James, Jr	D.	Newark, N. J	" 4, 1893	" 3, 1899
Stewart, William M	R.	Virginia City, Nev	" 4, 1887	" 3, 1899
Turpie, David	D.	Indianapolis, Ind	" 4, 1887	" 3, 1899
White, Stephen M	D.	Los Angeles, Cal	" 4, 1887	" 3, 1899
Wilson, John L	R.	Spokane, Wash	Feb. 19, 1895	" 4, 1899

Class II.—Senators Whose Terms of Service Expire in 1901.

[Thirty Senators in this class.]

Bacon, Augustus O	D.	Macon, Ga	March 4, 1895	March 3, 1901
Baker, Lucien	R.	Leavenworth, Kan	" 4, 1895	" 3, 1901
Berry, James H	D.	Bentonville, Ark	" 25, 1895	" 3, 1901
Butler, Marion	Pop.	Raleigh, N. C	" 4, 1895	" 3, 1901
Caffery, Donelson	D.	Franklin, La	Jan. 7, 1893	" 3, 1901
Carter, Thomas H	R.	Helena, Mont	March 4, 1895	" 3, 1901

* Elected to fill a vacancy.

Commencement, Etc., of the Terms of Service of Senators — (Concluded).

NAME.	Politics.	Residence.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Chandler, William E	R.	Concord, N. H	June 19, 1889	March 3, 1901
Chilton, Horace	D.	Tyler, Tex	March 4, 1895	" 3, 1901
Cullom, Shelby M	R.	Springfield, Ill	" 4, 1883	" 3, 1901
Elkins, Stephen B	R.	Elkins, W. Va	" 4, 1895	" 3, 1901
Frye, William P	R.	Lewiston, Me	" 8, 1881	" 3, 1901
Gear, John H	R.	Burlington, Iowa	" 4, 1895	" 3, 1901
Harris, Isham G	D.	Memphis, Tenn	" 4, 1877	" 3, 1901
Hoar, George F	R.	Worcester, Mass	" 4, 1877	" 3, 1901
Lindsay, William	D.	Frankfort, Ky	Feb. 21, 1892	" 3, 1901
McBride, George W	R.	St. Helens, Oreg	March 4, 1895	" 3, 1901
McMillan, James	R.	Detroit, Mich	" 4, 1889	" 3, 1901
Martin, Thomas S	D.	Scottsville, Va	" 4, 1895	" 3, 1901
Morgan, John T	D.	Selma, Ala	" 4, 1877	" 3, 1901
Nelson, Knute	R.	Alexandria, Minn	" 4, 1895	" 3, 1901
Pettigrew, Richard F	R.	Sioux Falls, S. Dak	Dec. 2, 1889	" 3, 1901
Sewell, William J	R.	Trenton, N. J	March 4, 1895	" 3, 1901
Shoup, George L	R.	Salmon City, Idaho	Dec. 29, 1890	" 3, 1901
Thurston, John M	R.	Omaha, Neb	March 4, 1895	" 3, 1901
Tillman, Benjamin R	D.	Trenton, S. C	" 4, 1895	" 3, 1901
Walthall, Edward C	D.	Grenada, Miss	" 12, 1885	" 3, 1901
Warren, Francis E	R.	Cheyenne, Wyo	" 4, 1895	" 3, 1901
Wetmore, George P	R.	Newport, R. I	" 4, 1895	" 3, 1901
Wolcott, Edward O	R.	Denver, Col	" 4, 1889	" 3, 1901
Delaware (vacant)	.....	.....	.....	.....

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SHOWING THE CONGRESSES IN WHICH THEY HAVE SERVED AND THE COMMENCEMENT OF THEIR TERMS OF SERVICE.

NAME.	State.	Congresses.	Commencement of service.
Abbott, Jo	Texas	50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	Mar. 4, 1887
A heson, E. F	Pennsylvania	54th	" 4, 1895
Adams, Robert, Jr	"	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Aitken, D. D	Michigan	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Aldrich, J. F	Illinois	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Allen, J. M	Mississippi	49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1885
Anderson, W. C	Tennessee	54th	" 4, 1895
Andrews, W. E	Nebraska	54th	" 4, 1895
Apsley, L. D	Massachusetts	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Arnold, W. C	Pennsylvania	54th	" 4, 1895
Arnold, W. O	Rhode Island	50th, 51st, 54th	" 4, 1887
Atwood, H. H	Massachusetts	54th	" 4, 1895
Avery, John	Michigan	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Babcock, J. W	Wisconsin	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Bailey, J. W	Texas	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Baker, H. M	New Hampshire	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Baker, William	Kansas	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Baker, W. B	Maryland	54th	" 4, 1895
Bankhead, J. H	Alabama	50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1887
Barham, J. A	California	54th	" 4, 1895
Barney, S. S	Wisconsin	54th	" 4, 1895
Barrett, W. E	Massachusetts	54th	" 4, 1895
Bartholdt, Richard	Missouri	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Bartlett, C. L	Georgia	54th	" 4, 1895
Bartlett, Franklin	New York	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Beach, C. B	Ohio	54th	" 4, 1895
Bell, C. K	Texas	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Bell, J. C	Colorado	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Bennett, C. G	New York	54th	" 4, 1895
Berry, A. S	Kentucky	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Bingham, H. H	Pennsylvania	46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1879
Bishop, R. P	Michigan	54th	" 4, 1895
Black, F. S	New York	54th	" 4, 1895
Black, J. C. C	Georgia	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Blue, R. W	Kansas	54th	" 4, 1895
Boatner, C. J	Louisiana	51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1889
Boutelle, C. A	Maine	48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1883
Bowers, W. W	California	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Brewster, H. C	New York	54th	" 4, 1895
Broderick, Case	Kansas	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Bromwell, J. H	Ohio	53d, *54th	Dec. 3, 1894

*Elected to fill a vacancy.

List of Members of the House of Representatives, Etc.—(Continued).

NAME.	State.	Congresses.	Commencement of service.
Brosius, Marriott	Pennsylvania	51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	Mar. 4, 1889
Brown, F. V.	Tennessee	54th	" 4, 1895
Brumm, C. N.	Pennsylvania	47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 54th	" 4, 1881
Buck, C. F.	Louisiana	54th	" 4, 1895
Bull, Melville	Rhode Island	54th	" 4, 1895
Burrell, Orlando.	Illinois	54th	" 4, 1895
Burton, C. G	Missouri	54th	" 4, 1895
Burton, T. E	Ohio	51st, 54th	" 4, 1889
Calderhead, W. A.	Kansas	54th	" 4, 1895
Cannon, J. G.	Illinois	43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1873
Catchings, T. C	Mississippi	49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1885
Chickering, C. A.	New York	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Clardy, J. D.	Kentucky	54th	" 4, 1895
Clark, C. N.	Missouri	54th	" 4, 1895
Clarke, R. H.	Alabama	51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1889
Clark, S. M.	Iowa	54th	" 4, 1895
Cobb, J. E.	Alabama	50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1887
Cobb, S. W.	Missouri	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Cockrell, J. V.	Texas	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Codding, J. H.	Pennsylvania	54th	" 4, 1895
Coffin, C. E.	Maryland	53d,* 54th	Dec. 3, 1894
Colson, D. G	Kentucky	54th	Mar. 4, 1895
Connolly, J. A	Illinois	54th	" 4, 1895
Cook, E. D.	"	54th	" 4, 1895
Cook, S. A.	Wisconsin	54th	" 4, 1895
Cooper, C. M.	Florida	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Cooper, H. A.	Wisconsin	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Cooper, S. B.	Texas	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Corliss, J. B.	Michigan	54th	" 4, 1895
Cowen, J. K.	Maryland	54th	" 4, 1895
Cox, N. N	Tennessee	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Crain, W. H.	Texas	49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1885
Crisp, C. F.†	Georgia	48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1883
Crowley, Miles	Texas	54th	" 4, 1895
Crowther, G. C	Missouri	54th	" 4, 1895
Cousins, R. G	Iowa	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Crump, R. Q	Michigan	54th	" 4, 1895
Culberson, D. B.	Texas	44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1875
Cummings, A. J	New York	50th, 51st,* 52d, 53d, 54th*	" 4, 1887
Curtis, Charles	Kansas	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Curtis, G. M.	Iowa	54th	" 4, 1895
Curtis, N. M.	New York	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Dalzell, John	Pennsylvania	50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1887
Danford, Lorenzo	Ohio	43d, 44th, 45th, 54th	" 4, 1873
Daniels, Charles	New York	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Dayton, A. G.	West Virginia	54th	" 4, 1895
De Armond, D. A.	Missouri	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
De Witt, F. B	Ohio	54th	" 4, 1895
Denny, W. M.	Mississippi	54th	" 4, 1895
Dingley, Nelson	Maine	47th,* 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	Dec. 5, 1881
Dinsmore, H. A	Arkansas	53d, 54th	Mar. 4, 1893
Dockery, A. M	Missouri	48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th.	" 4, 1883
Dolliver, J. P	Iowa	51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1889
Doolittle, W. H.	Washington	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Dovener, B. B	West Virginia	54th	" 4, 1895
Downing, F. E.	Illinois	54th	" 4, 1895
Draper, W. F	Massachusetts	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Eddy, F. M.	Minnesota	54th	" 4, 1895
Ellett, Tazewell	Virginia	54th	" 4, 1895
Elliott, William	South Carolina	50th, 51st,‡ 52d, 54th	" 4, 1887
Ellis, W. R	Oregon	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Erdman, C. J	Pennsylvania	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Evans, Walter	Kentucky	54th	" 4, 1895
Fairchild, B. L	New York	54th	" 4, 1895
Faris, G. W	Indiana	54th	" 4, 1895
Fenton, L. J.	Ohio	54th	" 4, 1895
Fischer, J. F.	New York	54th	" 4, 1895
Fitzgerald, J. F.	Massachusetts	54th	" 4, 1895
Fletcher, Loren	Minnesota	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Foote, W. T., Jr.	New York	54th	" 4, 1895
Foss, G. E.	Illinois	54th	" 4, 1895
Fowler, C. N.	New Jersey	54th	" 4, 1895
Gamble, R. J.	South Dakota	54th	" 4, 1895
Gardner, J. J.	New Jersey	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Gibson, H. R.	Tennessee	54th	" 4, 1895
Gillet, C. W.	New York	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Gillett, F. H	Massachusetts	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Graff, J. V.	Illinois	54th	" 4, 1895
Griffin, Michael	Wisconsin	53d,* 54th	Dec. 3, 1894
Griswold, Matthew	Pennsylvania	52d, 54th	Mar. 4, 1891
Grosvenor, C. H.	Ohio	49th, 50th, 51st, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1885
Grout, W. W.	Vermont	47th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1881

* Elected to fill a vacancy.
† Speaker of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses.
‡ Unseated on contest.

List of Members of the House of Representatives, Etc.—(Continued).

NAME.	State.	Congresses.	Commencement of service.
Grow, G. A.*	Pennsylvania	32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 53d,+ 54th	Mar. 4, 1851
Hadley, W. F. L.	Illinois	54th+	" 4, 1895
Hager, A. L.	Iowa	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Hainer, E. J	Nebraska	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Hall, U. S	Missouri	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Halterman, Frederick	Pennsylvania	54th	" 4, 1895
Hanley, J. F	Indiana	54th	" 4, 1895
Hardy, A. M.	"	54th	" 4, 1885
Harmer, A. C.	Pennsylvania	42d, 43d, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1871
Harris, S. R.	Ohio	54th	" 4, 1895
Harrison, G. P.	Alabama	53d,+ 54th	Dec. 3, 1894
Hart, J. J	Pennsylvania	54th	Mar. 4, 1895
Hartman, C. S.	Montana	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Hatch, J. A	Indiana	54th	" 4, 1895
Heatwole, J. P	Minnesota	54th	" 4, 1895
Heiner, D. B	Pennsylvania	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Hemenway, J. A	Indiana	54th	" 4, 1895
Henderson, D. B	Iowa	48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1883
Hendrick, J. K.	Kentucky	54th	" 4, 1895
Henry, C. L.	Indiana	54th	" 4, 1895
Henry, E. S.	Connecticut	54th	" 4, 1895
Hepburn, W. P.	Iowa	47th, 48th, 49th, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1881
Hermann, Binger	Oregon	49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1885
Hicks, J. D.	Pennsylvania	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Hilborn, S. G	California	52d+, 53d,‡ 54th	Dec. 5, 1892
Hill, E. J.	Connecticut	54th	Mar. 4, 1895
Hitt, R. R	Illinois	48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1883
Hooker, W. B.	New York	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Hopkins, A. J.	Illinois	49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1885
Howard, M. W	Alabama	54th	" 4, 1895
Howe, J. R.	New York	54th	" 4, 1895
Howell, B. F	New Jersey	54th	" 4, 1895
Hubbard, J. D.	Missouri	54th	" 4, 1895
Huff, G. F.	Pennsylvania	52d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Hulick, G. W.	Ohio	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Huling, J. H.	West Virginia	54th	" 4, 1895
Hull, J. A. T.	Iowa	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Hunter, W. G.	Kentucky	54th	" 4, 1895
Hurley, D. M.	New York.	54th	" 4, 1895
Hutcheson, J. C	Texas	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Hyde, S. C.	Washington	54th	" 4, 1895
Jenkins, J. J.	Wisconsin	54th	" 4, 1895
Johnson, G. L.	California	54th	" 4, 1895
Johnson, H. U.	Indiana	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Johnson, M. N.	North Dakota	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Jones, W. A.	Virginia	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Joy, C. F	Missouri	53d,‡ 54th	" 4, 1893
Kiefer, A. R.	Minnesota	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Kem, O. M.	Nebraska	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Kendall, J. M	Kentucky	52d,+ 54th	" 4, 1891
Kerr, W. S.	Ohio	54th	" 4, 1895
Kirkpatrick, S. S	Kansas	54th	" 4, 1895
Knox, W. S	Massachusetts	54th	" 4, 1895
Kulp, M. H.	Pennsylvania	54th	" 4, 1895
Kyle, J. C.	Mississippi	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Lacey, J. F.	Iowa	51st, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1889
Latimer, A. C.	South Carolina	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Lawson, T. G.	Georgia	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Layton, F. C.	Ohio	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Lefever, Jacob.	New York	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Leighty, J. D.	Indiana	54th	" 4, 1895
Leisenring, John	Pennsylvania	54th	" 4, 1895
Leonard, S. C	"	54th	" 4, 1895
Lester, R. E.	Georgia	51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1889
Lewis, J. W.	Kentucky	54th	" 4, 1895
Linney, R. Z	North Carolina	54th	" 4, 1895
Linton, W. S.	Michigan	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Little, J. S.	Arkansas	53d,+ 54th	Dec. 3, 1894
Livingston, L. F.	Georgia	52d, 53d, 54th	Mar. 4, 1891
Lockhart, J. A.	North Carolina	54th	" 4, 1895
Long, C. I.	Kansas	54th	" 4, 1895
Lorimer, William	Illinois	54th	" 4, 1895
Loud, E. F.	California	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Loudenslager, H. C.	New Jersey	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Low, P. B.	New York	54th	" 4, 1895
McCall, J. E.	Tennessee	54th	" 4, 1895
McCall, S. W.	Massachusetts	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
McCleary, J. T.	Minnesota	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
McClellan, G. B	New York	54th	" 4, 1895
McClure, A. S	Ohio	47th, 54th	" 4, 1881
McCormick, R. C	New York	41st, 42d, 43d, 54th	" 4, 1869
McCreary, J. B.	Kentucky	49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1885
McCulloch, P. D., Jr.	Arkansas	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
McDearmon, J. C.	Tennessee	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893

*Speaker of the Thirty-seventh Congress. †Elected to fill a vacancy. ‡Unseated on contest.

List of Members of the House of Representatives, Etc.—(Continued).

NAME.	State.	Congresses.	Commencement of service.
McEwan, Thomas, Jr.	New Jersey	54th	Mar. 4, 1895
McGann, L. E.	Illinois	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
McKenney, W. R.	Virginia	54th	" 4, 1895
McLachlan, James	California	54th	" 4, 1895
McLaurin, J. L.	South Carolina	52d,* 53d, 54th	Dec. 5, 1892
McMillin, Benton	Tennessee	46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th.	Mar. 4, 1879
McRae, T. C.	Arkansas	49th,* 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	Dec. 7, 1885
Maddox, J. W.	Georgia	53d, 54th	Mar. 4, 1893
Maguire, J. G	California	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Mahany, R. B.	New York	54th	" 4, 1895
Mahon, T. M	Pennsylvania	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Marsh, B. F	Illinois	45th, 46th, 47th, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1877
Meiklejohn, G. D.	Nebraska	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Mercer, D. H.	"	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Meredith, E. E.	Virginia	52d,* 53d, 54th	Dec. 23, 1891
Meyer, Adolph	Louisiana	52d, 53d, 54th	Mar. 4, 1891
Miles, J. W.	Maryland	54th	" 4, 1895
Miller, O. L.	Kansas	54th	" 4, 1895
Miller, Warren	West Virginia	54th	" 4, 1895
Milliken, S. L.	Maine	48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1883
Milnes, Alfred	Michigan	54th*	Dec. 2, 1895
Miner, H. C	New York	54th	Mar. 4, 1895
Minor, E. S.	Wisconsin	54th	" 4, 1895
Mondell, F. W	Wyoming	54th	" 4, 1895
Money, H. D	Mississippi	44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 53d, 54th.	" 4, 1875
Moody, W. H	Massachusetts	54th*	Dec. 2, 1895
Morse, E. A	"	51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	Mar. 4, 1889
Moses, C. L.	Geyrgia	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Mozly, N. A	Missouri	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Murphy, E. J	Illinois	54th	" 4, 1895
Neill, Robert	Arkansas	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Newlands, F. G.	Nevada	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Noonan, G. H.	Texas	54th	" 4, 1895
Northway, S. A.	Ohio	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Odell, B. B., Jr.	New York	54th	" 4, 1895
Ogden, H. W.	Louisiana	53d,* 54th	" 12, 1894
Otey, P. J	Virginia	54th	" 4, 1895
Otjen, Theobold	Wisconsin.	54th	" 4, 1895
Overstreet, Jesse	Indiana	54th	" 4, 1895
Owens, W. C.	Kentucky	54th	" 4, 1895
Parker, R. W.	New Jersey	54th	" 4, 1895
Patterson, Josiah	Tennessee	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Payne, S. E	New York	48th, 49th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1883
Pearson, Richmond	North Carolina	54th	" 4, 1895
Pendleton, G. C	Texas	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Perkins, G. D.	Iowa	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Phillips, T. W	Pennsylvania	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Pickler, J. A.	South Dakota	51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1889
Pitney, Mahlon	New Jersey	54th	" 4, 1895
Powers, H. H.	Vermont	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Poole, T. L.	New York	54th	" 4, 1895
Price, Andrew	Louisiana	51st,* 52d, 53d, 54th	Dec. 2, 1889
Prince, G. W.	Illinois	54th*	" 2, 1895
Pugh, S. J.	Kentucky	54th	Mar. 4, 1895
Quigg, L. E.	New York	53d,* 54th	Feb. 1, 1894
Raney, J. H.	Missouri	54th	Mar. 4, 1895
Ray, G. W.	New York	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Reed, T. B.+	Maine	45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th.	" 4, 1877
Reeves, Walter	Illinois.	54th	" 4, 1895
Reyburn, J. E	Pennsylvania	51st,* 52d, 53d, 54th	Feb. 24, 1890
Richardson, J. D	Tennessee	49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th.	Mar. 4, 1885
Robbins, G. A.	Alabama	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Robertson, S. M.	Louisiana	50th,* 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	Dec. 3, 1888
Robinson, J. B.	Pennsylvania	52d, 53d, 54th	Mar. 4, 1891
Royse, L. W	Indiana	54th	" 4, 1894
Rusk, H. W.	Maryland	49th,* 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th.	Dec. 6, 1886
Russell, B. E.	Georgia	53d, 54th.	Mar. 4, 1893
Russell, C. A.	Connecticut	50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1887
Sauerhering, Edwd.	Wisconsin.	54th	" 4, 1894
Sayers, J. D.	Texas	49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th.	" 4, 1885
Scranton, J. A.	Pennsylvania	47th, 49th, 51st, 53d, 54th.	" 4, 1881
Settle, Thomas	North Carolina	53d, 54th.	" 4, 1893
Simpkins, John	Massachusetts	54th	" 4, 1895
Shafroth, J. F.	Colorado	54th	" 4, 1895
Shannon, R. C	New York	54th	" 4, 1895
Shaw, J. G.	North Carolina	54th	" 4, 1895
Sherman, J. S.	New York	50th, 51st, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1887
Shuford, A. C.	North Carolina	54th	" 4, 1895
Skinner, Harry	"	54th	" 4, 1895
Smith, G. W	Illinois.	51st, 52d, 53th, 54th	" 4, 1889
Smith, W. A	Michigan	54th	" 4, 1895
Snover, H. G.	"	54th	" 4, 1895

* Elected to fill a vacancy. + Speaker of the Fifty-first Congress.

List of Members of the House of Representatives, Etc.—(Concluded).

NAME.	State.	Congresses.	Commencement of service.
Sorg, P. J.	Ohio	53d,* 54th	May —, 1894
Southard, J. H.	"	54th	Mar. 4, 1895
Southwick, G. N.	New York	54th	" 4, 1895
Spalding, George	Michigan	54th	" 4, 1895
Sparkman, S. M	Florida	54th	" 4, 1895
Spencer, J. G	Mississippi	54th	" 4, 1895
Sperry, N. D	Connecticut	54th	" 4, 1895
Stahle, J. A	Pennsylvania	54th	" 4, 1895
Stallings, J. F.	Alabama	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Steele, G. W.	Indiana	47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 54th	" 4, 1881
Stephenson, S. M.	Michigan	51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1889
Stewart, Alexander	Wisconsin	54th	" 4, 1895
Stewart, J. F.	New Jersey	54th	" 4, 1895
Stokes, J. W	South Carolina	54th	" 4, 1895
Stone, C. W	Pennsylvania	51st,* 52d, 53d, 54th	Dec. 1, 1890
Stone, W. A.	"	52d, 53d, 54th	Mar. 4, 1891
Strait, T. J.	South Carolina	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Strode, J. B	Nebraska	54th	" 4, 1895
Strong, L. M.	Ohio	52d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Strowd, W. F.	North Carolina	54th	" 4, 1895
Sulloway, C. A.	New Hampshire	54th	" 4, 1895
Sulzer, William	New York	54th	" 4, 1895
Swanson, C. A.	Virginia	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Taft, C. P.	Ohio	54th	" 4, 1895
Talbert, W. J.	South Carolina	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Tarsney, J. C	Missouri	51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1889
Tate, F. C	Georgia	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Tayler, R. W.	Ohio	54th	" 4, 1895
Tawney, J. A	Minnesota	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Terry, W. L.	Arkansas	52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1891
Thomas, H. F.	Michigan	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Towne, C. A.	Minnesota	54th	" 4, 1895
Tracewell, R. J.	Indiana	54th	" 4, 1895
Tracy, J. P.	Missouri	54th	" 4, 1895
Treloar, W. M.	"	54th	" 4, 1895
Tucker, H. St. G	Virginia	51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1889
Turner, H. G	Georgia	47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1881
Turner, S. S	Virginia	53d,* 54th	Feb. 1, 1894
Tyler, D. G.	"	53d, 54th	Mar. 4, 1893
Underwood, O. W.	Alabama	54th	" 4, 1895
Updegraff, Thomas	Iowa	46th, 47th, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1879
Van Voorhis, H. C.	Ohio	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Wadsworth, J. W	New York	47th, 48th, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1881
Walker, J. H.	Massachusetts	51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1889
Walker, J. A.	Virginia	54th	" 4, 1895
Wanger, I. P.	Pennsylvania	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Walsh, J. J.	New York	54th	" 4, 1895
Warner, Vespasian	Illinois	54th	" 4, 1895
Washington, J. E	Tennessee	50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1887
Watson, D. K.	Ohio	54th	" 4, 1895
Watson, J. E.	Indiana	54th	" 4, 1895
Wellington, G. L.	Maryland	54th	" 4, 1895
Wheeler, Joseph	Alabama	47th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th	" 4, 1881
White, G. E.	Illinois	54th	" 4, 1895
Wilber, D. F.	New York	54th	" 4, 1895
Willis, J. S.	Delaware	54th	" 4, 1895
Williams, J. S.	Mississippi	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Wilson, Edgar	Idaho	54th	" 4, 1895
Wilson, F. H.	New York	54th	" 4, 1895
Wilson, G. W.	Ohio	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Wilson, Stanyarne	South Carolina	54th	" 4, 1895
Wood, Benson	Illinois	54th	" 4, 1895
Woodard, F. A.	North Carolina	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Woodman, C. W	Illinois	54th	" 4, 1895
Woomer, E. M.	Pennsylvania	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Wright, A. B.	Massachusetts	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Yoakum, C. H.	Texas	54th	" 4, 1895

Delegates.

Cannon, F. J	Utah	54th	" 4, 1895
Catron, T. B.	New Mexico	54th	" 4, 1895
Flynn, D. T.	Oklahoma	53d, 54th	" 4, 1893
Murphy, N. O.	Arizona	54th	" 4, 1895

* Elected to fill a vacancy.

CHANGES OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

DEATHS.

ORIGINAL MEMBER.	Date.	District.	Successor.
Myron B. Wright	Nov. 13, 1894	15th Pennsylvania	James H. Codding.
Andrew J. Campbell	Dec. 6, 1894	10th New York	Amos J. Cummings.
Philip S. Post	Jan. 6, 1895	10th Illinois	George W. Prince.
William Cogswell	May 22, 1895	6th Massachusetts	William H. Moody.
Frederick Remann	July 14, 1895	18th Illinois	William F. L. Hadley

RESIGNATIONS.

Julius C. Burrows*	Jan. 23, 1895	3d Michigan	Alfred Milnes.
James C. C. Black†	Mar. 4, 1895	10th Georgia	James C. C. Black.

DIRECTORY OF THE SENATE.

V. P., Vice-President.
Sec., Secretary.
L. C., Legislative Clerk.
C. C., Chief Clerk.
D., Doorkeeper and Assistants.

J. C., Journal Clerk.
R., Official Reporters.
P., Press Reporters.
S., Sergeant-at-Arms.

Hon. A. E. STEVENSON, Vice-President, and President of the Senate.

(Democrats in Roman. Republicans in *Italics*. Populists in SMALL CAPITALS.)

54. *Aldrich, Nelson W.*, Rhode Island.
14. ALLEN, WILLIAM V., Nebraska.
30. *Allison, William B.*, Iowa.
18. Bacon, Augustus O., Georgia.
49. *Baker, Lucien*, Kansas.
68. Bate, William B., Tennessee.
16. Berry, James H., Arkansas.
33. Blackburn, Joseph C. S., Kentucky.
87. Blanchard, Newton C., Louisiana.
66. Brice, Calvin S., Ohio.
52. *Burrows, Julius C.*, Michigan.
74. BUTLER, MARION, North Carolina.
62. Caffery, Donelson, Louisiana.
39. Call, Wilkinson, Florida.
4. *Cameron, James Donald*, Pennsylvania.
79. *Carter, Thomas H.*, Montana.
21. *Chandler, William E.*, New Hampshire.
71. Chilton, Horace, Texas.
46. *Clark, Clarence D.*, Wyoming.
13. Cockrell, Francis M., Missouri.
8. *Cullom, Shelby M.*, Illinois.
86. Daniel, John W., Virginia.
51. *Davis, Cushman K.*, Minnesota.
31. *Dubois, Fred T.*, Idaho.
76. *Elkins, Stephen B.*, West Virginia.
63. Faulkner, Charles F., West Virginia.
9. *Frye, William P.*, Maine.
7. *Gallinger, Jacob H.*, New Hampshire.
1. *Gear, John H.*, Iowa.
58. George, James Z., Mississippi.
85. Gibson, Charles H., Maryland.
70. Gordon, John B., Georgia.
35. Gorman, Arthur P., Maryland.
10. Gray, George, Delaware.
28. *Hale, Eugene*, Maine.
55. *Hansbrough, Henry Clay*, North Dakota.
15. Harris, Isham G., Tennessee.
56. *Hawley, Joseph R.*, Connecticut.
41. Hill, David B., New York.
27. *Hoar, George F.*, Massachusetts.
42. Irby, John L. M., South Carolina.
12. Jones, James K., Arkansas.
53. *Jones, John P.*, Nevada.
67. KYLE, JAMES H., South Dakota.
17. Lindsay, William, Kentucky.
22. *Lodge, Henry Cabot* Massachusetts.
47. *Mantle, Lee*, Montana.
72. Martin, Thomas S., Virginia.
45. *McBride, George W.*, Oregon.
23. *McMillan, James*, Michigan.
37. Mills, Roger Q., Texas.
58. *Mitchell, John H.*, Oregon.
88. Mitchell, John L., Wisconsin.
11. Morgan, John T., Alabama.
5. *Morrill, Justin S.*, Vermont.
64. Murphy, Edward, Jr., New York.
75. *Nelson, Knute*, Minnesota.
84. Palmer, John M., Illinois.
60. Pasco, Samuel, Florida.
2. PEFFER, WILLIAM A., Kansas.
77. *Perkins, George C.*, California.
25. *Pettigrew, Richard F.*, South Dakota.
6. *Platt, Orville H.*, Connecticut.
20. *Pritchard, Jeter C.*, North Carolina.
29. *Proctor, Redfield*, Vermont.
69. Pugh, James L., Alabama.
3. *Quay, Matthew S.*, Pennsylvania.
90. Roach, William N., North Dakota.
48. *Sewell, William J.*, New Jersey.
26. *Sherman, John*, Ohio.
78. *Shoup, George L.*, Idaho.
65. Smith, James, Jr., New Jersey.
83. *Squire, Watson C.*, Washington.
59. *Stewart, William M.*, Nevada.
57. *Teller, Henry M.*, Colorado.
80. *Thurston, John M.*, Nebraska.
91. Tillman, Benjamin R., South Carolina.
40. Turpie, David, Indiana.
34. Vest, George Graham, Missouri.
61. Vilas, William F., Wisconsin.
36. Voorhees, Daniel W., Indiana.
32. Walthall, Edward C., Mississippi.
82. *Warren, Francis E.*, Wyoming.
50. *Wetmore, George P.*, Rhode Island.
89. White, Stephen W., California.
81. *Wilson, John L.*, Washington.
24. *Wolcott, Edward O.*, Colorado.
19. Vacant.
44. Vacant.
73. Vacant.
43. Vacant.

* Elected to Senate. † Re-elected to fill the vacancy caused by his own resignation.

DIRECTORY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THOMAS B. REED, *Speaker.*

(Republicans in Roman. Democrats in *Italics*. Populists in SMALL CAPITALS.)

WEST SIDE.

77 Acheson, E. F.
13 Adams, Robert, Jr.
127 Aldrich, J. F.
67 Anderson, W. C.
152 Apsley, L. D.
62 Arnold, W. O.
138 Atwood, H. H.
178 Baker, H. M.
170 Barham, J. A.
155 Barney, S. S.
69 Barrett, W. E.
85 Beach, C. B.
72 Bennett, C. G.
80 Bingham, H. H.
18 Black, F. S.
96 Blue, R. W.
71 Boutelle, C. A.
145 Bowers, W. W.
102 Brewster, H. C.
9 Bromwell, J. H.
161 Brosius, M.
57 Brown, F. V.
118 Bull, Melville.
171 Burrell, Orlando.
101 Burton, C. G.
173 Cannon, F. J.
162 Cannon, J. G.
63 Chickering, C. A.
42 Clark, C. N.
50 Clark, S. M.
16 Coffin, C. E.
177 Colson, D. G.
98 Connolly, J. A.
166 Cook, S. A.
68 Cooper, H. A.
153 Cousins, R. G.
180 Crowther, G. C.
36 Crump, R. O.
180 Curtis, Charles.
154 Curtis, G. M.
81 Curtis, N. M.
125 Dalzell, John.
78 Danford, L.
75 Daniels, Charles.
74 Dayton, A. G.
157 De Witt, F. B.
27 Dingley, N., Jr.
144 Dolliver, J. P.
95 Doolittle, W. H.
151 Draper, Wm. F.
121 Eddy, F. M.
59 Fairchild, B. L.
132 Faris, G. W.
19 Fischer, I. F.
30 Fletcher, Loren.
2 Foote, W. T., Jr.
119 Foss, G. E.
153 Fowler, C. N.
176 Gamble, R. J.
124 Gardner, J. J.
45 Gibson, H. R.
3 Gillet, C. W.
142 Gillett, F. H.
51 Graff, J. V.
164 Griffin, M.
113 Griswold, M.
40 Grosvenor, C. H.
92 Grow, Galusha A.
129 Hadley, W. F. L.
93 Halterman, F.
108 Hardy, A. M.
109 Harmer, A. C.
112 Harris, S. R.
66 Hartman, C. S.
84 Hatch, J. A.
163 Heatwole, J. P.
34 Heiner, D. B.
31 Henry, C. L.
23 Henry, E. S.
98 Hepburn, W. P.
105 Hilborn, S. G.
22 Hill, E. J.
41 Hooker, W. B.
47 Hopkins, A. J.
21 Howe, J. R.
123 Howell, B. F.
149 Huff, G. F.
14 Hulick, G. W.
73 Huling, J. H.
48 Hull, J. A. T.
169 Hunter, W. G.
53 Hurley, D. M.
122 Jenkins, J. J.
94 Johnson, H. U.
28 Johnson, M. N.
86 Kerr, W. S.
111 Kiefer, A. R.
168 Kirkpatrick, S. S.
108 Knox, W. S.
35 Kulp, M. H.
29 Lacey, J. F.
134 Lefever, Jacob.
115 Leonard, F. C.
56 Lewis, J. W.
44 Linton, W. S.
130 Long, C. I.
46 Lorimer, Wm.
7 Loudenslager, H. C.
131 Low, P. B.
98 Mahany, R. B.
65 Mahon, T. M.
148 McCall, J. E.
83 McCall, S. W.
82 McCleary, J. T.
52 McClure, A. S.
179 McCormick, R. C.
90 McEwan, T., Jr.
107 McLachlan, Jas.
76 Miller, Warren.
172 Milliken, S. L.
12 Milnes, A.
133 Minor, E. S.
128 Mondell, F. W.
88 Moody, W. H.
146 Morse, E. A.
135 Mozley, N. A.
136 Murphy, E. J.
26 Northway, S. A.
20 Odell, B. B.
104 Overstreet, Jesse.
160 Parker, R. W.
143 Payne, S. E.
49 Perkins, G. D.
116 Phillips, T. W.
174 Pickler, J. A.
8 Pitney, M.
61 Poole, T. L.
39 Pugh, S. J.
89 Quigg, L. E.
175 Ray, G. W.
117 Reeves, Walter.
15 Reyburn, J. E.
5 Robinson, J. B.
100 Royse, L. W.
147 Russell, C. A.
167 Sauerhering, E.
79 Scranton, J. A.
126 Settle, Thomas.
25 Shannon, R. C.
4 Sherman, J. S.
33 Smith, G. W.
91 Southard, J. H.
64 Southwick, G. N.
11 Spalding, Geo.
120 Sperry, N. D.
106 Stahle, J. A.
141 Steele, G. W.
6 Stephenson, S. M.
165 Stewart, A.
159 Stewart, J. F.
60 Strode, J. B.
156 Sulloway, C. A.
38 Taft, C. P.
70 Tawney, J. A.
37 Tayler, R. W.
10 Thomas, H. F.
55 Tracewell, R. J.
43 Treloar, W. M.
24 Updegraff, Thos.
150 Van Voorhis, H. C.
114 Wanger, I. P.
140 Warner, V.
32 Watson, D. K.
139 White, G. E.
110 Wilber, D. F.
54 Willis, J. S.
87 Wood, Benson.
137 Woodman, C. W.
1 Woomer, E. M.
58 Wright, A. B.

EAST SIDE.

174 *Abbott, Jo.*
55 Aitken, D. D.
180 *Allen, J. M.*
54 Andrews, Wm. E.
80 Arnold, W. C.
56 Avery, John.
49 Babcock, J. W.
71 *Bailey, J. W.*
142 BAKER, WILLIAM.
3 Baker, W. B.
174 *Bankhead, J. H.*
53 Bartholdt, Richard.
124 *Bartlett, C. L.*
107 *Bartlett, Franklin.*
147 *Bell, C. K.*
133 BELL, JOHN C.
150 *Berry, A. S.*
105 Bishop, R. P.
156 *Black, J. C. C.*
47 *Boatner, C. J.*
84 Broderick, Case.
31 Brumm, C. N.
118 *Buck, C. F.*
102 Burton, T. E.
166 Calderhead, W. A.
111 *Catchings, T. C.*
73 Catron, T. B.
128 *Clardy, J. D.*
177 *Clarke, R. H.*
43 *Cobb, J. E.*
22 *Cobb, S. W.*
143 *Cockrell, J. V.*
100 Codding, J. H.
14 Cooke, E. D.
91 *Cooper, C. M.*
70 *Cooper, S. B.*
13 Corliss, J. B.
65 *Cowen, J. K.*
38 *Cox, N. N.*
164 *Crain, W. H.*
93 *Crisp, C. F.*
163 *Crowley, Miles.*
69 *Culberson, D. B.*
27 *Cummings, A. J.*
115 *De Armond, D. A.*
45 *Denny, W. M.*
88 *Dinsmore, H. A.*
12 *Dockery, A. M.*
135 Doveuer, E. B.
120 *Downing, F. E.*
68 *Ellett, Tazewell.*
127 *Elliott, William.*
50 Ellis, W. R.
24 *Erdman, C. J.*
61 Evans, Walter.
132 Fenton, L. J.
26 *Fitzgerald, J. F.*
137 Flynn, D. T.
36 Grout, W. W.
34 Hager, A. L.
33 Hainer, E. J.
97 *Hall, U. S.*
60 Hanly, J. F.
89 *Harrison, G. P.*
62 *Hart, J. J.*
101 Hemenway, J. A.
35 Henderson, D. B.
117 *Hendrick, J. K.*
16 Hermann, B.
82 Hicks, J. D.
18 Hitt, R. R.
141 HOWARD, M. W.
85 Hubbard, J. D.
116 *Hutcheson, J. C.*
1 Hyde, S. C.
170 Johnson, G. L.
87 *Jones, W. A.*
32 Joy, C. F.
169 KEM, O. M.
162 *Kendall, J. M.*
41 *Kyle, J. C.*
161 *Latimer, A. C.*
126 *Lawson, T. G.*
114 *Layton, F. C.*
103 Leighty, J. D.
106 Leisenring, John.
39 *Lester, R. E.*
2 Linney, R. Z.
145 *Little, J. S.*
98 *Livingston, L. F.*
108 *Lockhart, J. A.*
72 Loud, E. F.
94 *Maddox, J. W.*
112 *Maguire, J. G.*
5 Marsh, B. F.
11 *McClellan, G. B.*
159 *McCreary, J. B.*
6 *McCulloch, P. D.*
66 *McDearmon, J. C.*
149 *McGann, L. E.*
46 *McKenney, W. R.*
144 *McLaurin, J. L.*
152 *McMillin, B.*
172 *McRae, Thos. C.*
167 Meiklejohn, G. D.
29 Mercer, D. H.
9 *Meredith, E. E.*
8 *Meyer, Adolph.*
25 *Miles, J. W.*
171 Miller, O. L.
78 *Miner, H. C.*
175 *Money, H. D.*
121 *Moses, C. L.*
15 Murphy, N. O.
157 *Neill, Robert.*
19 Newlands, F. G.*
131 Noonan, G. H.
21 *Ogden, H. W.*
95 *Otey, P. J.*
79 Otjen, T.
67 *Owens, W. C.*
23 *Patterson, Josiah.*
109 Pearson, R.
123 *Pendleton, G. C.*
76 Powers, H. H.
42 *Price, A.*
51 Prince, G. W.
77 Raney, J. H.
176 *Richardson, J. D.*
158 *Robbins, G. A.*
155 *Robertson, S. M.*
10 *Rusk, H. W.*
154 *Russell, B. E.*
17 *Sayers, J. D.*
75 Shafroth, J. F.
7 *Shaw, J. G.*
130 Shuford, A. C.
58 Simpkins, John.
165 SKINNER, H.
83 Smith, W. A.
57 Snover, H. G.
151 *Sorg, P. J.*
113 *Sparkman, S. M.*
179 *Spencer, J. G.*
173 *Stallings, J. F.*
160 *Stokes, J. W.*
37 Stone, C. W.
74 Stone, W. A.
148 *Strait, T. J.*
168 Strong, L. M
134 STROWD, W. F.
110 *Sulzer, William.*
92 *Swanson, C. A.*
86 *Talbert, W. J.*
125 *Tarsney, J. C.*
63 *Tate, F. C.*
122 *Terry, W. L.*
30 Towne, C. A.
59 Tracey, J. P.
96 *Tucker, H. St. G.*
64 *Turner, H. G.*
90 *Turner, S. S.*
153 *Tyler, D. G.*
119 *Underwood, O. W.*
20 Wadsworth, J. W.
52 Walker, J. A.
81 Walker, J. H.
129 *Walsh, J. J.*
28 *Washington, J. E.*
140 Watson, J. E.
4 Wellington, G. L.
44 *Wheeler, Joseph.*
48 *Williams, J. S.*
104 Wilson, Edgar.
136 Wilson, F. H.
99 Wilson, G. W.
139 *Wilson, S.*
40 *Woodard, F. A.*
146 *Yoakum, C. H.*

*Silver party.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

(December 15, 1895.)

President of the Senate.—Adlai E. Stevenson, Riggs House.

Chaplain of the Senate.— Rev. William H. Milburn, 210 A street, S. E.

Private Secretary.— Lewis G Stevenson, The Normandie.

Messenger to the Vice-President.—W. S. Daniels, Brookland, D. C.

Office of the Secretary.

Secretary of the Senate.—William R. Cox, Riggs House.

Chief Clerk.— John S. McEwan, Willard's Hotel.

Principal Legislative Clerk.— Henry H. Gilfry, 1017 Twelfth street, N. W.

Reading Clerk.—A. C. Parkinson, 222 G street, N. W.

Minute and Journal Clerk.—William E. Spencer.

Financial Clerk.— R. B. Nixon, 415 M street, N. W.

Assistant Financial Clerk.— Peter M. Wilson, 917 Fifteenth street, N. W.

Enrolling Clerk.— B. S. Platt, 802 L street, N. W.

Clerks.— M. R. Shankland, 16 I street, N. E.; H. B. McDonald, 1165 Nineteenth street, N. W.; William A. Fields, 925 Eighth street, N. W.; T. G. Garrett, Linden Md.; Watson Boyle, 1615 S street, N. W.; C. C. Morrow, Harvey House, North Capitol street; W. S. De Wolf, 210 C street, N. W.; E. L. Givens; G. Y. Scott, Hotel Varnum; Park Marshall.

Keeper of Stationery.— Charles N. Richards, 101 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.

Assistant Keeper of Stationery.— Robert J Catlin, 1129 Seventeenth street, N. W.

Assistant in Stationery Room.— John L. Nicholas, 458 C street, N. W.

Messengers.— E. A. Hills, 901 French street; R. W. Watson, 917 Fifteenth street, N. W.

Library of the Senate.

Librarian.—A. W. Church, 1706 Oregon avenue, N. W.

Assistant Librarian.— James M. Baker, 210 C street, N. W.

Clerks and Messengers to Senate Committees.

Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress.— Clerk, James S. Morrill, 1 Thomas Circle.

Agriculture and Forestry.— Clerk, J. Z. George, Jr.

Appropriations.— Clerk, Thos. P. Cleaves, 1819 Tenth street, N. W.; assistant clerk, F. M. Cockrell, Jr., 1518 R street, N. W.; messenger, Christian Chritzman, 409 Second street, N. W.

Census.— Clerk, C. E. Schnepp.

Civil Service and Retrenchment.— Clerk, ——.

Claims.— Clerk, A. H. Baker; assistant clerk, Andrew Denham; messenger, N. R. Walker, 326 Delaware avenue, N. E.

Coast Defenses.— Clerk, H. H. Gordon.

Commerce.— Clerk, G. E. Ransom; assistant clerk, John C. Lamb.

Conference of Minority.— Clerk, E. J. Babcock.

Contingent Expenses.— Clerk, Myer Newberger.

Corporations in District of Columbia.— Clerk, William Herbert Smith.

District of Columbia.— Clerk, C. H. Harris, 13 First street, N. E.; messenger, H. W. Wall.

Education and Labor.— Clerk, Duncan McFarlane.

Engrossed Bills.— Clerk, J. S. Morgan; messenger, Walter Mitchell.

Enrolled Bills.— Clerk, F. R. Caffery.

Epidemic Diseases.— Clerk, Eugene Davis.

Establish the University of the United States.— Clerk, H. O. Clagett.

Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service.— Clerk, N. M. Peffer.

Finance.— Clerk, James P. Voorhees; messenger, George M. Taylor.

Fisheries.— Clerk, George Pierce.

Five Civilized Tribes of Indians.— Clerk, Thomas F. Dawson, 314 B street, N. E.

Foreign Relations.— Clerk, George W. Morgan; messenger, John P. Hamlin.

Forest Reservations.— Clerk, T. F. Memminger.

Immigration.— Clerk, Peter J. Manwiller.

Improvement Mississippi River.— Clerk, Ashton Blanchard.

Indian Affairs.— Clerk, James Kimbrough Jones, Jr.

Indian Depredations.— Clerk, James C. Edwards.

Interstate Commerce.— Clerk, Daniel C. Roper.

Investigate Geological Survey.— Clerk, Wallace McLaurin.

Investigate Trespassers on Indian Lands.— Clerk, Fred. W. McLean.

Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.— Clerk, Robert W. Gates.

Judiciary.— Clerk, H. L. Pugh; messenger, A. M. Willett, 205 C street, N. W.

Library.— Clerk, C. H. Mills; messenger, Henry E. Hinman.

Manufactures.— Clerk, R. M. Larner.

Military Affairs.— Clerk, R. W. Cantrell; messenger, James A. Ryan.

Mines and Mining.— Clerk, Charles J. Kappler.

National Banks.— Clerk, F. A. Markle.

Naval Affairs.— Clerk, Edwd. T. Mathews.

Nicaraguan Claims.— Clerk, G. B. Edwards.

Organization, etc., Executive Departments.— Clerk, J. A. Hutchinson.

Patents.— Clerk, James E. Alexander.

Pensions.— Clerk, W. H. H. Johnston; assistant clerks, J. P. Webber, T. J. Donovan.

Potomac River Front.— Clerk, Woodbury Pulsifer.

Post-offices and Post-roads.— Clerk, J. F. Wood; messenger, W. T. Colquitt.

Pacific Railroads.— Clerk, George E. Gilliland.

Printing.— Clerk, F. M. Cox, 209 First street, S. E.

Private Land Claims.— Clerk, Pitman Pulsifer.

Privileges and Elections.— Clerk, Charles W. McFee; messenger, Franklin Temple.

Public Buildings and Grounds.— Clerk, C. C. Coombs.

Public Lands.— Clerk, W. H. Hyatt.
Quadro-Centennial.— Clerk, W. S. Howard.
Railroads.— Clerk, Miles Taylor.
Relations with Canada.— Clerk, H. W. Walker.
Revision of the Laws.— Clerk, Clarence E. Young.
Revolutionary Claims.— Clerk, H. J. Gensler.
Rules.— Clerk, Joseph Blackburn, Jr.
Territories.— Clerk, Conrad H. Syme.
Transportation Routes to the Seaboard.— Clerk, M. F. Tighe.
Transportation and Sale of Meat Products.— Clerk, Edward T. Lee.
Woman Suffrage.— Clerk, E. C. Goodwin.

Office of the Sergeant-at-arms.

Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.— Richard J. Bright, 130 B street, N. E.
Assistant Doorkeeper.— Isaac Bassett, 18 Second street, N. E.
Acting Assistant Doorkeeper.— B. W. Layton, Page's Hotel.
Messengers, Acting Assistant Doorkeepers.— Sydney A. Jonas, 238 North Capitol street; R. P. Troy, 254 Delaware avenue, N. E.; H. W. Wall, 220 North Capitol street.
Assistant Messenger on Floor of Senate.— Alonzo H. Stewart, 204 Fourth street, S. E.

Post-office.

Postmaster of the Senate.— R. A. Dobbin, St. Denis post-office, Md.
Assistant Postmaster.— James A. Crystal, 108 Fifth street, N. E.

Document Room.

Superintendent.—Amzi Smith, 117 C street, S. E.
First Assistant.— George H. Boyd, 516 D street, S. E.

Folding Room.

Superintendent.— Charles H. Pirtle, 134 Tenth street, N. E.
Assistant.— J. S. Hickcox, 1329 Twenty-first street, N. W.

Heating and Ventilating.

Chief Engineer.— T. A. Jones, 946 F street, S. W.
Assistants.— E. C. Stubbs, 406 Second street, N. W.; W. H. Prescott, 20 Third street, N. E.; F. E. Dodson, 519 Sixth street, N. E.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES.

Senate.

D. F. Murphy, The Cochran.
Assistants.— Theo. F. Shuey, 2809 Fourteenth street, N. W.; E. V. Murphy, 419 Second street, N. W.; Henry J. Gensler, 1318 Thirteenth street, N. W.; Dan. B. Lloyd, Bowie, Md.; W. M. Blumenberg, 1310 Fourteenth street, N. W.

House.

David Wolfe Brown, 1704 Oregon avenue.
John H. White, 1502 Vermont avenue.
Andrew Devine, 1408 Thirty-first street, N. W.
A. C. Welch, 222 Third street, N. W.
Fred. Ireland, 1221 Twelfth street, N. W.
John J. Cameron, Meyer's Hotel.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

(Office in Statuary Hall.)

Clerk.—W. A. Smith, 2004 Fourteenth street, N. W.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Edward Clark, 417 Fourth street, N. W.; office, subbasement of the Capitol.

THE NATIONAL BOTANIC GARDEN.

Superintendent.—William R. Smith, at the Garden, west of the Capitol Grounds.

Assistant Superintendent.— C. Leslie Reynolds, 1718 1-2 Tenth street, N. W.

THE CAPITOL POLICE.

Captain.—A. P. Garden, 10 B street, N. E.
Lieutenants.— J. W. Byrne, 14 C street, N. W.; George A. Rahm, 119 Tenth street, S. E.; H. S. Sneed, 222 Third street, N. W.

THE CAPITOL.

The Capitol is situated in latitude 38 degrees, 53 minutes and 20.4 seconds north and longitude 77 degrees and 35.7 seconds west from Greenwich. It fronts east, and stands on a plateau 88 feet above the level of the Potomac.

The Original Building.

The southeast corner stone of the original building was laid on the 18th of September, 1793, by President Washington, with Masonic ceremonies. It is constructed of sandstone from quarries on Aquia Creek, Virginia. The work was done under the direction of Stephen H. Hallette, James Hoban, George Hadfield, and B. H. Latrobe, architects. The north wing was finished in 1800 and the south wing in 1811. A wooden passageway connected them. On the 24th of August, 1814, the interior of both wings was destroyed by fire, set by the British. The damage to the building was immediately repaired. In 1818 the central portion of the building was commenced, under the architectural superintendence of Charles Bulfinch. The original building was finally completed in 1827. Its cost, including the grading of the grounds, alterations, and repairs, up to 1827, was $2,433,844.13.

The Extensions.

The corner stone of the extensions was laid on the 14th of July, 1851, by President Fillmore, Daniel Webster officiating as orator. This work was prosecuted under the architectural direction of Thomas U. Walter till 1865, when he resigned. It was completed under the supervision of Edward Clark, the present architect of the Capitol. The material used in the walls is white marble from the quarries at Lee, Mass., and that in the columns from the quarries at Cockeysville, Md. These extensions were first occupied for legislative purposes January 4, 1859.

Dimensions of the Building.

The entire length of the building from north to south is 751 feet 4 inches, and its greatest dimension from east to west 350 feet. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet.

The Dome.

The dome of the original central building was constructed of wood, covered with copper. This was replaced in 1856 by the present structure of cast iron. It was completed in 1865. The entire weight of iron used is 8,909,200 pounds.

The dome is crowned by a bronze statue of Freedom, which is 19 feet 6 inches high and weighs 14,985 pounds. It was modeled by Crawford. The height of the dome above the base line of the east front is 287 feet 5 inches. The height from the top of the balustrade of the building is 217 feet 11 inches. The greatest diameter at the base is 135 feet 5 inches.

The rotunda is 95 feet 6 inches in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is 180 feet 3 inches.

The Senate Chamber is 113 feet 3 inches in length by 80 feet 3 inches in width and 36 feet in height. The galleries will accommodate one thousand persons.

The Representatives' Hall is 139 feet in length by 93 feet in width and 36 feet in height.

The room now occupied by the Supreme Court was, until 1859, occupied as the Senate Chamber. Previous to that time the court occupied the room immediately beneath, now used as a law library.

The Basement of the Capitol.

Room. HOUSE WING.

1. Committee on Invalid Pensions.
2. Committee on Claims.
3. Committee on Agriculture.
4. Stationery room.
5. Committee on War Claims.
6. Official Stenographers to Committees.
7, 8. Official Reporters of Debates.
9. Committee on the Territories.
10. Occupied by the Speaker as a private room.
11. Committee on Library.
12. Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.
13. House post-office.
13 1-2. Committee on Expenditures in the Post-office Department.
14. Committee on the Post-offices and Post-roads.
15. Clerk's document room.
16. Closets.
17. Box-room.
18, 19, 20. Restaurant.
21. Committee on Printing.
22. Committee on Indian Affairs.
23. Committee on Accounts; Committee on Mileage.
24. Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.
25. Elevators.

HOUSE COMMITTEES. TERRACE, SOUTH SIDE.

1, 5. Index-room.
2. Committee on Mines and Mining.
3. Committee on Expenditures in the Agricultural Department.
6. Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.
7. Committee on the Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
8. Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands in the United States.
11. Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
13. Committee on the Eleventh Census.
15. Committee on Manufactures.

Note.—Rooms occupied by the House Committees on Reform in the Civil Service, Levees and Improvements of Mississippi River, Expenditures in the Department of Justice, Expenditures in the Navy Depart-

ment, and Expenditures on Public Buildings are not shown on the diagrams. They are located in the subbasement, west front, on the House side of center of building.

Room. MAIN BUILDING.

49. Senate Committee on Census.
50. Senate Committee on Manufactures.
51. Senate Committee on Education and Labor.
52. House Committee on Labor.
53. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
54. House Coinage, Weights and Measures.
55. House Committee on Education.
56. House Committee on Revision of the Laws.
57. House Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics.
58, 59. Law Library.
60. Senate Committee on Revolutionary Claims.
61. Storeroom for Library.
62. Storeroom Supreme Court.
63. Senate bathroom.
64, 65. The Supreme Court — Consultation room.
66. Congressional Law Library, formerly the Supreme Court room.
67. Congressional Law Library.
68. Office of Doorkeeper of the House; Office of superintendent of folding room.
69. House Committee on Private Land Claims.
70. Offices of the Chief Clerk of the House.
71. House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.
72. House Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.
73. House Committee on Militia.
74. House Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

SENATE COMMITTEES. MALTBY BUILDING.

57, 58. Epidemic Diseases.
5. Examine the Branches of Civil Service.
73, 74. Five Civilized Tribes of Indians.
39. Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.
52, 53. Inquire into all Claims against Nicaragua.
3. Quadro-Centennial.
77, 78. Relations with Canada.
7. Coast Defenses.
35. Civil Service and Retrenchment.
19, 21. Corporations in District of Columbia.
55. Forest Reservations.
25. Investigate Geological Survey.
76. Failed National Banks.
27. Trespassers on Indian Lands.

SENATE WING.

24. Committee on Rules.
25. Committee on the Revision of the Laws.
26. Committee on Fish and Fisheries.
27. Committee on Military Affairs.
28. Committee on Naval Affairs.
29. Committee on the Judiciary.
30. Committee on Pacific Railroads.
32. Committee on Indian Affairs.
33. Stationery room.
36. Restaurant.
37. Stationery room.
38. Committee on Public Lands.
39. Office superintendent folding room.
40. Committee on Pensions.
Room.
41. Committee on Territories.
42. Ladies' room.
42 1-2. Sergeant-at-Arms' stores.
43. Committee on Agriculture.
44. Committee on Contingent Expenses.
45, 46. Committee on Foreign Relations.
47. Committee on Patents.
48. Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.
49. Elevator.
50. Senate Post-office.
51. Gentlemen's room.

SENATE COMMITTEES. TERRACE, NORTH SIDE.

1. To Establish the University of the United States.
2. On Organization, Conduct and Expenditures of Executive Departments.
3. On Indian Depredations.
5. On Transportation Routes to the Seaboard.
4, 6. On the Library.
9. On Railroads.
11. On Immigration.
13. On Improvement of the Mississippi River and its Tributaries.
15, 17. On Mines and Mining.

The Principal Story of the Capitol.

HOUSE WING.

1, 2. Appropriations.
3. Committee on Rivers and Harbors.
4. Journal, Printing and File Clerks of the House.
5. Committee on Naval Affairs.
6. Closets.
7, 8, 9. Members' retiring room.
10. Speaker's room.
11. Hall folding room.
12. Cloakrooms.
13. Office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.
14. Committee on Ways and Means.
15. Committee on Military Affairs.
16. House Library.
17. Elevators.

MAIN BUILDING.

33. House document room.
34. Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks of the House.
35. Committee on Enrolled Bills.
36. Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives. It was in this room, then occupied by the Speaker of the House, that ex-President John Quincy Adams died, two days after he fell at his seat in the House, February 23, 1848.
37. Office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court.
38. Robing room of the Judges of the Supreme Court.
39. Withdrawing room of the Supreme Court.
40. Office of the Marshal of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court, formerly the Senate Chamber.

The Old Hall of the House of Representatives is now used as a statuary hall, to which each State has been invited to contribute two statues of its most distinguished citizens.

The Congressional Library contains 590,000 volumes and 180,000 pamphlets.

Room. SENATE WING.

16. Office of the Secretary of the Senate.
17. Executive Clerk of the Senate.
18. Financial Clerk of the Senate.
19. Chief Clerk of the Senate.
20. Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks of the Senate.
21, 22. Committee on Appropriations.
23. Closets.
24. Cloakrooms.
25. Room of the President.
26. The Senator's reception room.
27. The Vice-President's room.
28. Committee on Finance.
29. Official Reporters of Debates.
30. Public reception room.
31. Committee on the District of Columbia.
32. Office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
33. Elevator.

The Attic Story of the Capitol.

HOUSE WING.

1. Committee on Pacific Railroads and Pensions.
2. Committee on Elections.
3. Committee on Banking and Currency.
4. Committee on the District of Columbia.
5. Committee on Patents; Committee on Railways and Canals.
6. Lobby.
7. Correspondents and journalists' withdrawing room.
8, 9. Water-closet.
10. Ladies' retiring room.
11. Committee on the Public Lands.
12. Committee on Commerce.

Room.

13. Committee on Foreign Affairs.
14. Committee on the Judiciary.
15. Elevators.

MAIN BUILDING.

27. Senate Library.
28. Senate Library — Librarian's room.
30. Senate Committee on Enrolled Bills.
31, 32, 33. Senate document room.
34. Superintendent of the Senate documents.
35. House Library.
36, 37, 38. House document room.
39. Clerk's office.
40. Senate document room.

SENATE WING.

14. Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds; Select Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress.
15, 16. Committee on Interstate Commerce.
17. Committee on Privileges and Elections.
18. Committee on Commerce.
19. Committee on Engrossed Bills.
20. Press.
21. Correspondents' room. Western Union Telegraph.
22. Ladies' room.
23. Senate Joint Committees on Public Printing.
24. Conference room of the minority.
25. Committee on Claims.
26. Committee on Private Land Claims.
27. Elevator.
28. Correspondents' room.

HOME ADDRESSES OF OFFICIALS.

Where the Officers of the Government Live in Washington.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

(Pennsylvania avenue, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth street, N. W.)

President of the United States.— Grover Cleveland, Executive Mansion.

Private Secretary.— Henry T. Thurber, 1718 I street, N. W.

Assistant Secretary.— O. L. Pruden, 604 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.

Executive Clerks.—William H. Crook, 7 H street, N. W.; Robert L. O'Brien, 1217 K street, N. W.

In Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds.— Col. John M. Wilson, 1141 Connecticut avenue.

Executive Mansion Rules.

The Cabinet will meet Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock a. m.

Mondays will be reserved by the President for the transaction of public business requiring his uninterrupted attention.

The President will receive Senators and Representatives in Congress from 10 to 12 o'clock on other days except Cabinet days.

Persons not Senators or Representatives, having business with the President, will be received from 12 to 1 o'clock every day, except Mondays and Cabinet days.

Those having no business, but who desire to pay their respects, will be received by the President in the East Room at 1 o'clock p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

By direction of the President.

HENRY T. THURBER,
Private Secretary to the President.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(Seventeenth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue.)

Secretary of State.— Richard Olney.

Assistant Secretary.—Edwin F. Uhl, 1901 N street, N. W.

Second Assistant Secretary.—Alvey A. Adee, 1019 Fifteenth street, N. W.

Third Assistant Secretary.—William Woodville Rockhill, 1914 N street, N. W.

Solicitor.—Warren E. Faison.

Chief Clerk.— Edward I. Renick, 1907 G street, N. W.
Diplomatic Bureau.— Chief, Thomas W. Cridler, 407 Eighth street, S. E.
Consular Bureau.— Chief, Walter E. Faison, 1611 Riggs place.
Bureau of Archives and Indexes.— Chief, Pendleton King, 1211 K street, N. W.
Bureau of Accounts.— Chief, Frank A. Brannigan.
Bureau of Statistics.— Chief, Frederic Emory, The Grafton, 1139 Connecticut avenue.
Bureau of Rolls and Library.— Chief, Andrew H. Allen, 1633 Q street, N. W.
Private Secretary.—Walter Blandford.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

(Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.)

Secretary of the Treasury.— John G. Carlisle, 1426 K street, N. W.
Assistant Secretaries.—William E. Curtis, 1228 Connecticut avenue; Charles S. Hamlin, 1400 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.; Scott Wike, 910 Fifteenth street, N. W.
Chief Clerk.— Logan Carlisle, 1426 K street, N. W.
Division of Appointments.— Chief, Scott Nesbit, 2203 K street, N. W.
Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants.— Chief, W. F. MacLennan, 1916 F street, N. W.
Division of Public Moneys.— Chief, E. B. Daskam, 1423 R street, N. W.
Division of Customs.— Chief, John M. Comstock, 1120 Thirteenth street, N. W.
Division of Revenue-Cutter Service.— Chief, Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, 1303 Yale street, N. W.
Division of Stationery, Printing and Blanks.— Chief, Samuel Roads, Jr., 1901 Q street, N. W.
Division of Loans and Currency.— Chief, A. T. Huntington, Vienna, Va.
Division of Mail and Files.— Chief, S. M. Gaines, Brookland, D. C.
Miscellaneous Division.— Chief, Lewis Jordan, 1911 G street, N. W.
Division of Special Agents.— Chief, J. J. Crowley, 1435 Ninth street, N. W.
Disbursing Clerks.— George A. Bartlett, 1549 Park street, Mount Pleasant; Thomas J. Hobbs, 1622 H street, N. W.
Private Secretary to Secretary of the Treasury.— H. W. Van Senden, 1456 Euclid place, N. W.

Supervising Architect's Office.

(Treasury Department Building.)

Supervising Architect.—William M. Aiken, Hotel Cairo.
Chief Executive Officer.— Charles E. Kemper, 1310 Riggs street, N. W.
Law and Record Division.— Chief, W. B. Fleming, 720 Thirteenth street, N. W.
Computers' Division.— Chief, Richard Fourchy, 913 I street, N. W.
Photograph Division.— Chief, C. R. McBlair, 1528 I street, N. W.
Inspection and Material Division.— Chief, John B. Clark, 1711 Riggs place, N. W.
Accounts Division.— Chief, P. S. Garretson, 1341 T street, N. W.
Repair Division.—
Tracers' Division.— Chief, Charles C. Ridgway, 1632 Seventeenth street, N. W.
Engineering and Drafting Division.— Chief Constructor, H. R. P. Hamilton, 1342 Thirteenth street, N. W.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

(Fourteenth and B streets, S. W.)

Chief of Bureau.— Claude M. Johnson, 1722 P street, N. W.
Assistant Chief.— Thomas J. Sullivan, 1530 Ninth street, N. W.
Accountant.— Edwin Lamasure, 216 Twelfth street, S. W.
Engraving Division.— Chief, Thomas F. Morris, 1754 P street, N. W.
Custodian Dies, Rolls and Plates.— Geo. W. Castle, 813 Twelfth street, N. W.
Chief Clerk and Disbursing Agent.—Alex. G. Morgan, 1325 Eleventh street, N. W.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(Treasury Department Building.)

Commissioner.— Joseph S. Miller, 1218 New Hampshire avenue.
Deputy.— George W. Wilson, The Fredonia.
Solicitor.— Robert T. Hough, 2402 Fourteenth street, N. W.
Chief Clerk and Appointment Division.— E. C. Johnson, 1011 M street, N. W.
Tobacco Division.— Chief, R. T. Daniel, 2020 G street, N. W.
Law Division.— Chief, O. F. Dana, 1529 Rhode Island avenue.
Stamp Division.— Chief, Henry C. Boyd, 1908 G street, N. W.
Assessment Division.— Chief, Charles A. Bates, 1016 T street, N. W.
Division of Distilled Spirits.— Chief, Thomas A. Cushing, 1333 N street, N. W.
Division of Revenue Agents.— Chief, W. W. Colquitt, 310 North Carolina avenue, S. E.
Division of Accounts.— Chief, William Hinds, 1443 W street, N. W.
Chemist.— C. A. Crampton, Somerset, Md.

Director of the Mint.

(Treasury Department Building.)

Director of the Mint.— R. E. Preston, 53 K street, N. E.
Examiner.—
Computer of Bullion.— B. F. Butler, 418 Maple avenue, Le Droit Park.
Adjuster.— Frank P. Gross, 1901 Harewood avenue, Le Droit Park.

Bureau of Navigation.

(Treasury Department Building.)

Commissioner of Navigation.— Eugene Tyler Chamberlain, 1808 H street, N. W.
Deputy Commissioner.— F. W. Knowlton, The Carlton.

Office of Steamboat Inspection.

(Treasury Department Building.)

Supervising Inspector-General.— James A. Dumont, 216 A street, S. E.
Chief Clerk.—William H. Clarke, 2304 Fourteenth street, N. W.

Light-house Board.

(Treasury Department Building.)

Chairman.— Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, 1202 Eighteenth street, N. W.

Naval Secretary.— Commander George F. F. Wilde, U. S. N., 1101 K street, N. W.
Engineer Secretary.— Capt. John Millis, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., 1815 Riggs place.
Chief Clerk.—Arnold B. Johnson, 501 1-2 T street, N. W.

United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

(Coast and Geodetic Survey Building, New Jersey avenue, south of the Capitol.)

Superintendent.— W. W. Duffield, The Cairo.
Assistant in Charge of Office.— O. H. Tittman, 1617 Riggs place.
Hydrographic Inspector.— Lieut. Commander J. F. Moser, U. S. N., 227 New Jersey avenue, S. E.
Naval Paymaster.— John Q. Lovell, U. S. N., 14 East Franklin street, Baltimore, Md.

Marine-Hospital Service.

(Supervising Surgeon-General's Office, 3 B street, S. E.)

Supervising Surgeon-General.—Walter Wyman, The Shoreham.
Assistants.— Surg. Fairfax Irwin, The Grafton; P. A. Surg. J. J. Kinyoun, 1458 Stoughton street, N. W.; P. A. Surg. B. W. Brown, 2017 G street, N. W.; Asst. Surg. W. J. S. Stewart, 1430 N street, N. W.; P. A. Surg. C. E. Banks, 2021 O street, N. W.

Bureau of Immigration.

(Treasury Department Building.)

Commissioner-General of Immigration.— Herman Stump, Metropolitan Club.
Chief Clerk.— Frank H. Larned, Grafton Hotel, Connecticut avenue.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

(Seventeenth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue.)

Secretary of War.— Daniel S. Lamont, 1607 H street, N. W.
Assistant Secretary of War.— Joseph B. Doe, The Cairo.
Chief Clerk.— John Tweedale, 1725 P street, N. W.
Disbursing Clerk.—William S. Yeatman, 1749 F street, N. W.
Mail and Record Division.— Chief, John B. Randolph, 1616 Fifteenth street, N. W.
Correspondence Division.— Chief, John T. Dillon, 619 Nineteenth street, N. W.
Requisition and Accounts Division.— Chief, Stephen Gambrill, Laurel, Md.
Supply Division.—Acting Chief, Richard J. Whitton, The Cairo.
Private Secretary to Secretary of War.— John Seager, 712 Twentieth street, N. W.
Private Secretary to Assistant Secretary of War.— Richard J. Whitton, The Cairo.

Headquarters of the Army.

(In War Department Building.)

Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Commanding the Army, 1927 G street, N. W.
Aide-de-Camp.— Capt. Francis Michler, Fifth Cavalry, 1715 H street, N. W.
Assistant Adjutant-General.— Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Samuel Breck, 1727 De Sales street.
Chief Clerk.— J. B. Morton, 127 D street, S. E.

Office of the Adjutant-General.

(In War Department Building.)

Adjutant - General.— Brig.-Gen. G. D. Ruggles, 1224 Seventeenth street, N. W.
Assistants.— Bvt. Brig.-Gen. T. M. Vincent, 1221 N street, N. W.; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. C. Gilmore, The Portland; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. B. Babcock, 2005 G street, N. W.; Maj. W. P. Hall, 1413 O street, N. W.; Lieut. W. C. Brown, First Cavalry, The Richmond; Lieut. J. R. Williams, Third Artillery, 1729 Q street, N.W.; Lieut. A. S. Rowan, Nineteenth Infantry, 1519 Rhode Island avenue; Lieut. Carl Reichman, 1752 Corcoran street.
Chief Clerk.— R. P. Thian, 3319 N street, Georgetown.

Office of the Inspector-General.

(In War Department Building.)

Inspector-General.— Brig.-Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, 1314 Connecticut avenue.
Assistants.— Maj. J. P. Sanger, 2020 R street, N. W.; Maj. E. A. Garlington, 1429 Twenty-first street, N. W.
Chief Clerk.—Warren H. Orcutt, 509 East Capitol street.

Office of the Judge-Advocate-General.

(In War Department Building.)

Judge - Advocate - General.— Brig.-Gen. G. N. Lieber, 1322 Eighteenth street, N. W.
Assistant.—
Chief Clerk.— J. N. Morrison, The Concord.

Office of the Quartermaster-General.

(In War Department Building.)

Quartermaster - General. — Brig.-Gen. R. N. Batchelder, The Shoreham.
Assistants.— Lieut.-Col. George H. Weeks, 1011 New Hampshire avenue; Maj. Charles Bird; Capt. C. P. Miller, 1923 I street, N. W.; Capt. Oscar F. Long, The Shoreham; Capt. J. T. French, Jr., 1224 New Hampshire avenue.
Chief Clerk.— J. Z. Dare, 1340 Corcoran street, N. W.
Depot Quartermaster.— Maj. J. W. Jacobs, The Concord.

Office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence.

(In War Department Building.)

Commissary-General of Subsistence.—Brig.-Gen. M. R. Morgan, 1633 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.
Assistants.— Lieut.-Col. Samuel T. Cushing, 1412 Twentieth street, N. W.; Maj. C. A. Woodruff, 1642 Twenty-ninth street, N. W.
Chief Clerk.—William A. De Caindry, 1816 H street, N. W.

Office of the Surgeon-General.

(In War Department Building.)

Surgeon-General.— Brig.-Gen. George M. Sternberg, 1019 Sixteenth street, N. W.
Assistants.— Col. Charles H. Alden, 1311 New Hampshire avenue; Lieut.-Col. David L. Huntington, The Concord; Maj. Charles Smart, 2017 Hillyer place; Maj. Walter Reed, 5 Cook place, West Washington.

Chief Clerk.— George A. Jones, 1332 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.
Attending Surgeon.— Maj. R. M. O'Reilly, 1825 Q street, N. W.
Assistant.— Cap. Leonard Wood, 2000 R street, N. W.

Office of the Paymaster-General.

(In War Department Building.)

Paymaster-General.— Brig.-Gen. T. H. Stanton, 1313 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.
Assistant in Charge of Bounties, etc.— Maj. C. I. Wilson, 910 Nineteenth street, N. W.
Chief Clerk.— Grafton D. Hanson, 1228 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.
Post Paymaster.— Maj. J. C. Muhlenberg, Park street, Mount Pleasant, D. C.

Office of the Chief of Engineers.

(In War Department Building.)

Chief of Engineers.— Brig.-Gen. William P. Craighill, 1728 I street, N. W.
Assistants.— Lieut.-Col. A. Mackenzie, The Bancroft; Capt. William M. Black, 2024 Hillyer place, N. W.; Capt. George W. Goethals, 1506 Seventeenth street, N. W.
Chief Clerk.—William J. Warren, The Cairo.

Office of the Chief of Ordnance.

(In War Department Building.)

Chief of Ordnance.— Brig.-Gen. D. W. Flagler, 2144 California avenue, Washington Heights.
Assistants.— Capt. Charles Shaler, Army and Navy Club; Capt. Charles S. Smith, 19 Iowa circle; Capt. V. McNally, The Hamilton; Capt. Rogers Birnie, 1341 New Hampshire avenue; Capt. C. H. Clark, 2106 O street, N. W.
Chief Clerk.— John J. Cook, 925 M street, N. W.

Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

(In War Department Building.)

Chief Signal Officer.— Brig.-Gen. A. W. Greely, 1914 G street, N. W.
Assistant.— Capt. Robert Craig, 1822 I street, N. W.
Chief Clerk.— Otto A. Nesmith, 1610 New Hampshire avenue.

Record and Pension Office.

(In War Department Building and building on Tenth street, between E and F streets, N. W.)

Chief of Office.— Col. F. C. Ainsworth, U. S. A., War Department Building.
Chiefs of Division.— Jacob Frech, 514 L street, N. E.; O. B. Brown, 411 Spruce street, N. W.

Office of Publication of Records of the Rebellion.

(In War Department Building and building corner Eighteenth and G streets, N. W.)

Board of Publication.— Maj. George W. Davis, Eleventh Infantry, 1723 De Sales street, N. W.; Leslie J. Perry, 1802 M street, N. W.; Joseph W. Kirkley, 3406 P street, N. W.
Assistants.— Capt. Hugh G. Brown, Fourteenth Infantry, 2018 G street, N. W.; Capt. A. M. Fuller, Second Cavalry, 1727 Riggs place.
Agent for Collection of Confederate Records.— Marcus J. Wright, 1724 Corcoran street, N. W.

Office of Public Buildings and Grounds and Washington Monument.

(In War Department Building.)

In Charge.— Col. John M. Wilson, 1141 Connecticut avenue.
Chief Clerk.— E. F. Concklin, 229 New Jersey avenue, S. E.
Public Gardener.— George H. Brown, 1312 R street, N. W.
Custodian of Monument.— John Hawkins, 1105 G street, N. W.

Office of Washington Aqueduct.

(2728 Pennsylvania avenue.)

In Charge.— Maj. Charles E. L. B. Davis, The Albany.
Assistant.— First Lieut. David Du B. Gaillard, 2012 Hillyer place, N. W.
Chief Clerk.— Pickering Dodge, 2025 G street, N. W.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(Pennsylvania avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.)

Attorney-General.—Judson Harmon, 1329 K street, N. W.
Solicitor-General.— Holmes Conrad, 1329 M street, N. W.
Assistant Attorney-General.— Edward B. Whitney, 1720 P street, N. W.
Assistant Attorney-General.— Charles B. Howry, 1533 I street, N. W.
Assistant Attorney-General.— Joshua Erie Dodge, The Shoreham.
Assistant Attorney-General.— J. M. Dickinson, 1311 K street, N. W.
Assistant Attorney-General (Department of the Interior).— John I. Hall, 1401 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.
Assistant Attorney-General (Post-office Department).— John L. Thomas, 1331 Vermont avenue.
Solicitor of Internal Revenue (Treasury Department).— Robert T. Hough, 2402 Fourteenth street, N. W.
Solicitor of Department of State.—Walter E. Faison, 1611 Riggs place.
Assistant Attorneys.— Conway Robinson, Harewood road; Charles C. Binney, 2123 R street, N. W.; Felix Brannigan, 1481 Columbia road; George H. Gorman, 910 North Carolina avenue, S. E.; Samuel A. Putman, 1311 Twentieth street, N. W.; John G. Capers, 1315 M street, N. W.
Law Clerk and Examiner of Titles.— A. J. Bentley, 1116 Ninth street, N. W.
Chief Clerk.— Cecil Clay, 1513 S street, N. W.
General Agent.— Frank Strong, 1338 Q street, N. W.
Appointment and Disbursing Clerk.— Henry Rechtin, 1123 Park place, N. E.
Attorney in Charge of Pardons.—William C. Endicott, Jr., 1319 Eighteenth street, N. W.
Private Secretary to the Attorney-General.— J. Chauncey Hoffman.

Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

(In the Treasury Department Building.)

Solicitor.— Felix A. Reeve, 1742 N street, N. W.

Assistant Solicitor.— N. T. N. Robinson, 1822 H street, N. W.

Chief Clerk.— Charles E. Vrooman, 1613 S street, N. W.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

(Seventh and Eighth and E and F streets, N. W.)

Office of the Postmaster-General.

Postmaster-General.—William L. Wilson, 1741 Q street, N. W.

Chief Clerk.— Frank H. Thomas, The Mount Vernon.

Private Secretary.— Edward L. Rechard, 1120 Thirteenth street, N. W.

Assistant Attorney-General.— John L. Thomas, 1244 Kenesaw avenue.

Law Clerk.—William A. Milliken.

Appointment Clerk.— J. H. Robinson, 1723 Q street, N. W.

Superintendent and Disbursing Clerk.— Rufus B. Merchant, American House.

Topographer's Office (420 Ninth street, N. W.).— Topographer, A. Von Haake, 2125 L street, N. W.

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

(Post-office Department Building.)

First Assistant Postmaster-General.— Frank H. Jones, The Arlington.

Chief Clerk.—William H. Lamar, Rockville, Md.

Superintendent Division of Post-office Supplies.— Blain W. Taylor, 246 Ninth street, N. E.

Division of Free Delivery.— Superintendent, A. W. Machen, 1823 Corcoran street, Assistant Superintendent, William W. Hill, 617 F street, N. E.

Division of Salaries and Allowances.— Chief, C. O. Shepherd.

Division of Correspondence.— Chief, James R. Ash, 1825 Thirteenth street, N. W.

Money Order System.— Superintendent, Edward M. Gadsden, 1737 Corcoran street, N. W.; Chief Clerk, James T. Metcalf, 335 Florida avenue, N. W.

Dead Letter Office.— Superintendent, Bernard Goode, 120 C street, S. E.

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

(Post-office Department Building.)

Second Assistant Postmaster-General.— Charles Neilson, St. Denis, Md.

Chief Clerk.— George F. Stone, 1534 Fifteenth street, N. W.

Superintendent Railway Adjustment.— James H. Crew, 1532 Ninth street, N. W.

Division of Inspection.— Chief, A. S. Roberts, 3212 Seventeenth street, N. W.

Division of Mail Equipment.— Chief, R. D. S. Tyler, 1124 Fifth street, N. W.

Railway Mail Service.— General Superintendent, James E. White, 1017 Twelfth street, N. W.; Chief Clerk, Alexander Grant, 1302 L street, N. W.

Foreign Mails.— Superintendent, N. M. Brooks, 233 Second street, S. E.; Chief Clerk, Robert L. Maddox, 1013 P street, N. W.

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

(Post-office Department Building.)

Third Assistant Postmaster-General.— Kerr Craige, 617 Nineteenth street, N. W.

Chief Clerk.— Madison Davis, 316 A street, S. E.

Finance Division.— Chief, William R. Griffith, 720 Tenth street, N. W.

Postage Stamp Division.— Chief, T. Q. Munce, 107 Maryland avenue, N. E.

Registered Letter Division.— Principal Clerk, W. H. Wood, 507 E street, N. W.

Division of Files, Mails, etc.— Principal Clerk, E. S. Hall, 1701 Thirteenth street, N. W.

Postage Stamp Agent.— Wesley R. Davis, 918 F street, N. W.

Postal Card Agent.— John B. Hagerty, Castleton, N. Y.

Stamped Envelope Agent.— Charles H. Field, Hartford, Conn.

Office of the Fourth Assistant-Postmaster-General.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.— Robert A. Maxwell, Shoreham Hotel.

Chief Clerk.— George V. Chapin, 2221 Thirteenth street, N. W.

Division of Appointments.— Chief, George G. Fenton, 1308 Wallach place, N. W.

Division of Bonds and Commissions.— Chief, N. A. C. Smith, 608 E street, N. W.

Division of Post-office Inspectors and Mail Depredations.— Chief Post-office Inspector, M. D. Wheeler, The Oxford; Chief Clerk, Thomas M. Owen, 105 Maryland avenue, N. E.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

(East wing, State, War and Navy Building.)

Secretary of the Navy.— Hilary A. Herbert, 1925 F street, N. W.

Assistant Secretary.—William McAdoo, 1707 Q street, N. W.

Chief Clerk.— Benjamin Micou, 1925 F street, N. W.

Naval Aid.— Lieut. W. H. Schuetze, Army and Navy Club.

Naval Militia.— Lieut. A. P. Niblack, 1723 H street, N. W.

Private Secretary.— L. H. Finney, Jr., 1919 G street, N. W.

Disbursing Clerk.— F. H. Stickney, 607 M street, N. W.

Registrar.—W. P. Moran, 2416 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W.

Charge of Files and Records.— M. S. Thompson, 1309 Corcoran street, N. W.

Private Secretary to Assistant Secretary.— William Howell, 1717 G street, N. W.

Bureau of Ordnance.

(Third floor, east wing.)

Chief of Bureau.— Capt. W. T. Sampson, 1613 New Hampshire avenue.
Chief Clerk.— Joseph Brummett, 103 Fifth street, N. E.
Lieut. Commander E. C. Pendleton, 1752 M street, N. W.
Lieut. Henry McCrea, The Cairo.
Lieut. H. M. Dombaugh, 1804 G street, N. W.
Ensign V. O. Chase, 1811 Riggs place.
Ensign C. Davis, Army and Navy Club.
Prof. Philip R. Alger, 1706 R street, N.W.
Assistant Naval Constructor R. B. Dashiell, 1349 Wallach place.

Bureau of Equipment.

(Third floor, east wing.)

Chief of Bureau.— Commander French E. Chadwick, 929 Farragut square.
Chief Clerk.— D. N. Estes, 520 D street, N. E.
Lieut. T. E. De Witt Veeder, 1704 R street, N. W.
Lieut. Charles Laird, 1804 G street, N.W.
Ensign Philip Williams, 2101 P street, N. W.
Naval Inspector of Electric Lighting.— Commander Washburn Maynard, 1516 P street, N. W.
Assistant to Inspector.— Ensign H. E. Parmenter, 1710 G street, N. W.
Superintendent of Compasses.— Lieut. G. B. Harbor, 1628 Nineteenth street, N. W.
Assistant to Superintendent of Compasses.— Ensign T. P. Magruder, 2020 N street, N. W.

Bureau of Navigation.

(Second floor, east wing.)

Chief of Bureau.— Rear-Admiral Francis M. Ramsay, 1921 N street, N. W.
Assistants to Chief of Bureau.— Commander P. A. Cook, The Richmond; Commander John McGowan, 2025 Hillyer place, N. W.; Lieut. Commander C. T. Hutchins, The Bancroft; Lieut. Commander E. D. F. Heald, 2023 Q street, N. W.; Lieut. Commander E. P. Wood, 1266 New Hampshire avenue; Lieut. R. T. Mulligan, 1915 G street, N. W.; Ensign H. A. Bispham, 2014 Hillyer place, N. W.; Ensign R. E. Coontz, 1509 Twenty-second street, N. W.; Ensign L. C. Bertolette, 724 Seventeenth street, N. W.; Ensign C. T. Vogelgesang, 724 Seventeenth street, N. W.
Chief Clerk.—W. V. Chardavoyne, 205 C street, N. W.

Hydrographic Office.

(Basement, Navy Department.)

Hydrographer.— Commander C. D. Sigsbee, 1632 Riggs place, N. W.
Assistants to Hydrographer.— Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright, 1264 New Hampshire avenue; Lieut. D. H. Mahan, 1928 N street, N. W.; Lieut. W. H. Kilburn, 1525 New Hampshire avenue; Lieut. Chauncey Thomas, College Park, Md.; Lieut. (Junior Grade) E. A. Anderson, 825 Twenty-first street, N. W.; Ensign J. H. Reid, 504 Duke street, Alexandria, Va.

Bureau of Yards and Docks.

(Third floor, east wing.)

Chief of Bureau.— Commodore E. O. Matthews, 702 Nineteenth street, N. W.
Chief Clerk.—Augustus E. Merritt, 612 H street, N. W.
Lieut. Commander Joseph N. Hemphill, 1724 P street, N. W.
Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, 1330 R street, N. W.
Prof. Omenzo G. Dodge, 1702 R street, N. W.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

(Third floor, east wing.)

Chief of Bureau.— Paymaster-General Edwin Stewart, 1315 New Hampshire avenue.
Chief Clerk.— Nat. S. Faucett, 922 I street, N. W.
Paymaster A. K. Michler, 1915 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.
Passed Assistant Paymaster J. S. Carpenter, 417 Fourth street, N. W.

Bureau of Steam Engineering.

(Third floor, east wing.)

Chief of Bureau.— Engineer-in-Chief Geo. W. Melville, 1720 H street, N. W.
Chief Clerk.—W. H. H. Smith, 2122 H street, N. W.
Chief Engineer James H. Perry, 1413 Thirtieth street, N. W.
Chief Engineer John R. Edwards, 1409 Hopkins place.
Passed Assistant Engineer F. H. Bailey, 2923 1-2 M street, N. W.
Passed Assistant Engineer R. S. Griffin, 1916 H street, N. W.
Passed Assistant Engineer F. C. Bieg.
Passed Assistant Engineer B. C. Bryan, 1447 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.
Passed Assistant Engineer H. P. Norton, 922 Seventeenth street, N. W.
Passed Assistant Engineer Gustav Kaemmerling, 920 Eighteenth street, N. W.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

(First floor, south wing.)

Chief of Bureau.— Surg.-Gen. J. Rufus Tryon, The Albany.
Assistant Chief of Bureau.— Surg. J. C. Boyd, 1313 P street, N. W.
Chief Clerk.— Charles T. Earle, 1916 Thirty-fifth street, N. W.
Special Deputy.— Surg. S. H. Dickson, 2034 I street, N. W.

Bureau of Construction and Repair.

(First floor, east wing.)

Chief of Bureau.— Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, 1707 N street, N. W.
Chief Clerk.— Darius A. Green, 1123 Seventeenth street, N. W.
Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor, 1640 Twenty-first street, N. W.
Naval Constructor W. L. Capps, Metropolitan Club.
Assistant Naval Constructor H. L. Ferguson, Army and Navy Club.

Office of the Judge-Advocate-General.

(Second floor, east wing, room 278.)

Judge-Advocate-General.— Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, The Milton.
Lieut. C. H. Lauchheimer, 1804 G street, N. W.
Ensign W. B. Franklin, The Grafton.
Ensign Warren J. Terhune, 1918 I street, N. W.
Ensign George Mallison, 2031 P street, N. W.
Chief Clerk.— E. P. Hanna, 700 Twentieth street, N. W.

Nautical Almanac.

(United States Naval Observatory, Georgetown Heights.)

Superintendents.— Prof. Simon Newcomb, 1620 P street, N. W.; Prof. W. W. Hendrickson, 1706 P street, N. W.; Prof. H. D. Todd, 1519 Twentieth street, N. W.
Assistants.— E. J. Loomis, 1613 Florida avenue, N. W.; C. Keith, 315 Delaware avenue, N. E.; W. S. Harshman, 3154 Q street, N. W.

Naval War Records Office and Library.

(Fourth floor, east wing.)

Superintendents.— Lieut. Commander Richard Rush, 1831 Jefferson place; Lieut. Commander George W. Tyler, 1313 T street N. W.; Lieut. Lucian Young, 2006 R street N. W.; Lieut. C. H. Harlow, 1715 Connecticut avenue; Prof. E. K. Rawson, 2015 Q street, N. W.; Lieut. Theodore G. Dewey, 2151 Florida avenue.

Board of Inspection and Survey.

(Basement, Navy Department, room 86.)

Senior Member.— Captain George Dewey, The Everett.
Captain Henry F. Picking, 136 Free street, Portland, Me.
Commander Royal B. Bradford, 1522 P street, N. W.
Medical Director W. K. Van Reypen, 1021 Fifteenth street, N. W.
Chief Engineer R. W. Milligan, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. Commander Seaton Schroeder, 723 Twentieth street, N. W.
Naval Constructor William H. Varney, 1001 Harlem avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Maj. George C. Reid, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.
Lieut. S. A. Staunton, 1735 N street, N. W.

Office of Naval Intelligence.

(Navy Department, fourth floor.)

Chief Intelligence Officer.— Lieut. F. Singer, Metropolitan Club.
Lieut. W. H. Beehler, The Westminster.
Lieut. W. W. Kimball, 2016 Hillyer place, N. W.
Lieut. E. B. Barry, East End, Va.
Lieut. W. B. Caperton, 1435 K street, N. W.
Lieut. H. M. Witzel, The Concord.
Lieut. P. V. Lansdale, 818 Seventeenth street, N. W.
Ensign S. E. W. Kittelle, 1602 Nineteenth street, N. W.
Ensign W. K. Harrison, 2520 Thirteenth street, N. W.
First Lieut. Lincoln Karmany, Marine Corps, 1813 Eighteenth street, N. W.

Navy Yard and Station, Washington, D. C.

(Foot of Eighth street, S. E.)

Commandant.— Commodore J. A. Howell, Navy Yard.
Superintendent Naval Gun Factory.— Commander T. F. Jewell, Navy Yard.
Ordnance Duty.— Lieut. Commander E. H. C. Leutze, Navy Yard; Lieut. T. M. Potts, Navy Yard; Lieut. C. J. Badger, Navy Yard; Ensign G. W. Williams, Navy Yard; Lieut. J. H. Moore, Navy Yard; Ensign B. C. Decker, Navy Yard.
Surgeon.— J. C. Wise, Navy Yard.
General Storekeeper.— Pay Inspector E. Putnam, Navy Yard.
Officer in Charge of Yards and Docks Department.— Lieut. Commander E. H. C. Leutze.
Equipment Officer, Navigation Officer.— Lieut. Commander A. Dunlap, Navy Yard.

Attached to Yard, but not Resident.

Commandant's Aid.— Lieut. John J. Knapp, The Bancroft.
Ordnance Instruction.— Ensign J. R. Edie, 1015 Fifteenth street, N. W.
Ordnance Duty.— Lieut. T. S. Rodgers, The Albany; Gunner M. W. Gilmartin, Hotel Vernon.
Paymaster of Yard.— Pay Inspector L. A. Frailey, 1506 Twenty-first street, N. W.
Assistant to General Storekeeper.—Paymaster M. C. McDonald, Chamberlin's.
Chief Engineer.— Philip Inch, 1748 P street, N. W.

Seamen's Quarters.

Chaplain W. O. Holway, 109 Fifth street, S. E.
Boatswain John McLaughlin (in charge tug Triton).
Boatswain William A. Cooper, 303 L street, S. E.
Sailmaker J. S. Franklin, 604 A street, S. E.
Mate C. H. Cleaveland, 933 Eighth street, N. W.

Marine Officers.

Capt. E. R. Robinson, Navy Yard.
First Lieut. E. K. Cole, Navy Yard.
First Lieut. George Barnett, Navy Yard.
First Lieut. C. S. Radford, Navy Yard.

Bellevue Magazine.

(Nearly opposite Alexandria, Va.)

Gunner John J. Walsh, in charge.

Navy Pay Office.

(1429 New York avenue, N. W.)

Pay Director F. C. Cosby, purchasing officer, 1808 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.

Naval Hospital.

(Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, S. E.)

Medical Inspector G. A. Bright, Naval Hospital.
P. A. Surg. G. McC. Pickrell, Naval Hospital.

Museum of Hygiene.

(2037 F street, N. W.)

Medical Director N. L. Bates, U. S. N., The Shoreham.
P. A. Surg. S. H. Griffith, U. S. N., 1308 New Hampshire avenue.
P. A. Surg. J. D. Gatewood, U. S. N., 502 Duke street, Alexandria, Va.

Naval Dispensary.

(2037 F street, N. W.)

Surg. W. S. Dixon, 1421 Twenty-ninth street, N. W.
Surg. George E. H. Harmon, The Richmond.

Naval Examining Board.

(Navy Yard.)

Capt. George C. Remey, President, 1406 L street, N. W.
Capt. Bartlett J. Cromwell, 1525 New Hampshire avenue.
Capt. Louis Kempff, The Grafton.
Recorder.— Francis M. Hosier.

Naval Retiring Board.

(Navy Yard.)

Commodore R. L. Phythian, President, Naval Observatory.
Medical Director P. S. Wales, 817 Fifteenth street, N. W.
Medical Director G. S. Beardsley, 1704 Connecticut avenue.
Capt. George C. Remey, 1406 L street, N. W.
Capt. Louis Kempff, The Grafton.

Naval Medical Examining Board.

(Navy Yard.)

Medical Director B. H. Kidder, President, 2013 O street, N. W.
Medical Director D. McMurtie, 1513 Sixteenth street, N. W.
P. A. Surg. H. J. Percy, 1138 Connecticut avenue.

State, War and Navy Department Building.

(Superintendent's room, No. 148, first floor, north wing.)

Superintendent.— George W. Baird, Chief Engineer, U. S. N., 1310 Vermont avenue, N. W.
Clerk.—Alfred B. Horner, 1827 H street, N. W.

Naval Observatory.

(Georgetown Heights.)

Superintendent.— Commodore R. L. Phythian, at the Observatory.
Lieut. Commander Walton Goodwin, 1508 P street, N. W.
Lieut. David Peacock, 1509 Twenty-second street, N. W.
Lieut. W. V. Bronaugh, 1735 Seventeenth street, N. W.
Lieut. F. W. Kellogg, 1823 G street, N.W.
Prof. William Harkness, Cosmos Club, 1518 H street, N. W.
Prof. John R. Eastman, 1905 N street, N. W.
Prof. Edgar Frisby, 1607 Thirty-first street, N. W.
Prof. S. J. Brown, 3051 Q street, N. W.
Assistant Astronomers.—A. N. Skinner, 932 O street, N. W.; H. M. Paul, 2201 K street, N. W.; George A. Hill, 3222 Wisconsin avenue, near Woodley lane.
Clerk.— Thomas Harrison, 2723 N street, N. W.

Headquarters United States Marine Corps.

(Eighth street, S. E.)

Colonel Commandant.— Charles Heywood, headquarters.
Paymaster.— Maj. Green Clay Goodloe, headquarters, 1601 Twenty-third street, N. W.
Quartermaster.— Maj. H. B. Lowry, headquarters.
Adjutant and Inspector.— Maj. George C. Reid, headquarters, The Milton.
Assistant Quartermaster.— Capt. F. L. Denny, headquarters, Chevy Chase, Md.

Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

(Eighth street, S. E.)

Capt. Paul St. C. Murphy, commanding post, Marine Barracks.
First Lieut. Thomas N. Wood, Marine Barracks.
First Lieut. J. H. Pendleton, Marine Barracks.
Second Lieut. J. H. Russell, Jr., Marine Barracks.
Second Lieut. John T. Myers.
Second Lieut. Louis J. Magill.
Surg. A. F. Magruder, U. S. N., Marine Barracks, 1739 H street, N. W.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

(Corner of Seventh and F streets, N. W.)

Secretary of the Interior.— Hoke Smith, 1623 K street, N. W.
First Assistant Secretary.—William H. Sims, 1119 K street, N. W.
Assistant Secretary.— John M. Reynolds, 1309 Connecticut avenue.
Assistant Attorney-General for the Department of the Interior.— John I. Hall, 1435 K street, N. W.
Chief Clerk.— Emmett Womack, 1217 L street, N. W.
First Assistant Attorney.—Vivian Brent, Garrett Park, Md.
Appointment Division.— Chief, John W. Holcombe, 1829 Corcoran street, N. W.
Disbursing Division.— Chief, George W. Evans, 918 Nineteenth street, N. W.
Lands and Railroads Division.— Chief, James I. Parker, 1810 Fourth street, N. W.
Indian Division.— Chief, William C. Pollock, 1317 Eleventh street, N. W.
Miscellaneous Division.— Chief, William P. Couper, 28 Iowa circle.
Board Pension Appeals.— Chairman, John A. Lacy, 3013 Cambridge place, Georgetown.
Stationery and Printing Division.— Chief, William M. Ketcham, 1758 Madison street.
Document Division.— Clerk in charge of documents, John G. Ames, 1600 Thirteenth street, N. W.
Private Secretary.— John S. Cohen, 1635 L street, N. W.

Confidential Clerk to First Assistant Secretary.—Alfred Y. Harper, 1225 N street, N. W.

Confidential Clerk to Assistant Secretary.— Hurxthal Van V. Smith, Hotel Grafton.

Custodian.— Hiram Buckingham, 1522 Sixth street, N. W.

Captain of the Watch.—Walter F. Halleck, 832 Thirteenth street, N. W.

General Land Office.

(Interior Department Building.)

Commissioner.— Silas W. Lamoreux, 1705 New Hampshire avenue.

Assistant Commissioner.— Emory F. Best, Tunlaw Heights.

Chief Clerk.— Ernst Schwartz, 814 Sixth street, N. W.

Recorder.— Lucius Q. C. Lamar, 1733 Seventeenth street, N. W.

Public Lands Division.— Chief, Alexander C. Shaw, 930 I street, N. W.

Surveying Division.— Chief, Frank Flynt, The Lincoln, Tenth and H streets, N. W.

Railroad Division.— Chief, William J. McGee, 636 C street, N. E.

Pre-emption Division.— Chief, George McCorkle, 1315 Wallach place.

Contest Division.— Chief, Michael F. O'Donoghue, 1309 Kenesaw avenue.

Swamp Land Division.— Chief, Edmond Mallet, 65 N street, N. W.

Accounts Division.— Chief, William C. Braly, 337 F street, N. E.

Mineral Division.— Chief, John E. Wright, 1016 South Carolina avenue, S. E.

Special Service Division.— Chief, John R. Moore, 248 Ninth street, N. E.

Drafting Division.— Chief, Harry King, 1335 Q street, N. W.

Receiving Clerk.— Marion McH. Hull, 1623 K street, N. W.

Law Clerks.— J. W. Witten, 507 Milwaukee street, Brookland; T. Warren Akin, 939 K street, N. W.

Law Examiners.—William O. Conway, 301 Fourth street, S. E.; John V. Wright, 1445 Q street, N. W.

Patent Office.

(Interior Department Building.)

Commissioner.— John S. Seymour, 1700 Nineteenth street, N. W.

Assistant Commissioner.— Samuel T. Fisher, Rockville, Md.

Chief Clerk.— George L. Morton, 1310 Q street, N. W.

Financial Clerk.— Frank D. Sloat, The Hamilton.

Law Clerks.—William A. Megrath, 1017 Fifteenth street, N. W.; Walter I. Rogers, 914 Rhode Island avenue.

Private Secretary to the Commissioner.— John W. Street.

Examiners-in-Chief.— Arthur P. Greeley, 915 T street, N. W.; John H. Brickenstein, 1310 Nineteenth street, N. W.; Solon W. Stocking, 1114 G street, N. W.

Principal Examiners:

Advertising, Baggage, Packing and Storing.— Thomas A. Witherspoon (acting), 1217 K street, N. W.

Artesian and Oil Wells, Mills and Thrashing, Stone Working.— L. B. Wynne, 1424 Chapin street, N. W.

Builders' Hardware and Surgery.—A. G. Wilkinson, 1526 K street, N. W.

Calorifics.— Thomas G. Steward, 300 A street, S. E.

Chemistry.— J. B. Littlewood, 415 B street, N. E.

Civil Engineering.— B. W. Pond, Eckington, D. C. (607 T street, N. E.).

Designs and Sewing Machines.—P. B. Pierce, 1119 Seventeenth street, N. W.

Electricity, A.— Gustav Bissing, 716 West Lombard street, Baltimore, Md.

Electricity, B.— G. D. Seely, 2203 M street, N. W.

Farm, Stock and Products.— Irving U. Townsend, 1108 East Capitol street.

Fine Arts.— Charles H. Lane, 1310 Q street, N. W.

Firearms, Ordnance, Marine Propulsion and Shipbuilding.— Malcolm Seaton, 2020 G street, N. W.

Gas, Painting, Hides, Skins and Leather, Alcohol and Oils.— George S. Ely, 300 First street, S. E.

Harvesters.— Frank C. Skinner, 1231 S street, N. W.

Household Furniture.— Josiah McRoberts (acting), 1613 O street, N. W.

Hydraulics.— F. M. Tryon, 913 Eighth street, N. W.

Instruments of Precision.— James T. Newton, 707 Twelfth street, N. W.

Interferences.—Walter Johnson, 918 M street, N. W.

Land Conveyances.— H. P. Sanders, 1504 Twenty-first street, N. W.

Leather-working Machinery and Products.— Eugene M. Harmon, Eckington, D. C. (205 S street, N. E.).

Mechanical Engineering.— William L. Aughinbaugh, 1420 Sixth street, N. W.

Metal Bending and Wire Working.— Louis W. Maxson, Kensington, Md.

Metal Working.—William H. Blodgett, Washington Grove, Md.

Metallurgy.— Eugene A. Byrnes, 1406 Bacon street, Columbia Heights.

Plastic, Artificial Stones, Lime and Cement.— Levin H. Campbell, Hyattsville, Md.

Pneumatics.—W. W. Townsend, 1443 Kenesaw avenue, Mount Pleasant.

Printing and Paper Manufactures.— James Q. Rice, 1736 Corcoran street.

Railway Cars, etc.— George R. Simpson, 1528 T street, N. W.

Steam Engineering.— Francis Fowler, 1449 Q street, N. W.

Textiles.— Robert P. Hains, 44 R street, N. E.

Tillage.— Oscar C. Fox, Linden, Md.

Typewriting and Linotype Machines, Matrix Making, Lamps and Gasfittings. — Oscar Woodward, Woodside, Montgomery county, Md.

Washing, Brushing and Abrading.— C. G. Gould, 1617 Thirteenth street, N. W.

Wood Working.— Ballard N. Morris, Woodside, Md.

Trade-marks.— James T. Newton, 707 Twelfth street, N. W.

Chiefs of Divisions:

Issue and Gazette.— John W. Babson, 106 Eleventh street, S. E.

Draftsman.—Wallace W. Hite, 1521 Eighth street, N. W.

Assignment.— Frederick V. Booth, 335 C street, N. W.

Librarian.— Howard L. Prince, 419 Spruce street, N. W.

Bureau of Pensions.

(Pension Building, Judiciary Square.)

Commissioner.— William Lochren, The Grafton.
First Deputy Commissioner.— Dominic I. Murphy, 911 T street, N. W.
Second Deputy Commissioner.— Henry C. Bell, 18 Fourth street, S. E.
Chief Clerk.— Charles A. McKevitte, 1435 K street, N. W.
Assistant Chief Clerk.— John D. Kynaston, 205 F street, N. E.
Medical Referee.— Thomas Featherstonhaugh, 608 East Capitol street.
Assistant Medical Referee.— Daniel C. Gentsch, 226 I street, N. W.
Law Division.— Law Clerk, Frank E. Anderson, 710 Prince street, Alexandria, Va.
Board of Review.— Chief, Algernon A. Aspinwall, 1305 Riggs street, N. W.
Medical Division.— Medical referee in charge. (See above.)
Special Examination Division.— Chief, James R. Fritts, 323 E street, N. E.
Old War and Navy Division.— Chief, Napoleon J. T. Dana, 1749 Madison street, N. W.
Eastern Division.— Chief, Romeo L. De Puy, 228 Ninth street, N. E.
Middle Division.— Chief, George T. Ribble, 1006 East Capitol street.
Western Division.— Chief, John G. Gray, 1005 New Hampshire avenue, N. W.
Southern Division.— Chief, Edwin G. Crabbe, 810 North Carolina avenue, S. E.
Record Division.— Chief, Benjamin B. Olbert, 332 E street, N. E.
Certificate Division.— Chief, John McL. Lipscomb, Sixteenth and Howard streets, Mount Pleasant.
Finance Division.— Chief, William B. Shaw, Jr., 1829 G street, N. W.
Stationery Division.— Chief, Albert H. Parr, 709 Eighth street, N. W.
Army and Navy Survivors Division.— Chief, Sterling W. Roberts, 307 C street, N. W.
Mail Division.— Acting Chief, Thomas C. Rye, 1017 P street, N. W.
Admitted Files.— Chief, William H. Baker, 143 F street, N. E.
Attorneys' Room.—Walter B. Pettus, 14 N street, N. W.
Superintendent of Building.— John Hancock, 2401 Pennsylvania avenue.

United States Pension Agency.

(No. 308 F street, N. W.)

Pension Agent.— Sidney L. Wilson, 521 Fourth street, N. W.
Chief Clerk.—William Summers, 129 E street, N. W.

Office of Indian Affairs.

(Seventh floor Atlantic Building, F street, south side, between Ninth and Tenth streets, N. W.)

Commissioner.— Daniel M. Browning, 4 Eighth street, S. E.
Assistant Commissioner.— Thos. P. Smith, Page's Hotel.
Finance Division.— Financial Clerk, Samuel E. Slater, 1415 S street, N. W.
Land Division.— Chief, Charles F. Larrabee, 1718 Oregon avenue.
Accounts Division.— Chief, Frank T. Palmer, 1019 P street, N. W.
Education Division.— Chief, Josiah H. Dortch, 136 R street, N. W.
Records and Files Division.—Chief, George H. Holtzman, 905 Tenth street, N. W.

Office of Education.

(Northeast corner of Eighth and G streets, N. W.)

Commissioner.—William T. Harris, 914 Twenty-third street, N. W.
Chief Clerk.— Lovick Pierce, 305 Massachusetts avenue, N. E.
Statistician.—Alexander Summers, 1223 Thirteenth street, N. W.

Office of Commissioner of Railroads.

(Third floor Pension Building, Judiciary Square.)

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Bookkeeper.— Francis E. Storm, 1810 Riggs place.

Office of the Geological Survey

(Hooe Building, 1330 F street, N. W.)

Director.— Charles D. Walcott, 1746 Q street, N. W.
Chief Clerk.— Henry C. Rizer, 9 Fourth street, N. E.
Chief Disbursing Clerk.— John D. McChesney, 2030 Sixteenth street, N. W.

Census Division.

(No. 914 E street, N. W.)

Commissioner of Labor in Charge.— Carrol D. Wright, 1209 S street, N. W.
Chief of Division.— George S. Donnell, 403 B street, N. E.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(The Mall, between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.)

Office of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Secretary of Agriculture.— J. Sterling Morton, The Portland.
Assistant Secretary.— Charles W. Dabney, Jr., The Concord.
Chief Clerk.—D. MacCuaig, 1624 Fifteenth street, N. W.
Private Secretary to the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.— Robert E. Wait, The Bancroft.
Librarian.—W. P. Cutter, 1417 Corcoran street, N. W.

Weather Bureau.

(Corner Twenty-fourth and M streets, N.W.)
Chief.—Willis L. Moore, The Grafton, corner Connecticut avenue and De Sales street, N. W.
Assigned as Assistant Chief.— Maj. H. H. C. Dunwoody, U. S. A., 1522 Thirty-first street, N. W.
Chief Clerk.— James R. Cook, 1921 G street, N. W.
Professors of Meteorology.— Cleveland Abbe, 2017 I street, N. W.; F. H. Bigelow,

1625 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.; Henry A. Hazen, 1422 Eleventh street, N. W.; Charles F. Marvin, 1923 Thirteenth street, N. W.; Edward B. Garriott, Weather Bureau, Chicago, Ill.

Chief of Forecast Division.—Henry E. Williams, 206 S street, N. E.

Chief of State Weather Service Division.—James Berry, 613 South Carolina avenue, S. E.

Chief of Records and Meteorological Data Division.—Alfred J. Henry, 948 S street, N. W.

Librarian.—O. L. Fassig, 1424 Eleventh street, N. W.

Private Secretary to the Chief of Bureau.—Edgar B. Calvert, 206 S street, N. E.

Bureau of Animal Industry.

Chief.—Dr. D. E. Salmon, The Woodmont.

Chief Clerk.—P. L. Lyles, 402 South Capitol street.

Chief of Division of Animal Pathology.—Dr. Veranus A. Moore, 3302 Seventeenth street, N. W.

Chief of Dairy Division.—Henry E. Alvord, 2304 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W.

Chief of Inspection Division.—Dr. Alonzo D. Melvin, 902 A street, S. E.

Chief of Division of Field Investigations and Miscellaneous Work.—Dr. A. M. Farrington, 1436 Chapin street, N. W.

Division of Statistics.

Statistician.—Henry A. Robinson, 933 K street, N. W.

Assistant Statistician.—Henry Farquhar, Brookland, D. C.

Division of Chemistry.

Chemist.—Harvey W. Wiley, 1314 Tenth street, N. W.

First Assistant Chemist.—W. G. Brown, 1229 N street, N. W.

Office of Experiment Stations.

Director.—A. C. True, 1604 Seventeenth street, N. W.

Assistant Director.—E. W. Allen, 1529 Corcoran street, N. W.

Division of Entomology.

Entomologist.—L. O. Howard, 1336 Thirtieth street, N. W.

First Assistant Entomologist.—C. L. Marlatt, 1803 G street, N. W.

Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy.

Ornithologist.—C. Hart Merriam, 1919 Sixteenth street, N. W.

First Assistant Ornithologist.—T. S. Palmer, 1218 Eleventh street, N. W.

Division of Forestry.

Chief.—B. E. Fernow, 1620 Twenty-second street, N. W.

Assistant Chief.—Charles A. Keffer, 924 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.

Division of Botany.

Botanist.—Frederick V. Coville, 2145 California avenue, N. W.

First Assistant Botanist.—J. N. Rose, 1883 Harewood avenue. Le Droit Park.

Division of Agrostology.

Chief.—F. Lamson-Scribner, 300 T street, N. W.

First Assistant Chief.—Jared G. Smith, 1333 Wallach place, N. W.

Division of Pomology.

Pomologist.—Samuel B. Heiges, 709 Eighth street, N. W.

Assistant Pomologist.—W. A. Taylor, 1516 Caroline street, N. W.

Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology.

Chief.—B. T. Galloway, Garrett Park, Md.

First Assistant Mycologist.—Albert F. Woods, 1353 Corcoran street, N. W.

Division of Agricultural Soils.

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Fiber Investigation.

Special Agent in Charge.—Charles R. Dodge, 1336 Vermont avenue.

Office of Irrigation Inquiry.

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Editor.— H. H. Marmaduke, 2 Lafayette square.

Stenographer.— Lucretia Jackson, 712 Eighteenth street, N. W.

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Ethnologist in Charge.—W. J. McGee, 1225 Connecticut avenue.

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Superintendent.— Frank Baker.

Property Clerk.—A. B. Baker, Howard avenue, Mount Pleasant.

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(Under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution.)

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Aid.— R. C. Child, 1545 K street, N. W.

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(1833. Incorporated 1859. Acts of August 2, 1876; October 1, 1888.)

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(Sun Building, 1317 F street, N. W.)

[The * designates those whose wives accompany them; the § designates those whose daughters accompany them.]

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Secretary.— Edward A. Moseley, 1901 Q street, N. W.

RESIDENCES OF THE CHIEF JUSTICES AND ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[The * designates those whose wives accompany them; the § designates those whose daughters accompany them; the || designates those having other ladies with them.]

*§§§ Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, 1800 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.

*|| Mr. Justice Field, 21 First street, N. E.

*§§ Mr. Justice Harlan, University Park, Fourteenth street and Euclid avenue, N. W.

* Mr. Justice Gray, 1601 I street, N. W.

*§§ Mr. Justice Brewer, 1412 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.

* Mr. Justice Brown, 1720 Sixteenth street, N. W.

* Mr. Justice Shiras, 1515 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.

* Mr. Justice White, 1717 Rhode Island avenue, N. W.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

(No. 1509 Pennsylvania avenue.)

Chief Justice William A. Richardson, 1739 H street, N. W.

Judge Charles C. Nott, 826 Connecticut avenue.

Judge Lawrence Weldon, Hamilton House.

Judge John Davis, 1211 Connecticut avenue, N. W.

Judge Stanton J. Peelle, The Concord.

Chief Clerk.—Archibald Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.

Assistant Clerk.— John Randolph, 28 I street, N. W.

Bailiff.— Stark B. Taylor, 485 H street, S. W.

FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES.

[Those having ladies with them are marked with * for wife and § for daughter.]

Argentine Republic.

* Senor Don Vincente J. Dominguez, First Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires ad interim, 1521 K street, N. W.
Office of Legation, 1521 K street, N. W.

Austria-Hungary.

* Mr. Landislaus Hengelmuller von Hengervar, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1721 Rhode Island avenue.
Mr. de Mezey, Counselor of Legation. Absent.
Count Louis Szechenyi, Second Secretary, 1708 H street, N. W.

Belgium

Mr. Alfred Le Ghait, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1336 I street, N. W.
Mr. Conrad de Buisseret Sleenbecque de Blarenghien, Counselor of Legation.
Mr. Raymond Le Ghait, Secretary of Legation.
Office of the Legation, 1336 I street, N.W.

Brazil.

*§§ Senhor Salvador de Mendonca, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1800 N street, N. W.
Senhor Oscar Reidner de Amaral, First Secretary of Legation, 1806 H street, N.W.
* Senhor Mario de Mendonca, Second Secretary, The Grafton.
Office of the Legation, 1800 N street, N. W.

Chile.

* Senor Don Domingo Gana, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1319 K street, N. W.
Senor Don Anibal Cruz, First Secretary of Legation. Absent.
Senor Don Victor Eastman, Second Secretary of Legation, 1708 H street, N. W.
Office of the Legation, 1319 K street, N. W.

China.

* Mr. Yang Yu, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 2701 Fourteenth street, N. W. Absent.
Mr. Ho Yen Shing, Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires ad interim.
Mr. Kwang Ying, Secretary.
* Mr. H. W. Hoo, Secretary, 2705 Fourteenth street, N. W. Absent.
Mr. Shou Ting, Naval Attache, 2703 Fourteenth street, N. W.
Mr. Yen Ching, Attache, 2703 Fourteenth street, N. W.
Mr. Y. L. Hsu, Attache, 2703 Fourteenth street, N. W.
Mr. S. T. Sze, Attache, 2703 Fourteenth street, N. W. Absent.
Mr. M. Y. Chung, Translator and Attache, 2701 Fourteenth street, N. W.
Mr. Y. T. Su, Translator and Attache. Absent.
Mr. J. T. Wang, Attache.
Mr. H. F. Hsieh, Attache.
Mr. S. K. A. Sze, Student Translator.
Office of Legation, 2703 Fourteenth street, N. W.

Colombia.

* Senor Don Jose Marcelino Hurtado, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Absent.
Senor Don Julio Rengifo, Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires ad interim, 815 Vermont avenue.
Office of Legation, 815 Vermont avenue.

Costa Rica.

Senor Don Manuel Maria Peralta, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Absent.
Senor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires ad interim. Absent.
Office of Legation, 1509 Twentieth street, N. W.

Denmark.

Mr. Constantin Brun, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1409 Twentieth street, N. W.

Dominican Republic.

Senor Alejandro Woz y Gil, Charge d'Affaires, 31 and 33 Broadway, New York.

France.

* Mr. J. Patenotre, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, 1710 H street, N. W.
Mr. Paul Lefaivre, First Secretary of Embassy, 1716 H street.
Mr. Maurice Trubert, Second Secretary of Embassy, 729 Eighteenth street.
* Commandant Clement de Granprey, Military Attache, 1918 H street, N. W.
Mr. Jules Boeufve, Attache and Chancellor. Absent.
Office of the Embassy, 1710 H street, N. W.

Germany.

* Baron Max von Thielmann, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, German Embassy, 1435 Massachusetts avenue.
Baron Clemens von Ketteler, Counselor and First Secretary of Embassy, German Embassy, 1435 Massachusetts avenue.
Mr. H. von Flotow, Second Secretary. Absent.
Capt. Albrecht Heese, Attache, 1725 H street, N. W.
Mr. Albert von Schwerin, Attache.
Baron Beno von Herman, Attache.
Lieut. Georg Frederici, Attache, 1725 H street, N. W.
Mr. K. von Nostitz-Wallwitz, Attache, German Embassy.
Mr. G. Th. Hoech, Technical Attache, 818 Eighteenth street, N. W.
Office of the Embassy, 1435 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.

Great Britain.

*§§§§ The Right Honorable Sir Julian Pauncefote, G. C. B. G. C. M. G., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, British Embassy.
* Viscount Gough, 1721 I street, N. W.
Capt. Louis E. Wintz, R. N., Naval Attache. Absent.
Mr. Henry Outram Bax-Ironsides, Second Secretary, 1708 H street, N. W.
Mr. Hugh J. O'Beirne, Third Secretary of Embassy.
The Earl of Westmeath, Attache.
Mr. Ronald Macleay, Attache.
Office of the Embassy, 1300 Connecticut avenue.

Guatemala.

* Senor Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1525 Eighteenth street.
Office of the Legation, 1525 Eighteenth street (entrance on Madison street).

Haiti.

Mr. Clement Haentjens, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 101 Pearl street, New York city.
Mr. J. Nicolas, Secretary of Legation.

Hawaii.

* Mr. W. R. Castle, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Mr. Frank P. Hastings, Secretary of Legation, 1730 H street, N. W.

Honduras.

* Senor Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1525 Eighteenth street.

Italy.

* Baron de Fava, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, 1239 Connecticut avenue.
Marquis Obizzo Malaspina di Carbonara, First Secretary of Legation.
Count Vinci, Secretary of Embassy.
Marquis Paoli di Montagliri, Attache. Absent.
Domenico Zerega, Clerk, 818 O street, N. W.
Office of the Embassy, 1435 Massachusetts avenue.

Japan.

Mr. Shinichiro Kurino, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1310 N street, N. W.
Mr. Durham White Stevens, Counselor of Legation.
Mr. Keisheiro Matsui, Secretary of Legation, 1310 N street.
Commander Naoki Miyaoka, I. J. N., Naval Attache, 1310 N street, N. W.
Mr. K. Nakayama, Attache, 1310 N street, N. W.

Korea.

Mr. Pak Yong Kiu, Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires ad interim.
Mr. Surh Beung Kiu, Attache. Absent.
Office of Legation, Korean Legation, Iowa circle.

Mexico.

* Senor Don Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1413 I street, N. W.
* Senor Don Miguel Covarrubias, First Secretary, 1307 Connecticut avenue.
Senor Don Edmundo J. Plaza, Second Secretary, 1015 Connecticut avenue.
Senor Don Enrique Santibanez, Second Secretary, The Hamilton.
Office of the Legation, 1413 I street, N. W. (entrance by side street).

Netherlands.

Mr. G. de Weckherlin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1013 Fifteenth street, N. W.

Nicaragua.

* Senor Don Horacio Guzman, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1623 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.

Portugal.

* Senor Augusto de Sequeira Thedim, Minister Resident, 822 Connecticut avenue.

Russia.

Prince Cantacuzene, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Absent.
Mr. Alexandre de Somow, First Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires ad interim.
* Mr. M. de Meck, Second Secretary, 1908 Q street.
*§ Post Captain Mertwago, Naval and Military Agent, 1725 H street.
Office of Legation, 1829 I street, N. W.

Spain.

Senor Don E. de Muruaga, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1330 L street, N. W.
Senor Don Ramon Gaitan de Ayala, First Secretary, 1706 Twentieth street.
Senor Don Luis Pastor, Secretary, 1708 H street, N. W.
Senor Don Antonio Benitez, Secretary, 1708 H street.
Senor Alejandro Padilla, Attache, 1706 Twentieth street.
Senor Don Julio Gularza, Attache, 1708 H street.
* Capt. Carlos de la Cara, Military Attache, 1706 Twentieth street.
Lieut. Jose G. Sobral, Naval Attache, 1706 Twentieth street.
Office of the Legation, 1706 Twentieth street.

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Mr. J. A. W. Grip, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 2011 Q street, N. W.
* Mr. N. J. Knagenhjelm, Secretary of Legation, 729 Eighteenth street, N. W.
Office of the Legation, 2011 Q street, N. W.

Switzerland.

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Dr. L. Vogel, Secretary of Legation.
Office of the Legation, 1518 K street.

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Mavroyeni Bey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1019 Connecticut avenue.
* M. Norighian Effendi, First Secretary of Legation, 1802 R street.
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Office of the Legation, 2 Iowa circle.

UNITED STATES EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

Argentina.

William I. Buchanan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Buenos Ayres.
George W. Fishback, Secretary of Legation, Buenos Ayres.

Austria-Hungary.

Bartlett Tripp, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Vienna.
Lawrence Townsend, Secretary of Legation, Vienna.
Capt. Joseph H. Dorst, Military Attache.
Lieut. C. E. Vreeland, Naval Attache.

Belgium.

James S. Ewing, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Brussels.
Lieut. Floyd W. Harris, Military Attache.

Bolivia.

Thomas Moonlight, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, La Paz.

Brazil.

Thomas L. Thompson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Rio de Janeiro.
William Crichton, Secretary of Legation, Rio de Janeiro.

Chile.

Edward H. Strobel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Santiago.
Charles Ritchie Simpkins, Secretary of Legation, Santiago.

China.

Charles Denby, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking.
Charles Denby, Jr., Secretary of Legation, Peking.
Edward K. Lowry, Second Secretary, Peking.
Fleming D. Cheshire, Interpreter, Peking.
Commander Francis M. Barber, Naval Attache, Peking.

Colombia.

Luther F. McKinney, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Bogota.
Jacob Sleeper, Secretary of Legation and Consul-General, Bogota.

Costa Rica.

Lewis Baker, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. (See Nicaragua.)
John F. Baker, Secretary of Legation.

Denmark.

John E. Risley, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Copenhagen.

Ecuador.

James D. Tillman, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Quito.

France.

James B. Eustis, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Paris.
Henry Vignaud, Secretary of Embassy, Paris.
Newton B. Eustis, Second Secretary of Embassy, Paris.
Maj. Sanford C. Kellogg, Military Attache.
Lieut. R. P. Rodgers, Naval Attache.

German Empire.

——— Uhl, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Berlin.
John B. Jackson, Secretary of Embassy, Berlin.
Herbert G. Squiers, Second Secretary of Embassy, Berlin.
Lieut. Robert K. Evans, Military Attache.
Lieut. C. E. Vreeland, Naval Attache.

Great Britain.

Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, London.
James R. Roosevelt, Secretary of Embassy, London.
David D. Wells, Second Secretary of Embassy, London.
Maj. William Ludlow, Military Attache.
Lieut. Commander William S. Cowles, Naval Attache.

Greece.

Eben Alexander, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Athens.

Guatemala.

Pierce M. B. Young, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Guatemala City; also Honduras.
D. Lynch Pringle, Secretary of Legation and Consul-General, Guatemala City.

Haiti.

Henry M. Smythe, Minister Resident and Consul-General, Port au Prince; also Charge d'Affaires to Santo Domingo.

Hawaiian Islands.

Albert S. Willis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Honolulu.
Ellis Mills, Secretary of Legation and Consul-General.

Honduras.

Pierce M. B. Young, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. (See Guatemala.)

Italy.

Wayne MacVeagh, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Rome.
Larz Anderson, Secretary of Embassy, Rome.
Capt. George F. Scriven, Military Attache.
Lieut. C. E. Vreeland, Naval Attache.

Japan.

Edwin Dun, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Tokyo.
Joseph E. Herod, Secretary of Legation, Tokyo.
Stephen Bonsal, Second Secretary of Legation, Tokyo.
Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien, Military Attache.
Willis N. Whitney, Interpreter, Tokyo.

Korea.

John M. B. Sill, Minister Resident and Consul-General, Seoul.
H. N. Allen, Secretary of Legation, Charge d'Affaires ad interim, Seoul.
Pang Kyeng Hi, Interpreter, Seoul.
Ye Ho Yung, Interpreter, Seoul.

Liberia.

William H. Heard, Minister Resident and Consul-General, Monrovia.

Mexico.

Matt W. Ransom, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Mexico.
Edward C. Butler, Secretary of Legation, Mexico.
Capt. Charles G. Dwyer, Military Attache.

The Netherlands.

William E. Quinby, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, The Hague.

Nicaragua.

Lewis Baker, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Managua.
John F. Baker, Secretary of Legation, Managua.

Paraguay and Uruguay.

Granville Stuart, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Montevideo Uruguay.

Persia.

Alexander McDonald, Minister Resident and Consul-General, Teheran.

Peru.

James A. McKenzie, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lima.
Richard R. Neill, Secretary of Legation, Lima.

Portugal.

George William Caruth, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lisbon.

Roumania.

Eben Alexander, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Athens; also Greece and Servia.

Russia.

Clifton R. Breckinridge, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, St. Petersburg.
H. H. D. Peirce, Secretary of Legation, St. Petersburg.
Lieut. R. P. Rodgers, Naval Attache.

Salvador.

Lewis Baker, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. (See Nicaragua.)
John F. Baker, Secretary of Legation.

Santo Domingo.

Henry M. Smythe, Charge d'Affaires, Santo Domingo. (See Haiti.)

Servia.

Eben Alexander, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General. (See Greece.)

Siam.

John Barrett, Minister Resident and Consul-General, Bangkok.

Spain.

Hannis Taylor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Madrid.
H. Clay Armstrong, Secretary of Legation, Madrid.
First Lieut. John H. H. Peshine, Military Attache.

Sweden and Norway.

Thomas B. Ferguson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Stockholm.

Switzerland.

———— ————, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Berne.

Turkey.

Alexander W. Terrell, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Constantinople.
John W. Riddle, Secretary of Legation, Constantinople.
A. A. Gargiulo, Interpreter, Constantinople.

Uruguay and Paraguay.

Granville Stuart, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Venezuela.

Allen Thomas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Caracas.
Richard M. Bartleman, Secretary of Legation, Caracas.

Egypt.

Frederic C. Penfield, Agent and Consul-General, Cairo.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR OFFICERS.

United States Consulates-General, Consulates, Commercial Agencies, Consular Agencies and Consular Clerks.

[Alphabetically arranged by consular offices.]

Consular office.	Consular officer.	Rank.
Aarau, Switzerland	R. Sauerlaender	Consular agent.
Aberdeen, Scotland	Andrew Murray	"
Abo, Finland	Victor F rseline	"
Acajutla, Salvador	Otto Munchmeyer	"
Acapulco, Mexico	Edgar Battle	Consul.
"	Herman Stoll	Vice-consul.
Adelaide, Australia	Charles A Murphy	Consular agent.
Aden, Arabia	Dwight Moore	Consul.
"	Guy B. Ennis	Vice-consul.
Aguadilla, Puerto Rico	Augustus Ganslandt	Consular agent.
Aguas Calientes, Mexico	Alfred M. Raphall	"
Aix la Chapelle, Germany	William C. Emmet	Consul.
"	Peter Kuetgens	Vice and deputy consul.
Akyab, Bengal	David R. Cameron	Consular agent.
Albany, Australia	Frank R. Dymes	"
Alberton, Prince Edward Island	Albert Glidden	"
Albert Town, West Indies	H. H. Farrington	"
Aleppo, Syria	Frederic Poché	"
Alexandretta, Syria	Daniel Walker	"
Alexandria, Egypt	James Rewat	"
Algeciras, Spain	E. S. Mensayas	"
Algiers, Algeria, Africa	Charles T. Grellet	Consul.
"	Victor A. Grellet	Vice and deputy consul.
Alicante, Spain	William L. Giro	Consul.
"	John L. Giro	Vice-consul.
Almeria, Malaga, Spain	Herman F. Fischer	Consular agent.
Amapala, Honduras	William Heyden	"
Amherstburg, Ontario	John Patton	Consul.
"	J. H. M. Florey	Vice-consul.
Amoy, China	Delaware Kemper	Consul.
"	William E. S. Fales	Vice-consul.
Amsterdam, Netherlands	Edward Downes	Consul.
"	A. Vinke	Vice and deputy consul.
Ancona, Italy	A. P. Tomassini	Consular agent.
Andakabe, Madagascar		"
Angers, France	J. H. Luneau	"
Anguilla, West Indies	Wager Rey	"
Annaberg, Germany	Theodore M. Stephan	Consul.
"	Franz M. Jaeger	Vice and deputy consul.
Annapolis, Nova Scotia	Jacob M. Owen	Consular agent.
Antigonish, Nova Scotia	Rupert Cunningham	"
Antigua, West Indies		Consul.
"	Samuel Galbraith	Vice-consul.
Antofagasta, Chile	Charles C. Greene	"
Antwerp, Belgium	Harvey Johnson	Consul.
"	Louis Hess	Vice and deputy consul.
"	S. H. Haine	Deputy consul.
Apia, Samoa	James H. Mulligan	Consul-general.
"	William Blacklock	Vice-consul-general.
Aracaju, Brazil	L. Schmidt	Consular agent.
Archangel, Russia	Ferdinand Lindes	Acting consul.
Arecibo, Puerto Rico	John J. Ball, Jr	Consular agent.
Arendal, Norway	Christian Eyde	"
Arica, Chile	David Simpson	Vice-consul.
Arichat, Nova Scotia	Peter Campbell	Consular agent.
Arnprior, Ontario	James Fowler	"
Arthabaska, Quebec	Arthur Poitras	"
Assioot, Egypt	Bestanros W. Khayat	"
Assouan, Egypt		"
Asuncion, Paraguay	Samuel W. Thome	Consul.
"	Eben M. Flagg	Vice-consul.
Athens, Greece	Eben. Alexander	Consul-general.
"	George Horton	Consul.
"	L. Nicolaides	Vice-consul.
Athlone, Ireland	John Burgess	Consular agent.
Auckland, New Zealand	John D. Connolly	Consul.
"	Leonard A. Bachelder	Vice-consul.
Augsburg, Germany	G. Oberndorf	Consular agent.
Aux Cayes, Haiti	Henry E. Roberts	"
Azua, Santo Domingo	John Hardy	"
Bagdad, Turkey		Consul.
"	Rudolph Hürner	Vice-consul.
Bahia Blanca, Argentina	Walter T. Jones	Consular agent.
Bahia, Brazil	R. P. McDaniel	Consul.
"		Vice-consul.

United States Consular Officers.—(Continued).

Consular office.	Consular officer.	Rank.
Bahia de Caráquez, Ecuador	Zephyr Constantine	Consular agent.
Ballymena, Ireland	John G. Ballentine	"
Bamberg, Germany	Louis Stern	Commercial agent.
"	Albert Kiessling	Vice commercial agent.
Bangkok, Siam	John Barrett	Consul-general.
"	E. V. Kellett	Vice-consul-general.
Baracoa, Cuba	Alfredo T. Triay	Consul.
"	José Tur	Vice-consul.
Barbados, West Indies	George T. Tate	Consul.
"	Arthur B. St. Hill	Vice-consul.
Barcelona, Spain	Herbert W. Bowen	Consul-general.
"	H. J. Rider	Vice and dep. con.-gen.
Barcelona, Venezuela	Ignacio H. Baiz	Consular agent.
Bari, Italy	Nicholas Schuck	"
Barmen, Germany	Henry F. Merritt	Consul.
"	Wilhelm R. Schaefer	Vice-consul.
"	Richard E. Jahn	Deputy consul.
Barnsley, England	Robert D. Maddison	Consular agent.
Barranquilla, Colombia	John Bidlake	Consul.
"	Elias P. Pellet	Vice and deputy consul.
Barrie, Ontario	A. E. H. Creswicke	Consular agent.
Barrington, Nova Scotia	Thomas W. Robertson	"
Basle, Switzerland	George Gifford	Consul.
"	Lyman C. Bryan	Vice-consul.
Bassein, India	John Young	Consular agent.
Bastia, France	Simon Damiani	"
Batavia, Java	Bradstreet S. Rairden	Consul.
"		Vice-consul.
Bathurst, Africa		Consul.
"	Henry Goddard	Vice-consul.
Bathurst, New Brunswick	Benedict C. Mullins	Consular agent.
Batoum, Russia	James C. Chambers	Consul.
"	Harry R. Briggs	Vice-consul.
Beira, Africa	Charles A. Andrews	Consular agent.
Beirut, Syria	Thomas R. Gibson	Consul.
"	Constantine Khouri	Vice-consul.
Belfast, Ireland	James B. Taney	Consul.
"		Vice and deputy consul.
"	Louis Mantell	Deputy consul.
Belgrade, Servia	Eben Alexander	Consul-general.
"	E. Litzikas	Vice-consul-general.
Belize, British Honduras	Albert E. Morlan	Consul.
"	Philip S. Woods	Vice-consul.
Belleville, Ontario	Michael J. Hendrick	Consul.
"	William N. Ponton	Vice-consul.
Beni-Saf, Africa	E. L. G. Wilson	Consular agent.
Beni-Souef, Egypt	Marcos Lucca	"
Bergen, Norway	Fred. G. Gade	Consul.
"	Johan C. Isdahl, Jr	Vice-consul.
Berlin, Germany	Charles de Kay	Consul-general.
"	F. C. Zimmerman	Vice and dep. con.-gen.
"	Frederick von Versen	Deputy consul-general.
Bermuda, West Indies	Marshall Hanger	Consul.
"	James B. Heyl	Vice and deputy consul.
Berne, Switzerland	J. E. Hinnen	"
Bilbao, Spain	Sidney I. Dyer	Consular agent.
Birmingham, England	George F. Parker	Consul.
"	Frederick M. Burton	Vice-consul.
"	Ernest Harker	Deputy consul.
Black River, Jamaica	C. M. Farquharson	Consular agent.
Bloemfontein, Orange Free State	E. R. Landgraf	"
Bluefields, Nicaragua	J. Herbert Perkins	"
Bocas del Toro, Colombia	David R. Hand	"
Bogota, Colombia	Jacob Sleeper	Consul-general.
"	William G. Boshell	Vice-consul-general.
Bologna, Italy	Carlo Gardini	Consular agent.
Bombay, India		Consul.
"	Samuel Comfort	Vice-consul.
Bonacca, Honduras	William Bayly	Consular agent.
Bone, Africa	Elie G. F. Le Coat	"
Bordeaux, France	John M. Wiley	Consul.
"	John Preston Beecher	Vice and deputy consul.
Boulogne-sur-mer, France	Paul Moleux	Consular agent.
Bradford, England	Claude Meeker	Consul.
"	Thomas L. Renton	Vice and deputy consul.
"	Richard B. Nicholls	Deputy consul.
Brake and Nordenhamm, Germany	Wilhelm Clemens	Consular agent.
Brantford, Ontario	Frank P. Pollard	"
Brava, Cape Verde Islands	J. J. Nunes	"
Bremen, Germany	George Keenan	Consul.
"	Georg W. Watjen	Vice-consul.
"	John H. Schnabel	Deputy consul.
Breslau, Germany	Frederick Opp	Consul.
"	Max Loewenthal	Vice-consul.
Brest, France	A. Ptel	Consular agent.
Bridgewater, Nova Scotia	William H. Owen	"
Brisbane, New South Wales	William J. Weatherill	"

United States Consular Officers—(Continued).

Consular office.	Consular officers.	Rank.
Bristol, England	Lorin A. Lathrop	Consul.
"	Gerard Mosely	Vice and deputy consul.
Brockville, Ontario	James A. Demarest	Consul.
"	William W. Wood	Vice and deputy consul.
Brunn, Austria	Gustavus Schoeller	Consular agent.
Brunswick, Germany	Edward M. S. Tingle	Consul.
"	Julius Seckel	Vice and deputy consul.
Brussels, Belgium	George M. Roosevelt	Consul.
"	Gregory Phelan	Vice and deputy consul.
Bucaramanga, Colombia	G. Volkman	Consular agent.
Bucharest, Roumania	Eben Alexander	Consul-general.
"	William G. Boxshall	Vice-consul-general.
Budapest, Hungary	E. P. T. Hammond	Consul.
"	Louis Gerster	Vice and deputy consul.
Buen Ayre, West Indies	L. C. Boye	Consular agent.
Buenos Ayres, Argentina	Edward L. Baker	Consul.
"	Wallace Chute	Vice-consul.
Bushire, Persia	T. G. Malcolm	Consular agent.
Cadiz, Spain	Charles L. Adams	Consul.
"	William W. Wysor	Vice-consul.
Cagliari, Italy	Alphonse Dol	Consular agent.
Cairo, Egypt	Frederic C. Penfield	Agent and consul-gen.
"	Horace L. Washington	Vice and dep. con.-gen.
Calais, France	Charles W. Shepard	Consul.
Calcutta, Bengal, India	Van Leer Polk	Consul-general.
"	William W. Bryant	Vice and dep. con.-gen.
"	J. T. Gilman	Deputy consul-general.
Caldera, Chile	John C. Morong	Consular agent.
Callao, Peru	Leon Jastremski	Consul.
"	John Eyre	Vice-consul.
Camargo, Mexico		Consular agent.
Campbellton, New Brunswick	Charles Murray	"
Campeachy, Mexico	Gasper Trueba	"
Campobello Id., New Brunswick	John J. Alexander	"
Candia, Crete		"
Cannes, France	Philip T. Riddett	Consul.
Canton, China	Charles Seymour	Vice-consul.
"		Consular agent.
Cape Canso, Nova Scotia	Alfred W. Hart	"
Cape Coast Castle, Liberia	George E. Eminsang	Consul.
Cape Haitien, Haiti		Vice-consul.
"	Theo. Behrmann	Consul.
Cape Town, Africa		Vice-consul.
"	C. H. Knight	Consular agent.
Caracas, Venezuela	Winfield S. Bird	Commercial agent.
Cardenas, Cuba	Joseph L. Hance	Vice commercial agent.
"	Francisco Cayro	Consul.
Cardiff, Wales	Anthony Howells	Vice and deputy consul.
"	William Harris	Consular agent.
Carini, Italy	F. Crocchioli	"
Carlisle, England	J. Hewetson Brown	"
Carrara, Italy	Ulisse Boccacci	"
Carril, Spain	R. Ferreiros	Consul.
Cartagena, Colombia	Clifford Smyth	Vice-consul.
"	T. A. Hanabergh	Consul.
Carthagena, Spain	C. Molina	Vice-consul.
"	Alberto Molina	Consular agent.
Carupano, Venezuela	Juan A. Orsini	"
Casa-Blanca, Morocco	John Cobb	"
Cassel, Germany	Gustav C. Kothe	Commercial agent.
Castellamare di Stabia, Italy	Henry G. Huntington	Vice commercial agent.
"	Robert Wickersham	Consul.
Catania, Italy	Louis H. Brühl	Vice and deputy consul.
"	Jacob Ritter	Consular agent.
Caudry, France	Hans Dietiker	Consul.
Cayenne, French Guiana	Leon Wacongne	Vice-consul.
"	Auguste Mathurin	Consular agent
Ceara, Brazil	William H. Murdock	"
Cebu, Philippine Islands	G. E. A. Cadell	"
Celba, Honduras	Louis Bier	Consul.
Cette, France	L. S. Namens	Vice and deputy consul.
Ceylon, India	William Morey	Consular agent.
"	Elmer L. Morey	"
Champerico, Guatemala	Florentine Souza	Consul.
Charleroi, Belgium	J. Fisher Reese	Vice and deputy consul.
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island	Dominic J. Kane	Consul.
" "	John T. Crockett	Vice and deputy consul.
Chatham, Ontario	Edwin F. Bishop	Consul.
"	Edwin Bell	Vice-consul.
Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland	Henri Rieckel	Consular agent.
Chefoo, China	Arthur R. Donnelly	"
Chemnitz, Germany	James C. Monaghan	Consul.
"	Joseph F. Monaghan	Vice and deputy consul.
Cherbourg, France	Emil Postel	Consular agent.
Chiclayo, Peru	Alfred Solf	"
Chihuahua, Mexico	Richard M. Burke	Consul.
"	Rowland Anderson	Vice-consul.
Chin Kiang, China	Alexander C. Jones	Consul.

United States Consular Officers — (Continued).

Consular office.	Consular officer.	Rank.
Chin Kiang, China		Vice-consul.
Chittagong, India	R. A. Mactaggart	Consular agent.
Christchurch, New Zealand		"
Christiana, Norway	Gerhard Gade	Consul.
"	Lauritz F. Bronn	Vice-consul.
Christiansand, Norway	Ferdinand Reinhardt	Consular agent.
Christiansted, West Indies	A. J. Blackwood	"
Cienfuegos, Cuba	Owen McGarr	Consul.
"	Juan J. Casanova	Vice-consul.
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	Robert Henderson	Consular agent.
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico	Samuel M. Simmons	"
Civita Vecchia, Italy	G. Marsanick	"
Clarenceville, Quebec	Edmund Macomber	"
Clifton, Ontario	George W. Nichols	Consul.
"	James Butters	Vice and deputy consul.
Clinton, Ontario	A. O. Pattison	Consular agent.
Coaticook, Quebec	Joel Linsley	Consul.
"	George Pinkham	Vice and deputy consul.
Coatzacoalcos, Mexico	Frank W. Carpenter	Consular agent.
Coburg, Germany	Emil Albrecht	"
Cockburn Harbor, West Indies	John W. Tate	"
Cognac, France	Frederick Fitz Gerald	Consul.
"	Archibald W. Pollock	Vice and deputy consul.
Collo, Algeria, Africa	Marius Eyme	Consular agent.
Cologne, Germany	William D. Wamer	Consul.
"		Vice-consul.
Collingwood, Ontario	James C. Quiggle	Commercial agent.
"	Charles Macdonell	Vice and dep. com. agt.
Colon (Aspinwall) Columbia	Josiah L. Pearcy	Consul.
"	J. L. Pearcy, Jr	Vice-consul.
Colonia, Uruguay	B. D. Manton	Consul.
"	Manuel Caballero	Vice-consul.
Constantinople, Turkey	Luther Short	Consul general.
"	William Albert	Vice-consul-general.
Cookshire, Quebec	Charles C. Bailey	Consular agent.
Copenhagen, Denmark	Robert J. Kirk	Consul.
"	Olof Hansen	Vice-consul.
Coquimbo, Chile	William C. Tripler	Consul.
Corcubion, Spain	P. Castro	Consular agent.
Cordoba, Argentine Republic	John M. Thome	Vice-consul.
Corfu, Ionian Isles, Greece	Charles E. Hancock	Consular agent.
Corinto, Nicaragua	Henry Palazio	"
Cork (Queenstown), Ireland	Lucien J. Walker	Consul.
"	James W. Scott	Vice-consul.
Cornwall, Ontario	David A. Flack	Consular agent
Cornwallis, Nova Scotia	F. W. Rand	"
Coro, Venezuela	Josiah L. Senior	"
Coronel, Chile	William Taylor	"
Corunna, Spain	Julio Harmony	Consul.
"	R. Molina	Vice-consul.
Coteau, Quebec	Thomas Stapleton	Consular agent.
Courtwright, Ontario	Frederick W. Baby	"
Crefeld, Germany	Charles Jonas	Consul.
"	Charles Jonas, Jr	Vice and deputy consul.
Cronstadt, Russia	Peter Vigius	Consular agent.
Cucuta, Colombia	Christian A. Möller	"
Cumana, Venezuela	José G. N. Romberg	"
Curacao, West Indies	Jervis Spencer	Consul.
"	Jacob Wuister	Vice-consul.
Damascus, Syria	N. Meshaka	Consular agent.
Dantzic, Germany	Philipp Albrecht	"
Dardanelles, Turkey	Frank Calvert	"
Dartmouth, England	George Hingston	"
Deloraine, Manitoba	Albert M. Herron	"
Demerara, British Guiana	Andrew J. Patterson	Consul.
"	James Spaight	Vice and deputy consul.
Denia, Spain	Andrew F. Fay	Consul.
"	Ambrose Bordehore	Vice-consul.
Derby, England	Charles Kirk Eddowes	Consular agent.
Deseronto, Ontario	Charles A. Millener	"
Desterro, Brazil	Robert Grant	"
Dieppe, France	Raoulle Bourgeois	"
Digby, Nova Scotia	William B. Stewart	"
Dijon, France	Lucien Bargy	"
Dominica, West Indies	William Stedman	"
Dover, England	Francis W. Prescott	"
Dresden, Germany	William S. Carroll	Consul-general.
"	William Knoop	Vice and dep. con.-gen.
"	Hernando de Soto	Deputy consul-general.
Drontheim, Norway	Claus Berg	Consular agent.
Dublin, Ireland	Newton B. Ashby	Consul.
"	Arthur Don Piatt	Vice and deputy consul.
Dundee, Scotland	John M. Savage	Consul.
"	Allan Baxter	Vice and deputy consul.
Dunedia, New Zealand	W. G. Neill	Consular agent.
Dunfermline, Scotland	James D. Reid	Commercial agent.
"	James Penman	Vice commercial agent.
Dunkirk, France	Benjamin Morel	Consular agent.

United States Consular Officers—(Continued).

Consular office.	Consular officer.	Rank.
Dunmore Town, West Indies	Norman E. B. Munro	Consular agent.
Durango, Mexico	John S. McCaughan	Consul.
"	Edward Williams	Vice-consul.
Durban, Africa	J. Perrott Prince	Consular agent.
Dusseldorf, Germany	Peter Lieber	Consul.
"	Emil Hoette	Vice-consul.
Dyrefjord, Iceland	N. C. Gram	Consular agent.
East London, Africa	William H. Fuller	"
Edmunston, New Brunswick	Levite Sheriault	"
Eibenstock, Germany	Carl Borngraeber	"
Elsinore, Denmark	Alfred Christensen	"
Emerson, Manitoba	Duncan McArthur	"
Ensenada, Mexico	A. Godbe	Vice-consul.
Esmeraldas, Ecuador	Ferdinand Servat	Consular agent.
Essen, Germany	Herman Wrecking	"
Fajardo, Puerto Rico	J. Vaamonde Lopez	"
Falmouth, England	Howard Fox	Consul.
"	George H. Fox	Vice and deputy consul.
Falmouth, Jamaica, West Indies	Charles A. Nunes	Consular agent.
Farnham, Quebec	William L. Hibbard	"
Faro, Portugal	F. L. Tavares	"
Fayal, Azores	Colin C. Manning	Consul.
"	Moyses Benarus	Vice and deputy consul.
Ferrol, Spain	Nicasio Perez	Consular agent.
Fiume, Hungary	Giovanni Gelletich	"
Florence, Italy	Charles Belmont Davis	Consul.
"	Spirito Bernardi	Vice and deputy consul.
Flores, Azores	James McKay, Jr	Consular agent.
Flushing, Netherlands	Peter Smith	"
Fogo, Cape Verde Islands	C. J. Barbosa	"
Fort Erie, Ontario	Ralph Johnson	Consul.
"	Isaac H. Allen	Vice and deputy consul.
Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany	Frank H. Mason	Consul-general.
"	Alvesto S. Hogue	Vice and dep. con.-gen.
Fredericksted, West Indies	William F. Moore	Consular agent.
Fredericton, New Brunswick	James T. Sharkey	"
Frelighsburg, Quebec	William A. Reynolds	"
Freemantle, Australia	Edward Mayhew	"
Freiburg, Baden, Germany	Jacob H. Theriot	Commercial agent.
"	Wilhelm Steigmeyer	Vice commercial agent.
Frontera, Mexico	Michael Girard	Consular agent.
Fuchau, China	J. Courtney Hixson	Consul.
"	Harry W. Churchill	Vice-consul.
Funchal, Madeira	Thomas C. Jones	Consul.
"	William J. G. Reid	Vice and deputy consul.
Fürth, Germany	Henry C. Carpenter	Commercial agent.
"	F. J. Hirschmann	Vice commercial agent.
Galashiels, Scotland	John Stalker	Consular agent.
Galt, Ontario	Milton P. Townshend	"
Gananoque, Quebec	E. E. Abbott	"
Garita Gonzales, Mexico	John F. Valls	"
Garrucha, Spain	José G. Suesa	Commercial agent.
Gaspé Basin, Quebec	Almar F. Dickson	Consul.
"	John Carter	Vice-consul.
Geestemunde, Germany	William B. Murphy	Consular agent.
Geneva, Switzerland	Benjamin H. Ridgely	Consul.
"	Peter Naylor	Vice-consul.
Genoa, Italy	James Fletcher	Consul.
"	Frederico Scerni	Vice-consul.
Georgetown, Prince Edward Island	A. J. MacDonald	Consular agent.
Gera, Germany	Charles Neuer	"
Ghent, Belgium	Henry C. Morris	Consul and deputy.
"	George Verhulst	Vice-consul.
Gibara, Cuba	José Homobono Beola	Consular agent.
Gibraltar, Spain	Horatio J. Sprague	Consul.
"	Richard L. Sprague	Vice and deputy consul.
Gijon, Spain	Calisto Alvargonzalez	Consular agent.
Girgenti, Italy	Francis Ciotta	"
Glasgow, Scotland	Allen B. Morse	Consul.
"	William Gibson	Vice-consul.
"	James J. Inglis	Deputy consul.
Glauchau, Germany	George Sawter	Commercial agent.
"		Vice commercial agent.
Gloucester, England	Arnold H. Palin	Consular agent.
Goderich, Ontario	Robert S. Chilton	Commercial agent.
"	William Campbell	Vice commercial agent.
Gonaives, Haiti	Ethéart Dupuy	Consular agent.
Gorée-Dakar, Africa	Peter Strickland	Consul.
"		Vice-consul.
Gothenberg, Sweden	Otto H. Boyesen	Consul.
"	Paul Berghaus	Vice and deputy consul.
Governors Harbor, West Indies	Charles A. Bethel	Consular agent.
Graciosa, Azores	José de C. C. Mello	"
Granada, Spain		"
Grand Canary, Canary Islands	Thomas Miller	"
Grand Manan, New Brunswick	William A. Fraser	"
Grao, Spain	Theodore Hertens	"
Greenock, Scotland	James A. Love	"

United States Consular Officers — (Continued).

Consular office.	Consular officer.	Rank.
Green Turtle Cay, West Indies	Edward W. Bethell	Consular agent.
Grenada, West Indies	P. J. Dean	"
Grenoble, France		Consul.
"	T. W. Murton	Vice-consul.
Grenville, Quebec	Alex. Pridham	Consular agent.
Gretna, B. N. A	Enoch Winkler	"
Guadeloupe, West Indies	Jacob E. Dart	Consul.
"		Vice-consul.
Guanajuato, Mexico	Dwight Furness	Consular agent.
Guantanamo, Cuba	Paul Brooks	"
Guatemala, Central America	D. Lynch Pringle	Consul-general.
"	John North Todd	Vice-consul-general.
Guayama, Puerto Rico	J. C. McCormick	Consular agent.
Guayaquil, Ecuador	George G. Dillard	Consul-general.
"	Martin Reinberg	Vice-consul-general.
Guaymas, Mexico		Consul.
"	Charles E. Hale	Vice-consul.
Guben, Germany	William C. Dreher	Consular agent.
Guelph, Ontario	Charles N. Daly	Consul.
"	George A. Oxnard	Vice and deputy consul.
Guernsey, Great Britain	William Carey	Consular agent.
Habana, Cuba	Ramon O. Williams	Consul-general.
"	Joseph A. Springer	Vice-consul-general.
"	A. S. Dolz	Deputy consul-general.
Haida, Austria	Anton Schlessing	Consular agent.
Haifa, Syria	Gottlieb Schumacher	"
Halifax, Nova Scotia	Darius H. Ingraham	Consul-general.
"	George Hill	Vice and dep. con.-gen.
Hamburg, Germany	Wm. Henry Robertson	Consul.
"	Charles H. Burke	Vice and deputy consul.
"	David H. Burke	Deputy consul.
Hamilton, Ontario	Charles F. Macdonald	Consul.
"	Daniel B. Smith	Vice and deputy consul.
Hankow, China	Jacob T. Child	Consul.
"		Vice-consul.
Hanover, Germany	Edward P. Crane	Consul.
"	Alexander M. Simon	Vice and deputy consul.
Harpoot, Armenia	Wm. Dulany Hunter	Vice consul.
Havre, France	Charles W. Chancellor	Consul.
"	Cicero Brown	Vice-consul.
"	Philip S. Chancellor	Deputy consul.
Helsingborg, Sweden	J. Palmborg	Consular agent.
Helsingfors, Finland		Consul.
"	Herman Donner	Vice-consul.
Hemmingford, Quebec	W. W. Wark	Consular agent.
Hereford, Quebec	John R. Nichols	"
Hinchinbrook, Quebec	Samuel E. Ames	"
Hilo, Hawaiian Islands	Charles Furneaux	"
Hobart, Tasmania	Alex. G. Webster	Consul.
Hochelaga and Longueuil, Quebec	J. H. Turcotte	Consular agent.
Hodeida, Arabia	John R. Mueller	"
Holyhead, England	John Jones	"
Honda, Columbia	Henry Hallam	"
Honfleur, France	Henry M. Hardy	"
Hongkong, China	William E. Hunt	Consul.
"	George B. Hunt	Vice and deputy consul.
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands	Ellis Mills	Consul-general.
"	W. Porter Boyd	Vice and deputy con.-gen.
Horgen, Switzerland	William F. Kemmler	Consul.
"	William Streuli	Vice-consul.
"	Ferdinand Leu	Deputy consul.
Huddersfield, England	Frank C. McGhee	Consul.
"	David J. Bailey	Vice and deputy consul.
Huelva, Spain	John R. Catlin	Consular agent.
Hull, England		Consul.
"	Gordon B. Daniels	Vice and deputy consul.
Huntingdon, Quebec	John Dineen	Consular agent.
Iloilo, Philippine Islands	George Shelmerdine	"
Innsbruck, Austria	August Bargehr	"
Iquique, Chile	Joseph W. Merriam	Consul.
"	Maximo Rosenstock	Vice-consul.
Jacmel, Haiti	Jean Vital	Consular agent.
Jaffna, Ceylon, India	William M. S. Twynam	"
Jeremie, Haiti	L. Trebaud Rouzier	"
Jeres de la Frontera, Spain	William W. Wyson	"
Jersey, Great Britain	E. B. Renouf	"
Jerusalem, Syria	Edwin S. Wallace	Consul.
"	Herbert E. Clark	Vice-consul.
Johannesberg, Africa	J. C. Manion	Consular agent.
Kahului, Hawaiian Islands	A. G. Dickins	"
Kalamata, Greece	D. A. Pantasopolous	"
Kanagawa, Japan	Nicholas W. McIvor	Consul-general.
"	John McLean	Vice and deputy con.-gen.
"	George H. Scidmore	Deputy consul-general.
Karachi, India	W. Flower Hamilton	Consular agent.
Kehl, Germany	Edward I. Prickett	Consul.
"	Theodore Kruger	Vice-consul.
"	Ernest Therion	Deputy consul.

United States Consular Officers—(Continued).

Consular office.	Consular officer.	Rank.
Kempt, Nova Scotia	John G. Burgess	Consular agent.
Keneh, Egypt	A. K. M. el Ammari	"
Kidderminster, England	James Morton	"
Kiel, Germany	August Sartori	"
Kimberly, Africa	Gardner Williams	"
Kingston, Ontario	Marshall H. Twitchell	Consul.
"	Mathew H. Folger	Vice and deputy consul.
Kingston, Jamaica	Q. O. Eckford	Consul.
"	James L. Sykes	Vice and deputy consul.
Kirkcaldy, Scotland	Andrew Innes	Consular agent.
Königsberg, Germany	Conrad H. Gadeke	"
La Colle, Quebec	Henry Hoyle	"
La Guayra, Venezuela	Frank D. Hill	Consul.
"	Thomas D. Golding	Vice-consul.
Laguna de Terminos, Mexico	German Hahn	Consular agent.
La Libertad, San Salvador	Alfred Cooper	"
Langen Schwalbach, Germany	Ernest Grebert	"
Lanzarotte, Canary Islands	John G. Topham	"
La Paz, Bolivia	Gerardo Zalles	Vice-consul.
La Paz, Mexico		Consul.
"	James Viosca, Jr	Vice-consul.
Laraiche, Morocco	Solomon Benatuil	Consular agent.
Launceston, Tasmania	Lindsay Tulloch	"
La Union, San Salvador	John B. Courtade	"
Leeds, England	Norfleet Harris	Consul.
"	William Ward	Vice-consul.
"	Edmund Ward	Deputy consul.
Leghorn, Italy	Alex. S. Rosenthal	Consul.
"	Emilio Masi	Vice and deputy consul.
Leicester, England	S. S. Partridge	Consular agent.
Leipsic, Germany	Otto H. Doederlein	Consul.
"	Frederick Nachod	Vice and deputy consul.
"	Rudolph Fricke	Deputy consul.
Leith, Scotland	Robert J. MacBride	Consul.
"	Frederick Piatt	Vice and deputy consul.
Lethbridge, Manitoba	Thomas Curry	Consular agent.
Levuka, Fiji		Commercial agent.
"	Benjamin Morris	Vice commercial agent.
Libau, Russia	Hugo Smit	Consular agent.
Licata, Italy	Arthur Verderame	"
Liege, Belgium	Henry W. Gilbert	Consul.
"	John Gross	Vice and deputy consul.
Lille, France	C. D. Gregoire	Consular agent.
Limerick, Ireland	George P. Mackenzie	"
Limoges, France	Walter T. Griffin	Commercial agent.
"	Auguste Jouhannaud	Vice commercial agent.
Lindsay, Ontario	James M. Knowlson	Consular agent.
Lineboro, Quebec	Hoel S. Beebe	"
Lisbon, Portugal	J. B. Wilbor	Vice-consul.
Liverpool, England	James E. Neal	Consul.
"	William J. Sulis	Vice and deputy consul.
"	William Pierce	Deputy consul.
Liverpool, Nova Scotia	James N. S. Marshall	Consular agent.
Livingston, Guatemala	Frank C. Dennis	"
Llanelly, Wales	William Howell	"
Loanda, Africa	Frank Weston	"
London, England	Patrick A. Collins	Consul-general.
"	John J. Collins	Vice and dep. con.-gen.
"	Francis W. Frigout	Deputy consul-general.
London, Ontario	William H. Jacks	Consul.
"	Charles W. Davis	Vice and deputy consul.
Londonderry, Ireland	P. T. Rodger	Consular agent.
Lorenzo Marquez, Africa	James McIntosh	"
L'Orient, France	Edouard Broni	"
Lubeck, Germany	Jacob Meyer, Jr	"
Lucerne, Switzerland	Ernest Williams	"
Lunenburg, Nova Scotia	Daniel M. Owen	"
Lurgan, Ireland	Fred W. Magahan	"
Luxemburg, Grand Duchy of	George H. Murphy	Vice commercial agent.
Luxor, Egypt	Aly Mourad	Consular agent.
Lyons, France	Frank E. Hyde	Consul.
"	Thomas N. Browne	Vice and deputy consul.
Macaome, Honduras	John E. Foster	Consular agent.
Macassar, Celebes	Karl Auer	"
Maceio, Brazil	Charles Goble	"
Macoris, Santo Domingo	Edward C. Reed	"
Madras, British India	Henry Scott	"
Madrid, Spain	Ignatio F. Hernandez	Vice-consul.
Magdalen Islands, Canada	Robert J. Leslie	Consular agent.
Magdalena Bay, Mexico		"
Magdeburg, Germany	Julius Muth	Consul.
"	Robert Weichsel, Jr	Vice-consul.
Mahukona, Hawaiian Islands	Charles Jacob Falk	Consular agent.
Majonga, Madagascar	Frank Harvey	"
Malaga, Spain	David N. Burke	Consul.
"	Thomas R. Geary	Vice-consul.
Malmo, Sweden	Peter M. Flensburg	Consular agent.
Malta, Malta Island	Daniel C. Kennedy	Consul.

United States Consular Officers — (Continued).

Consular office.	Consular officer.	Rank.
Malta, Malta Island	Joseph F. Balbi	Vice-consul.
Manaos, Brazil	W. W. Watson	Consular agent.
Managua, Nicaragua		Consul.
"	H. E. Low	Vice-consul.
Manchester, England	William F. Grinnell	Consul.
"	Ernest J. Bridgford	Vice-consul.
"		Deputy consul.
Manila, Philippine Islands	Isaac M. Elliott	Consul.
"		Vice-consul.
Mannheim, Germany	Max Goldfinger	Consul.
"	Carl Funck	Vice and deputy consul.
Mansourah, Egypt	Ibrahim Daoud	Consular agent.
Manta, Ecuador	Pedro A. Moreira	"
Manzanillo, Cuba	W. Stakeman	"
Maracaibo, Venezuela	E. H. Plumacher	Consul.
"	Eduard Beekman	Vice-consul.
Maranhao, Brazil	L. F. da S. Santos	Consular agent.
Markneukirchen, Germany	Oscar Gottschalk	"
Marseilles, France	Claude M. Thomas	Consul.
"	Charles P. Pressly	Vice and deputy consul.
Martinique, West Indies	Julius G. Tucker	Consul.
"	S. H. David	Vice and deputy consul.
Maskat, Arabia		Consul.
"	Archibald Mackirdy	Vice-consul.
"	Mahomed Fazel	Deputy consul.
Matamoras, Mexico	John B. Gorman	Consul.
"	J. Bielenberg	Vice-consul.
Matanzas, Cuba	Alexander C. Brice	Consul.
"	Henry Heidegger	Vice-consul.
Mathewtown, West Indies	Daniel D. Sargent	Consular agent.
Mayaguez, Puerto Rico	Manuel Badrena	"
Mayence, Germany	Perry Bartholow	Consul.
"	Peter Celchers	Vice and deputy consul.
Mazagan, Morocco	Leon Roffé	Consular agent.
Mazatlan, Mexico	Arthur de Cima	Consul.
"	John P. de Cima, Jr.	Vice-consul.
McAdam Junction, New Brunswick	James W. Green	Consular agent.
Medellin, Colombia	Thomas Herran	Consul.
"	L. S. Maria	Vice-consul.
Megantic, Quebec	Henry W. Albro	Consular agent.
Melbourne, Australia	Daniel W. Maratta	Consul-general.
"	Thomas W. Stanford	Vice and deputy con.-gen.
Mentone, France	Auge Clericy	Consular agent.
Merida, Mexico	Robert L. Oliver	Consul.
"	John M. Gilkey	Vice and deputy consul.
Mersine, Syria	S. J. Coidan	Consular agent.
Messina, Italy	Charles M. Caughy	Consul.
"	Letterio Pirrone	Vice and deputy consul.
Mexico, Mexico	Thomas T. Crittenden	Consul-general.
"	William J. Crittenden	Vice and deputy con.-gen.
Mier, Mexico	Henry Vizcayo	Consular agent.
Milan, Italy	D. B. Spagnoli	Consul.
"	S. N. D. Spagnoli	Vice and deputy consul.
Milford Haven, Wales	George S. Kelway	Consular agent.
Milk River, Jamaica	A. A. Green	"
Miragoane, Haiti	Francis W. Mitchell	"
Mogador, Morocco	George Broome	"
Mollendo, Peru	Enrique Meier	"
Monaco, France	Emile de Loth	"
Moncton, New Brunswick	James S. Benedict	Commercial agent.
"	George McSweeney	Vice and dep. com. agt.
Monganui, New Zealand	Robert Wyles	Consular agent.
Monrovia, Liberia	William H. Heard	Consul-general.
"	Beverly Y. Payne	Vice-consul.
Monte Christi, Santo Domingo	I. T. Petit	Consular agent.
Montego Bay, Jamaica, West Indies	G. L. P. Corinaldi	"
Monterey, Mexico	Geo. D. Fitzsimmons	"
Montevideo, Uruguay	Edgar Schramm	Consul.
"	Thomas W. Howard	Vice-consul.
Montreal, Quebec	Wendell A. Anderson	Consul-general.
"	Patrick Gorman	Vice and dep. con.-gen.
Montserrat, West Indies	Richard Hannam	Consular agent.
Morrisburg, Ontario	Albert Fowler	Commercial agent.
"	George F. Bradfield	Vice and dep. com. agt.
Moscow, Russia	Adolph Billhardt	Consul.
"	Thomas Smith	Vice-consul.
Moulmein, India	W. J. Davidson	Consular agent.
Mozambique, Africa	W. Stanley Hollis	Consul.
Munich, Germany	Ralph Steiner	"
"	J. Leonard Corning	Vice and deputy consul.
Mytilene, Turkey	M. M. Fottion	Consular agent.
Nagasaki, Japan	W. H. Abercrombie	Consul.
"	Herbert B. Blackburn	Vice-consul.
Naguabo, Puerto Rico	Antonio Roig	Consular agent.
Nanaimo, British Columbia	W. B. Dennison	"
Nantes, France	Reavel Savage	Consul.
"	Hiram D. Bennett	Vice-consul.
Napanee, Ontario	William Templeton	Consular agent

United States Consular Officers—(Continued).

Consular office.	Consular officer.	Rank.
Naples, Italy	Frank A. Dean	Consul.
"	Jonathan Dean	Vice and deputy consul.
Nassau, West Indies	Thomas J. McLain, Jr	Consul.
"		Vice-consul.
Natal, Brazil	Lyle Nelson	Consular agent.
Neustadt, Germany	Leopold Blum	"
Nevis, West Indies	C. C. Greaves	"
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England	William S. Campbell	Consul.
"	A. H. Dickinson	Vice-consul.
Newcastle, New South Wales		Commercial agent.
"	Stewart Keightly	Vice commercial agent.
Newcastle, New Brunswick	Robert R. Call	Consular agent.
Newport, Wales	William E. Heard	"
Nice, France	Wilburn B. Hall	Consul.
"	Alexander Vial	Vice-consul.
Ningpo, China	John Fowler	Consul.
"		Vice-consul.
Niuchwang, China	J. J. Frederick Bandinel	Vice and deputy consul.
Nogales, Mexico	Frank W. Roberts	Consul.
"	Reuben D. George	Vice and deputy consul.
Norfolk Island, New South Wales	Isaac Robinson	Consular agent.
North Bay, Canada	Daniel J. McKeown	"
North Portal, Assiniboia	W. H. Dorsey	"
Nottingham, England	Asa D. Dickinson	Consul.
"	Wm. T. Cartwright	Vice-consul.
Nouméa, New Caledonia	L. Le Mescam	Vice commercial agent
Nuevitas, Cuba		Commercial agent.
Nuevo Laredo, Mexico	Joseph G. Donnelly	Consul-general.
"	John F. Valls	Vice and dep. con.-gen.
"	Louis A. Coddington	Deputy consul-general.
Nuremberg, Germany	William J. Black	Consul.
"	S. Dunkelsbühler	Vice and deputy consul.
Ocos, Guatemala	J. Dawson Meza	Consular agent.
Odessa, Russia	Thomas E. Heenan	Consul.
"	John H. Volkman	Vice-consul.
Old Hartlepool, England	Christian Nielson	Consular agent,
Oporto, Portugal	William Stuve	"
Orotava, Canary Islands	Peter S. Reid	"
Oran, Algeria, Africa	Benj. A. Courcelle	
Orillia, Ontario	James M. Rosse	Commercial agent.
"	Charles Corbould	Vice and dep. com. agt.
Osaka and Hiogo, Japan	James F. Connelly	Consul.
"	Hunter Sharp	Vice-consul.
"	George F. Smithers	Deputy consul.
Oshawa, Ontario	W. P. Sterricke	Consular agent.
Ottawa, Ontario	John B. Riley	Consul-general.
"	Julius G. Lay	Vice and dep. con.-gen.
Owen Sound, Ontario	W. T. Robertson	Consular agent.
Padang, Sumatra	C. Boon	Vice-consul.
Paita, Peru	John F. Hopkins, Jr	Consular agent.
Palermo, Italy	William H. Seymour	Consul.
"	Felix Pirandello	Vice-consul.
Palma Majorca, Spain	Ernesto Canut	Consular agent.
Palmerston, Ontario	Loton S. Hunt	Commercial agent.
"	William Mawhinney	Vice and dep. com. agt.
Panama, Colombia	Victor Vifquain	Consul-general.
"	Felix Ehrman	Vice consul-general
Pango Pango, Samoa		Consular agent.
Para, Brazil	Geo. G Mathews, Jr	Consul.
"	F. B. da S. Aguiar	Vice-consul.
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	Eli Van Praag	"
Paris, Ontario	W. W. Hume	Consular agent.
Paris, France	Samuel E. Moiss	Consul-general.
"	Clyde Shropshire	Vice and dep. con.-gen.
"	Edward P. McLean	Deputy consul-general.
Parrell, Mexico	James I. Long	Consular agent.
Parrsboro, Nova Scotia	David A. Huntley	"
Parry Sound, Ontario	Walter R. Foot	"
Paso del Norte, Mexico	Louis M. Buford	Consul.
"	Charles E. Wesche	Vice and deputy consul.
Paspebiac, Quebec	Daniel Bisson	Consular agent.
Patras, Greece	Edward Hancock	Consul.
"		Vice-consul.
Pau, France	J Morris Post	Consular agent.
Paysandu, Uruguay	J. G. Hufnagle	Commercial agent.
"	George A. Hufnagle	Vice commercial agent.
Penang, India	Frederick Lederer	Consular agent.
Perigueux, France		"
Pernambuco, Brazil	John M. Johnstone	Consul.
"	John Krauze	Vice-consul.
Peterboro, Ontario	Edward E. Dodds	Consular agent.
Petit Goâve, Haiti	E. Merantie	"
Picton, Ontario	Jacob F. Beringer	"
Pictou, Nova Scotia	Mark P. Pendleton	Consul.
"	John R. Noonan	Vice-consul.
Piedras Negras, Mexico	Jesse W. Sparks	Consul.
"	Samuel M. Simmons	Vice-consul.

United States Consular Officers—(Continued).

Consular office.	Consular officer.	Rank.
Piræus, Greece	Apollo Abbati	Consular agent.
Piura, Peru	Emilio Clark	"
Plauen, Germany	Thomas W. Peters	Commercial agent.
"	Oscar Gottschalk	Vice and dep. com. agt.
Plymouth, England	Thomas W. Fox	Consul.
"		Vice-consul.
Point de Galle, India		Consular agent.
Point Levi, Quebec	Charles M. Barclay	"
Ponce, Puerto Rico	F. W. Preston	"
Port Antonio, Jamaica, West Indies	James T. Walton	Commercial agent.
Port Arthur, Manitoba	Andrew M. Wylie	Consular agent.
Port au Prince, Haiti	Henry M. Smythe	Consul-general.
"	John B. Terres	Vice-consul-general.
"	Alexander Battiste	Deputy consul.
Port de Paix, Haiti	Albert Schumacher	Consular agent.
Port of Marbella, Spain	Miguel Calzado	"
Port Elizabeth, South Africa	John A. Chabaud	"
Port Hawkesbury and Mulgrave, Nova Scotia	Alexander Bain	"
Port Hope, Ontario	Julian E. Gittings	Commercial agent.
"	Ernest Evatt	Vice and dep. com. agt.
Port Joggins, Nova Scotia	William Moffat	Consular agent.
Port Limon, Costa Rica	W. K. Uuckles	"
Port Louis, Mauritius	John P. Campbell	Consul.
"	A. Povah Ambrose	Vice-consul.
Port Mahon, Spain	P. B. Valls	Consular agent.
Port Maria, West Indies	I. I. Lyon	"
Port Morant, West Indies	Lorenzo D. Baker, Jr	"
Porso Alegre, Brazil	A. H. Edwards	"
Port Rowan, Ontario	George B. Killmaster	Commercial agent.
"	W. H. Meek	Vice commercial agent.
Port Said, Egypt	R. Broadbent	Consular agent.
Port St. Marys, Spain	George M. Daniels	"
Port Sarnia, Ontario	Arthur M. Clark	Consul.
"	Charles S. Clark	Vice and deputy consul.
Portsmouth, England	John Main	Consular agent.
Portsmouth, West Indies	Alexander C. Riviere	"
Port Stanley, Falkland Islands	John H. Miller	Consul.
" "	James Smith	Vice-consul.
Port Stanley and St. Thomas, Ont	George J. Willis	Consul.
" "	William H. King	Vice and deputy consul.
Potton, Quebec	Chandler Bailey	Consular agent.
Prague, Austria	Carl Bailey Hurst	Consul.
"	Emil Kubinzky	Vice-consul.
Prescott, Ontario	Joseph Whalen	Consul.
"	James Buckley	Vice and deputy consul.
Progreso, Mexico	John Waddle	Consular agent.
Puerto Cabello, Venezuela	Samuel Proskauer	Consul.
"	William H. Volkmar	Vice-consul.
Puerto Cortez, Honduras	William E. Alger	Consular agent.
Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo	Thomas Simpson	Consul.
"	Washington Lithgow	Vice-consul.
Pugwash and Wallace, Nova Scotia	Conrad W. Morris	Consular agent.
Punta Arenas, Costa Rica	Max Diermissen	"
Quebec, Canada	Philip B. Spence	Consul.
"	Robert McD. Stocking	Vice-consul.
Rabat, Morocco	Jacob R. Benatar	Consular agent.
Rangoon, Burmah	Charles Gairdner	"
Rat Portage, Ontario	George E. Frisbie	"
Redditch, England	H. C. Browning	"
Reggio, Italy	Nicola Siles	"
Reichenberg, Austria	George R. Ernst	Consul.
"	Fritz Wagner	Vice and deputy consul.
Rennes, France	Charles D. Huret	Consular agent.
Revel, Russia	E. von Glehn	"
Rheims, France	Henry P. du Bellet	Consul.
"	Charles W. Ramsay	Vice-consul.
Richibucto, New Brunswick	George V. McInerney	Consular agent.
Riga, Russia	N. P. A. Bornholdt	Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	William T. Townes	Consul-general.
"	John Taylor Lewis	Vice and deputy con.-gen.
"	Reuben Cleary	Deputy consul-general.
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	J. M. Garcia	Vice-consul.
Rio Hacha, Colombia	T. V. Henriquez	Consular agent.
Ritzebüttel and Cuxhaven, Germany	J. G. F. Starcke	"
Rodi, Italy	T. del Giudice	"
Rome, Italy	Wallace S. Jones	Consul-general.
"	Charles M. Wood	Vice and deputy con.-gen.
Rosario, Argentina	Willis E. Baker	Consul.
"	Augustus M. Barnes	Vice-consul.
Rostoff and Taganrog, Russia	William R. Martin	Consular agent.
Rotterdam, Netherlands	Lars S. Reque	Consul.
"	John Visser	Vice-consul.
"	Aire H. Voorwinden	Deputy consul.
Roubaix, France	S. H. Angell	Commercial agent.
"	Gaston Thiery	Vice commercial agent.
Rouen, France	Horatio R. Bigelow	Consul.
"	E. M. J. Dellepiane	Vice-consul.

United States Consular Officers — (Continued).

Consular office.	Consular officer.	Rank.
Ruatan, Honduras	J. Eugene Jarnigan	Consul.
"	Philip S. Burchard	Vice-consul.
Saffi, Morocco	John Russi	Consular agent.
Sagua la Grande, Cuba	Walter A. Barker	Commercial agent.
"	Anthony Pelletier	Vice commercial agent.
Saigon, Cochin China	Edward Schnéegans	Commercial agent.
Salonica, Turkey	P. H. Lazarro	Consular agent.
Salt Cay, West Indies	Daniel F. Harriott	"
Saltillo, Mexico	John Woessner	Consul.
Samana, Santo Domingo		Commercial agent.
"	Jean M. Villain	Vice commercial agent.
Samarang, Java	Fred. W. Beauclerk	Consular agent.
Samsoun, Turkey	G. C. Stephopoulo	"
San Benito, Mexico	L. R. Brewer	"
Sanchez, D. R.	Francis L. Wills	"
San Cristobal, Venezuela	Alexander Boue	"
San Felin de Guixols, Spain	José Sibils	"
San Jorge, Azores	J. J. Cardoza	"
San José, Costa Rica	Harrison R. Williams	Consul.
"	Walter J. Field	Vice-consul.
San José and Cape St. Lucas, Mexico	Abraham Kurnitzky	Consular agent.
San José de Guatemala	Roger R. Vair	"
San Juancito, Honduras	E. E. Dickason	"
San Juan de los Remedios, Cuba		Commercial agent.
"	James H. Springer	Vice-commercial agent.
San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua	Thomas O'Hara	Consul.
"	Henry de Soto	Vice-consul.
San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua	Charles Holmann	Consular agent.
San Juan, Puerto Rico	John D. Hall	Consul.
"	W. H. Latimer	Vice and deputy consul.
San Luis Potosi, Mexico	V. C. Whitfield	Consular agent.
San Pedro Sula, Honduras	J. M. Mitchell, Jr	"
San Remo, Italy	Albert Ameglio	"
Santa Cruz, Cuba	Walter Voigt	"
Santa Cruz Point, Mexico	J. Beilenberg	"
Santa Marta, Colombia	Louis von Veltheim	"
San Salvador		Consul.
"	G. J. Dawson	Vice-consul.
San Sebastian, Spain	Julian de Salazar	Consular agent.
Santander, Spain	Faustino Adriozola	"
Santiago, Cape Verde Islands	T. S. Bergstrom	Vice-consul.
Santiago, Cuba	Pulaski F. Hyatt	Consul.
"	John T. Hyatt	Vice and deputy consul.
"	L. M. Preval	Deputy consul.
Santo Domingo, West Indies	Archibald H. Grimke	Consul.
"	Juan A. Read	Vice-consul.
Santos, Brazil	Henry C. Smith	Consul.
"	John A. Blair	Vice-consul.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario	Charles McCall	Commercial agent.
"	Alex. R. Flockhart	Vice commercial agent.
Savannah, la Mar, West Indies	Chas. S. Farquharson	Consular agent.
Scarboro, West Indies	Edward Keens	"
Scheidam, Netherlands	Leonard Koot	"
Scilly Islands, England	John Banfield, Jr	"
Seoul, Korea	John M. B. Sill	Consul-general.
"	Horace N. Allen	Deputy consul-general.
Seville, Spain	Samuel B. Caldwell	Consular agent.
Setubal, Portugal	Joaquim T. O'Neil	"
Shangnai, China	Thomas R. Jernigan	Consul-general.
"	Isaac E. Avery	Vice and dep. con.-gen.
"	R. F. Eastlack	Deputy consul-general.
Sheffield, England	Bennington R. Bedle	Consul.
"	George E. Branson	Vice-consul.
"	Frank M. Clark	Deputy consul.
Shelburne, Nova Scotia	T. H. White	Consular agent.
Sherbrooke, Quebec	James R. Jackson	Consul.
"	Ed. B. Worthington	Vice and deputy consul.
Sierra Leone, West Africa	Robert P. Pooley	Consul.
"	Cecil S. W. Pooley	Vice-consul.
Sierra Mojada, Mexico	Henry B. Hackley	Consular agent.
Simonstown, South Africa	John R. Black, Jr	"
Singapore, Straits Settlements	E. Spencer Pratt	Consul-general.
"	J. P. Joaquim	Vice and dep. con.-gen.
Sivas, Turkey	Milo A. Jewett	Consul.
"	Eugene Rodigas	Vice and deputy consul.
Smyrna, Turkey	James H. Madden	Consul.
"	Ezra J. Davee	Vice-consul.
Sohag, Egypt	Abdel Shaid	Consular agent.
Solingen, Germany	Richard E. Jahn	"
Sonneberg, Germany	Dwight J. Partello	Consul.
"	Alvin Florschutz	Vice and deputy consul.
Soerabaya, Java		Consular agent.
Sorel, Quebec	Isaie Sylvestre	"
Sorrento, Italy	Francesco Ciampa	"
Souris, Prince Edward Island	Caleb C. Carlton	"
Southampton, England	Warner S. Kinkead	Consul.
"	Joseph Dean	Vice and deputy consul.

United States Consular Officers—(Continued).

Consular office.	Consular officer.	Rank.
Southampton, England	William C. Offutt	Deputy consul.
St. Anns Bay, West Indies	R. W. Harris	Consular agent.
St. Andrews, New Brunswick	George H. Stickney	"
St. Bartholomew, West Indies	R. Burton Dinzey	Commercial agent.
"	J. Oscar Florandin	Vice commercial agent.
St. Catharines, Ontario	Leonard H. Collard	Consular agent.
St. Christopher, West Indies	Leopold Moore	Commercial agent.
"	Lewis H. Percival	Vice commercial agent.
St. Etienne, France	Charles W. Whiley, Jr	Consul.
"	Hastings Burroughs	Vice-consul.
St. Eustatius, West Indies	J. G. C. Every	Consular agent.
St. Gall, Switzerland	Irving B. Richman	Consul-general.
"	J. H. Zollikofer	Vice-consul-general.
St. George, New Brunswick	Charles C. Ludgate	Consular agent.
St. Georges, Bermuda	Edward W. Willett	Commercial agent.
"	William O. Fox	Vice commercial agent.
St. Helena (island of)	James B. Coffin	Consul.
"	Thomas E. Fowler	Vice-consul.
St. Helens, England	John E. Hammill	Consular agent.
St. Hyacinthe, Quebec	Charles Laberge	Commercial agent.
"	Francis Bartels	Vice commercial agent.
St. John, New Brunswick	John S. Derby	Consul.
"	Allen Derby	Vice and deputy consul.
St. Johns, Newfoundland		Consul.
"	John T. Barron	Vice-consul.
St. Johns, Quebec	Thomas Keefe	Consul.
"	John Donaghy	Vice and deputy consul.
St. Lucia, West Indies	William Peter	Consular agent.
St. Malo, France	Raymond Moulton	"
St. Marc, Haiti	Charles Miot	"
St. Martin, West Indies	D. C. von Romondt	Consul.
"		Vice-consul.
St. Michaels, Azores	William W. Nicholls	Consular agent.
St. Pierre, Miquelon	George J. Steer	Commercial agent.
"	George H. Frecker	Vice commercial agent.
St. Petersburg, Russia	John Karel	Consul-general.
"	Paul Magnus	Vice-consul-general.
St. Stephen, New Brunswick	Edgar Whidden	Consul.
"	C. N. Vroom	Vice and deputy coneul.
St. Thomas, West Indies	James H. Stewart	Consul.
"	J. C. Lorentzen	Vice-consul.
St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands	Joao B. Guimaraes	Consular agent.
St. Vincent, West Indies	Weston J. Shearman	"
Stambridge, Quebec	Daniel G. Furman	Commercial agent.
"	G. M. Hastings	Vice and dep. com. agt.
Stanstead, Quebec	Horace S. Haskell	Consular agent.
Stavanger, Norway	C. F. Falck	"
Stettin, Germany	Fred. W. Kickbusch	Consul.
"	Paul Grischow	Vice and deputy consul.
Stockholm, Sweden	Thomas B. O'Neil	Consul.
"	Axel Georgii	Vice-consul.
Stratford, Ontario	Luther M. Shaffer	Consul.
"	Louis H. Dingman	Vice and deputy consul.
Stuttgart, Germany	Alfred C. Johnson	Consul.
"	William Hahn	Vice and deputy consul.
Seuz, Egypt	Alfred W. Haydn	Consular agent.
Summerside, Prince Edward Island	John Gaffney	"
Sunderland, England	Thomas A. Horan	"
Sutton, Quebec	Egbert R. Shepard	"
Swansea, Wales	David C. Davies	Commercial agent.
"	Arthur Sperry	Vice and dep. com. agt.
Swatow, China		Consular agent.
Sydney, New South Wales	George W. Bell	Consul.
"	Charles G. Ewing	Vice-consul.
"	William H. Dawson	Deputy consul.
Sydney, Nova Scotia	J. E. Burchell	Consular agent.
Syra, Greece	Basil Padova	"
Tahiti, Society Islands	J. Lamb Doty	Consul.
"	John Hart	Vice-consul.
Takao, China		Consular agent.
Talcahuano, Chile	John O. Smith	"
Tamatave, Madagascar	Edward T. Wetter	Consul.
"		Vice consul.
Tampico, Mexico	John Maguire	Consul.
"	Neill E. Pressly	Vice-consul.
Tangier, Morocco	J. Judson Barclay	Consul-general.
"	J. J. Barclay, Jr	Vice-consul-general.
Terragona, Spain	Pelayo Montoya	Consular-agent.
Tegucigalpa, Honduras	William Myers Little	Consul.
"	George Bernhard	Vice-consul.
Teheran, Persia	Alexander McDonald	Consul-general.
"	John Tyler	Vice-consul-general
Tehuantepec and Salina Cruz, Mexico	James W. Jeffries	Consular agent.
Teneriffe, Canary Islands		Consul.
"	Philibert Lallier	Vice-consul.
Terceira, Azores	Henrique de Castro	Consular agent.
Tetuan, North Africa	Isaac L. Cohen	"
Three Rivers, Quebec	François X. Belleau	Consul.
"	W. W. Braman, Jr	Vice-consul.

United States Consular Officers—(Concluded).

Consular office.	Consular officer.	Rank.
Tien-Tsin, China	Sheridan P. Read	Consul.
"	Charles D. Tenney	Vice-consul.
Toronto, Ontario	John W. Coppinger	Consul.
"	John B. Coppinger	Vice and deputy consul.
Toreon, Mexico	L. F Poston	Bonsular agent.
Torrevieja, Spain	José Hodar	"
Toulon, France	L. J. B. Jouve	"
Tovar, Venezuela		"
Townsville, New South Wales	William V. Brown	"
Trapani, Italy	I. Marrone	"
Trebizond, Turkey	H. Z. Longworth	"
Trenton, Ontario	Stephen J. Young	"
Trieste, Austria	J. Edward Nettles	Consul.
"	Basil Bryce	Vice and deputy consul.
Trinidad, West Indies	William C. Foster	Consul.
"	Julian H. Archer	Vice-consul.
Trinidad, Cuba	Daniel Quayler	Consular agent.
Troon, Scotland	Andrew McMurray	"
Troyes, France	Gaston Baltet	"
Truxillo, Honduras	H. P. Boyce	"
Truxillo, Peru	Edward Gottfried	"
Tumbez, Peru	William Baldini	"
Tunis, Africa	Alfred Chapelié	Vice-consul.
Tunstall, England	Wendell C. Warner	Consul.
"	John H. Copestake	Vice and deputy consul.
Turin, Italy	William E. Mantius	Consul.
"	Hugo Pizzotti	Vice-consul.
Turks Island, West Indies	W. Stanley Jones	"
Tuxpan, Mexico	John Drayton	Consul.
Union, British Columbia	George W. Clinton	Consular agent.
Utilla, Honduras	Robert Woodville	"
Valera, Venezuela	M. Bodecker	"
Valparaiso, Chile	James M. Dobbs	Consul.
"	August Möller, Jr	Vice-consul.
Valencia, Venezuela	T. H. Grosewisch	Consular agent.
Vancouver, British Columbia	William F. Peterson	Commercial agent.
"	F J. Schoefield	Vice and dep. com. agt.
Venice, Italy	Henry A. Johnson	Consul.
"	Frederick Rechsteiner	Vice and deputy consul.
Vera Cruz, Mexico	Charles Schaefer	Consul.
"	Louis W. Shouse	Vice-consul.
Verviers, Belgium	Henry Dodt	Consular agent.
Vevey, Switzerland	William Cuènod	"
Victoria, Brazil	Jean Zinzen	"
Victoria, British Columbia	William P. Roberts	Consul.
"	Miles R. Eure	Vice and deputy consul.
Victoria, Mexico	M. C. Cameron	Consular agent.
Viequez, Puerto Rico	H. Néron Longpré	"
Vienna, Austria	Max Judd	Consul-general.
"	Dean B. Mason	Vice-consul-general.
Vigo, Spain	Camilo Molins	Consular agent.
Vivero, Spain	Joaquin Muñiz	"
Volo, Greece	Charles W. Borrell	"
Wallaceburg, Ontario	Isaac G. Worden	Commercial agent.
"	Charles B. Jackson	Vice and dep. com. agt.
Warsaw, Russia	Joseph Rawicz	Consul.
Waterford, Ireland	William H. Farrell	Consular agent.
Waterloo, Quebec	Arthur S. Newell	"
Waubaushene, Ontario	F. J. McCallum	"
Weimar, Germany	Thomas E. Moore	Commercial agent.
"	Paul Teichmann	Vice commercial agent.
Wellington, New Zealand	Thomas Cahill	Consular agent.
Weymouth, England	Richard Cox	"
Wiarton, Ontario	J. H. Tibeando	"
Wiborg, Finland	C. E. Ekstrom	"
Windsor, Nova Scotia	Edward Young	Consul.
"		Vice and deputy consul.
Windsor, Ontario	Marshall P. Thatcher	Consul
"	Joseph P. Carr	Vice and deputy consul.
Wingham, Ontario	John Nicoll	Consular agent.
Winnipeg, Manitoba	Matthew M. Duffie	Consul.
"	William Hall	Vice and deputy consul.
Winterthur, Switzerland	Heinrich Langsdorf	Consular agent.
Woodstock, New Brunswick	Grenville James	Consul.
"	John Graham	Vice-consul.
Wolverhampton, England	John Neve	Consular agent.
Yafa, Syria	E. Hardegg	"
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	Charles A. O'Connor	Consul.
"	Ernest H. Armstrong	Vice and deputy consul.
Yuscaran, Honduras	Charles W. Benton	Consular agent.
Zacatecas, Mexico	E. von Gehren	"
Zante, Greece	A. L. Crowe	"
Zanzibar, Africa	R. Dorsey Mohun	Consul.
Zaza, Cuba	P. D. Buzzi	Consular agent.
Zittau, Germany	Alfred Krausse	"
Zurich, Switzerland	Eugene Germain	Consul.
"	Emil J. Constam	Vice-consul.

CONSULAR CLERKS.

[Authorized by the act of Congress approved June 20, 1864.]

Joseph A. Springer	Habana.
Hubbard T. Smith	Paris.
Ed. P. MacLean	Paris.
Charles M. Wood	Rome.
George H. Scidmore	Kanagawa.
St. Leger A. Touhay	Cairo.
George H. Murphy	Luxemburg.
W. Porter Boyd	Honolulu.
William Dulany Hunter	Harpoot.
Henry W. Martin	Southampton.
Donnell Rockwell	Washington.
Charles H. Day	Berlin.

Finances of the Nation.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury Department for the Year 1895 — Receipts and Expenditures of the Government that Year — Operations of the Treasury Department — Coinage of Precious Metals — Condition of National Banks — Internal Revenue Receipts.

John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury Department, on December 10, 1895, submitted to Congress the report of his department upon its operations the preceding fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. In this report Mr. Carlisle said:

"The report of the Treasurer of the United States shows that the total assets of the Treasury on June 30, 1895, were $842,148,189.84, an increase of $37,293,436.53 during the fiscal year. In this aggregate is included $28,101,644.91 on deposit with the States under the law of 1836, together with $1,418,822.88 of other unavailable funds. The deduction of these sums leaves $812,627,722.05 as the available assets, against $775,310,559.50 on June 30, 1894. The amount of gold, silver, and United States notes on deposit on account of outstanding certificates and Treasury notes decreased during the year from $616,155,820 to $579,247,863, and the remaining assets, being those available for the general uses of the Treasury, increased from $150,154,739.50 to $233,379,859.05.

According to the revised estimates the total stock of money at the close of the fiscal year was $2,398,607,420, of which $796,638,947 was in the Treasury and mints, and $1,601,968,473 in circulation. The only important changes now going on in the composition of the currency is in the stock of gold, which is affected by domestic production and consumption, as well as by imports and exports, and in the Treasury notes issued under the act of 1890, which have been canceled and retired since August, 1893, when redeemed in silver dollars.

The revenues of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, were:

From customs	$152,158,617 45
From internal revenue	143,421,672 02
From the District of Columbia	3,658,048 08
From fees — consular, letters patent, and land	2,655,299 44
From sinking fund for Pacific railways	1,735,887 05
From tax on national banks	1,712,550 94
From profits on coinage, bullion deposits and assays	1,640,579 70
From sales of public lands	1,103,347 16
From navy pension and navy hospital funds, etc	1,009,537 25
From repayment of interest by Pacific railways	982,411 16
From customs fees, fines, penalties and forfeitures	640,966 00
From miscellaneous sources	610,082 22
From sales of Indian lands	540,819 76
From reimbursement for cost of water supply, District of Columbia	382,055 97
From immigrant fund	305,224 84
From sales of lands and buildings under special acts	220,208 31
From Soldiers' Home, permanent fund	212,464 59

From sales of government property	$178,123 86
From deposits for surveying public lands	162,607 21
From sales of ordnance material	31,606 91
From depredations on public lands	17,729 53
From bequest of General Cullum for Memorial Hall, West Point	8,596 23
From sales of condemned naval vessels	939 43
From tax on seal skins	700 00
From postal service	76,983,128 19
Total receipts	$390,373,203 80

The expenditures for the same period were:

For the civil establishment, including foreign intercourse, public buildings, collecting the revenues, deficiency in postal revenues, refund of direct taxes, bounty on sugar, District of Columbia and other miscellaneous expenses	$93,279,730 14
For the military establishment, including rivers and harbors, forts, arsenals and seacoast defenses	51,804,759 13
For the naval establishment, including construction of new vessels, machinery, armament, equipment and improvements at navy yards	28,797,795 73
For Indian service	9,939,754 21
For pensions	141,395,228 87
For interest on the public debt	30,978,030 21
For postal service	76,983,128 19
Total expenditures	$433,178,426 48
Showing a deficit of	$42,805,223 18

In addition to the ordinary revenues collected during the year the cash in the Treasury was increased by the following sums: From the sale of fifty million five per cent. ten-year bonds issued under act of January 14, 1875, $58,538,500; by the purchase of $65,116,244.62 gold coin at a cost in four per cent. thirty-year bonds of $62,315,400; and from the issue of four per cent. bonds in liquidation of interest accrued on refunding certificates converted during the year, $2,470; making a total of $123,657,214.62. The securities redeemed during the year on account of the sinking fund were as follows:

Loan of July and August, 1861	$7,400 00
Loan of 1863	3,000 00
Funded loan of 1881	3,100 00
Funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent	2,500 00
Loan of 1832	7,350 00
Funded loan of 1891	96,200 00
Fractional currency and notes	4,619 93
National bank notes	1,012,196 50
Total	$1,136,366 43

As compared with the fiscal year 1894 the receipts for 1895 increased $17,570,705.01, as follows:

Increase in receipts for 1895.

SOURCE.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	$131,818,530 62	$152,158,617 45	$20,340,086 83	
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, etc.	870,016 78	1,640,579 70	770,562 92	
Reimbursement for cost of water supply, District of Columbia		382,055 97	382,055 97	
Sales of lands and buildings under special acts		220,208 31	220,208 31	
Sales of Indian lands	399,811 36	540,819 76	141,008 40	
Tax on national banks	1,610,867 56	1,712,550 94	101,683 38	
Immigrant fund	214,142 47	305,224 84	91,082 37	
Deposits for surveying public lands	103,424 87	162,607 21	59,182 34	
Repayment of interest by Pacific railways	926,420 09	982,411 16	55,991 07	
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund	191,382 15	212,464 59	21,082 44	
Depredations on public lands	8,774 05	17,729 53	8,955 48	
Tax on seal skins	500 00	700 00	200 00	

Increase in Receipts for 1895—(Concluded).

SOURCE.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Internal revenue	$147,111,232 81	$143,421,672 02	.....	$3,689,560 79
Sale of navy-yard lands, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,190,531 01	.....	.....	1,190,531 01
Sales of public lands	1,673,637 30	1,103,347 16	.....	570,290 14
Bequest for Memorial Hall, West Point	237,500 00	8,596 23	.....	228,903 77
Sinking fund for Pacific railways	1,916,314 11	1,735,887 05	.....	180,427 06
Miscellaneous sources	772,148 18	610,082 22	.....	162,065 96
Fees—consular, letters patent and land	2,765,699 41	2,655,299 44	.....	110,399 97
Sale of custom-house, Milwaukee, Wis	107,680 00	.....	.....	107,680 00
District of Columbia	3,745,422 83	3,685,048 08	.....	87,374 75
Navy pension and navy hospital funds	1,059,964 64	1,009,537 25	.....	50,427 39
Customs fees, fines, penalties, etc	682,041 48	640,966 00	.....	41,075 48
Sale of ordnance material	60,159 91	31,606 91	.....	28,553 00
Reimbursement by Union of American Republics	26,243 75	.....	.....	26,243 75
Sales of government property	201,970 88	178,123 86	.....	23,847 02
Sale of abandoned military reservations	22,202 14	.....	.....	22,202 14
Sale of condemned naval vessels	5,400 85	939 43	.....	4,461 42
Postal service	75,080,479 04	76,983,128 19	$1,902,649 15	.....
Totals	$372,802,498 29	$390,373,203 30	$24,094,748 66	$6,524,043 65
Net increase	.....	.....	.....	$17,570,705 01

There was a decrease of $11,329,981.54 in the ordinary expenditures, as follows:

Decrease in ordinary expenditures for 1895.

SOURCE.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.				
Legislative—				
Salaries and expenses	$8,921,301 27	$9,971,170 89	$1,049,869 62	.....
Executive proper—				
Salaries and expenses	138,935 48	185,193 33	46,257 85	.....
Department of State—				
Salaries and expenses	139,937 95	141,682 25	1,744 30	.....
Foreign intercourse	1,702,307 31	1,703,363 46	1,056 15	.....
Treasury Department—				
Salaries and expenses	3,123,649 56	3,072,875 23	.....	$50,774 33
Independent treasury	647,764 47	586,412 50	.....	61,351 97
Mints and assay offices	1,114,853 63	1,079,717 71	.....	35,135 92
Territorial governments	149,302 28	257,971 18	108,668 90	.....
Salaries, etc., internal revenue	3,815,753 45	3,762,681 56	.....	53,071 89
Refund of direct taxes	91,738 02	181,505 91	89,772 89	.....
Bounty on sugar	12,100,208 89	966,153 86	.....	11,134,055 03
Refund for land sold for direct taxes	128,180 13	15,893 43	.....	112,286 70
Miscellaneous, internal revenue	172,974 22	165,713 01	.....	7,261 21
Collecting customs revenue	6,791,872 86	6,736,690 92	.....	55,181 94
Refunding excess of deposits, customs	2,603,538 96	1,964,064 43	.....	639,474 53
Debentures or drawbacks, customs	4,333,250 02	3,277,506 72	.....	1,055,743 30
Miscellaneous items, customs	231,948 42	231,320 45	.....	627 97
Revenue Cutter service	933,907 26	929,886 92	.....	4,020 34
Regulating immigration	227,218 37	249,471 06	22,252 69	.....
Chinese exclusion act	87,967 63	82,721 47	.....	5,246 16
New revenue vessels	27,100 00	56,500 00	29,400 00	.....
Alien contract labor laws	68,000 00	85,108 42	17,108 42	.....
Marine Hospital service	654,996 65	669,618 59	14,621 94	.....
Life Saving service	1,287,718 51	1,384,018 48	96,299 97	.....
Light-house establishment	3,062,116 99	2,763,243 16	.....	298,873 83
Coast and Geodetic Survey	435,965 75	414,988 90	.....	20,976 85
Steamboat inspection service	280,165 60	315,510 01	35,344 41	.....
Engraving and printing	1,186,924 23	1,146,552 37	.....	40,371 86
Public buildings	3,820,840 07	3,599,614 41	.....	221,225 66
Fuel, etc., public buildings	839,052 60	852,272 97	13,220 37	.....
Custodians and janitors	609,970 99	805,673 63	195,702 64	.....
Furniture for public buildings	207,739 39	202,335 89	.....	5,403 50
Heating apparatus, public buildings	115,416 77	97,480 49	.....	17,936 28
Vaults, safes, etc., public buildings	39,551 48	37,744 27	.....	1,807 21
Propagation of food fishes	11,647 88	956 39	.....	10,691 49
Fish hatcheries	33,731 84	26,751 95	.....	6,979 89
Salaries and expenses, Fish Commission	300,316 97	317,456 56	17,139 59	.....
National Museum	161,499 64	168,733 57	7,233 93	.....
Zoological Park	51,369 25	49,960 91	.....	1,408 34
Smithsonian Institution	125,428 75	120,409 19	.....	5,019 56
Columbian Exposition	1,027,053 90	100,868 95	.....	926,184 95
Interstate Commerce Commission	222,906 26	230,386 54	7,480 28	.....
Expenses of treasury notes	208,631 33	270,899 30	62,267 97	.....
Sinking funds, Pacific railways	1,639,680 09	1,105,354 08	.....	534,326 01
French spoliation claims	4,190 16	22,920 00	18,729 84	.....
Atlanta Exposition	.....	59,047 56	59,047 56	.....
Epidemic diseases	287,045 68	76,091 88	.....	210,953 80
Miscellaneous items	552,361 93	453,942 84	.....	98,419 09

Decrease in ordinary expenditures for 1895—(Concluded).

SOURCE.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
War Department—				
Salaries and expenses	$2,273,828 66	$2,093,610 78		$180,217 88
Navy Department—				
Salaries and expenses	389,364 67	410,273 90	$20,909 23	
Interior Department—				
Salaries and expenses	4,736,775 45	4,854,902 24	118,126 79	
Public lands service	1,856,032 34	1,981,978 00	125,945 66	
Colleges for agriculture	912,000 00	960,000 00	48,000 00	
Eleventh census	866,564 47	278,049 72		588,514 75
Miscellaneous items	539,682 59	592,829 67	53,147 08	
Post-Office Department—				
Salaries and expenses	865,822 33	875,716 71	9,894 38	
Deficiency in postal revenues	8,250,000 00	11,016,541 72	2,766,541 72	
Mail transportation, Pacific railways	1,629,117 27	1,668,935 83	39,818 56	
Department of Agriculture—				
Salaries and expenses	1,883,606 55	1,890,035 61	6,429 06	
Weather Bureau	820,511 56	714,515 60		105,995 96
Department of Labor—				
Salaries and expenses	167,833 74	168,757 67	923 93	
Department of Justice—				
Salaries and expenses	283,398 60	323,274 90	39,876 30	
Salaries of justices, assistant attorneys, etc	912,803 91	1,046,404 83	133,600 92	
Fees and expenses of marshals	31,357,096 73	1,323,526 25		33,570 48
Fees of witnesses	1,139,266 65	1,647,916 29	508,649 64	
Fees of district attorneys	350,261 74	425,849 79	75,587 68	
Fees of jurors	646,310 62	877,477 83	231,167 21	
Fees of clerks	270,214 48	299,199 27	28,984 79	
Fees of commissioners	242,725 37	418,318 04	175,592 67	
Support of prisoners	545,694 15	939,235 89	393,541 74	
Pay of bailiffs	169,904 45	219,694 20	49,789 75	
Judgments, United States courts	6,426 91	75,072 40	68,645 49	
Territorial courts in Utah	52,781 35	41,915 65		10,865 70
Protecting property in hands of receivers		501,780 05	501,780 05	
Miscellaneous items	315,462 02	460,638 88	145,176 86	
District of Columbia—				
Salaries and expenses	5,742,369 57	6,176,891 19	434,521 62	
Totals, civil establishment	$101,943,884 07	$93,279,730 14	$7,869,870 45	$16,534,024 38
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.				
Pay department	$13,546,463 74	$13,684,704 93	$138,241 19	
Subsistence department	1,665,166 61	1,622,876 33		$42,290 28
Quartermaster's department	7,676,956 91	7,301,807 14		375,194 77
Medical department	847,796 80	364,602 23		483,195 57
Ordnance department	5,162,243 16	3,989,168 64		1,173,074 52
Engineer's department	361,934 42	220,799 26		141,135 16
Signal service	37,300 50	15,372 00		21,928 50
Military academy	363,109 05	402,358 28	39,249 23	
Improving harbors	6,806,315 79	7,233,625 10	427,309 31	
Improving rivers	13,801,046 33	12,663,927 50		417,118 83
Military posts	860,258 63	638,095 02		222,163 61
Expenses of recruiting	103,808 57	60,562 58		43,245 99
Records of the Rebellion	252,495 78	144,442 36		108,053 42
National Home for Disabled Soldiers	2,422,186 12	2,124,560 88		297,625 24
State Homes for Disabled Soldiers	608,195 09	577,500 00		30,695 09
Support of Soldiers' Home	191,280 04	212,216 45	20,936 41	
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund	128,000 00	75,000 00		53,000 00
Soldiers' Home, interest account	74,509 29	77,459 65	2,950 36	
Miscellaneous items	378,863 02	395,680 78	16,817 76	
Totals, military establishment	$54,567,929 85	$51,804,759 13	$645,504 26	$3,408,674 98
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.				
Increase of the navy	$16,199,258 53	$13,182,134 21		$3,017,124 32
Bureau of yards and docks	1,371,463 21	1,340,437 61		31,025 60
Bureau of equipment	1,044,793 41	995,957 65		48,835 76
Bureau of navigation	150,012 70	165,193 16	$15,180 46	
Bureau of construction and repair	988,039 32	1,061,313 66	73,274 34	
Bureau of ordnance	338,201 43	456,484 23	118,282 80	
Bureau of steam engineering	740,189 97	832,933 83	92,743 86	
Bureau of supplies and accounts	1,777,194 08	1,556,537 35		220,656 73
Bureau of medicine and surgery	215,531 15	207,206 57		8,324 58
Marine corps	933,411 72	1,008,223 79	74,812 07	
Naval academy	220,947 01	237,789 56	16,942 55	
Pay of the navy	7,536,262 04	7,517,626 33		18,635 71
Miscellaneous items	186,089 22	235,947 78	49,858 56	
Totals, naval establishment	$31,701,293 79	$28,797,795 73	$441,094 64	$3,344,592 70
Indian service	$10,293,481 52	$9,939,754 21		$353,727 31
Pensions	141,177,284 96	141,395,228 87	$217,943 91	
Interest on the public debt	27,841,405 64	30,978,030 21	3,136,624 57	
Grand totals	$367,525,279 83	$356,195,298 29	$12,311,037 88	$23,641,019 37
Net decrease				$11,329,981 54

Miscellaneous—		
Legislative	$3,572,736 40	
Treasury Department	11,442,346 68	
War Department	5,149,525 61	
Interior Department	2,146,105 75	
Department of Justice	6,618,512 00	
District of Columbia	7.706,405 22	
		$36,635,631 66
Postal service, including $5,024,779.25 deficiency in postal revenues		94,817,900 00
Permanent annual appropriations—		
Interest on the public debt	$33,500,000 00	
Refunding—customs, internal revenue, etc	8,285,000 00	
Collecting revenue from customs	5.500,000 00	
Miscellaneous	21,769,160 00	
		69,054,160 00
Total estimated appropriations, exclusive of sinking fund		$457,884,193 92
Or an estimated surplus of		$6,908,926 83

Coins and Coinage—Precious Metals.

The report of the Director of the Mint shows the operations of the mints and assay offices during the year, together with statistics of foreign countries relative to the production, coinage and monetary condition of each.

The value of the gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year 1895 was $87,482,089.56, of which $65,161,067.28 were original deposits, and $22,321,022.28 were re-deposits. The original deposits were classified as follows:

Domestic bullion	$44,371,949 83
Mutilated domestic coins	1,188,258 21
Foreign material (consisting of bullion and coin)	16,387,049 81
Old plate and jewelry	3,213,809 43

The value of the silver deposited was $15,714,365.86, of which $15,234,700.35 were original deposits, and $479,665.51 were re-deposits. The original deposits were classified as follows:

Domestic bullion	$8,804,363 43
Mutilated domestic coin (silver dollar valuation), including 451 trade dollars,	3,899,352 12
Foreign material (consisting of bullion and coin)	1,780,923 64
Old plate, jewelry, etc	750,061 16

The total amount of silver bullion purchased for subsidiary coinage under the provisions of section 3526 of the Revised Statutes of the United States during the year was 287,530.64 fine ounces, costing $190,952.21.

Coinage.

The coinage executed at the mints during the fiscal year aggregated 59,611,112 pieces, of the value of $53,715,549.62, as follows:

DESCRIPTION.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold	4,035,205	$43,933,475 00
Silver dollars	3,956,011	3,956,011 00
Subsidiary silver	16,532,594	5,113,469 60
Minor coins	35,087,302	712,594 02
Totals	59,611,112	$53,715,549 62

In addition to the above there were coined for the Government of Ecuador, $900,000 in silver twenty-cent pieces.

The silver dollar coinage of $3,956,011 during the fiscal year, was from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890. The seigniorage on the same was $1,275,185.90.

The coinage of dollars from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to July 1, 1895, has been $40,043,954, consuming 30,971,495.70 ounces, fine, costing $31,791,472.34, with a seigniorage of $8,252,481.66, and from July 1, 1895, to November 1, 1895, the number of dollars coined from bullion purchased under this act was ninety (90), consuming 69.60 ounces, fine, costing $63, with a seigniorage of $27.

The total coinage of dollars from bullion purchased under this act to November 1, 1895, has been $40,044,044, consuming 30,971,565.30 ounces, fine, costing $31,791,535,34, with a total seigniorage of $8,252,508.66.

The net profit or seigniorage on the coinage of silver during the seventeen years ended June 30, 1895, including the

balance in the coinage mints on July 1, 1878, aggregates $75,643,893.41.

Bars.

Gold bars were manufactured by the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year to the value of $43,153,370.81, and silver bars to the value of $10,341,545.28.

Course of Silver.

The average London price of silver bullion during the fiscal year 1895 was 29.01 pence, equivalent to $0.63798; the New York price was $0.64213. The highest price reached was $0.68077, on April 17, 1895, and the lowest, $0.59824, on December 29, 1894.

At the average price of silver bullion during the fiscal year the ratio of gold to silver was 1 to 32.5, and the bullion value of a United States silver dollar was $0.49168. The number of grains of pure silver purchasable with a United States silver dollar was 754.65, equivalent to 1.572 ounces, fine.

Earnings and Expenditures.

The amount expended for the support of the mint service during the fiscal year 1895 was $992,066.15, as against $1,068,612.19 for the previous year. The total earnings of the mints and assay offices during the year were $2,088,363.73, and the total expenditures $1,185,435.94, showing a net amount of earnings from all sources of $902,927.79.

Imports and Exports.

The net gold exports for the fiscal year were $30,117,376, as against $4,172,665 for the previous year.

The net silver exports were $27,631,789, as against $31,041,359 for the previous year.

Industrial Arts.

The value of gold and silver used in the industrial arts in the United States during the calendar year 1894 was, approximately, $21,541,652, of which $10,658,604 was gold, and $10,883,048 silver.

The amount of new bullion thus consumed was, gold, $6,430,073; silver, $8,579,472.

Metallic Stock in the United States.

The total estimated metallic stock in the United States on July 1, 1895, was, gold, $636,256,023; silver, $624,731,483; a total of $1,260,987,506.

Product of Gold and Silver.

The estimated production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1894 was as follows:

METAL.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.	Coining value.
Gold.....	1,910,813	$39,500,000	$39,500,000
Silver	49,500,000	31,422,000	64,000,000

The estimated production of gold and silver in the world was, gold, $180,626,100; silver, $216,892,200; a total of $397,518,300.

World's Coinage.

The coinage of gold and silver by the various countries of the world, so far as the information has been received for the calendar year 1894, was, gold, $227,921,032, and silver, $113,095,788; a total coinage of $341,016,820.

Stock of Metallic and Uncovered Paper Money in the World.

The total estimated metallic stock in the world on January 1, 1895, was: Gold, $4,086,800,000; full legal tender silver, $3,439,300,000; limited tender silver, $631,200,000; a total silver stock of $4,070,500,000; and uncovered paper, $2,469,900,000; a grand total of $10,627,200,000.

Public Moneys.

The monetary transactions of the Government have been conducted through the Treasurer of the United States, 9 subtreasury officers, and 165 national bank depositaries. The number of such depositaries on November 1, 1895, was 160, and the amount of public moneys held by them on that date, including those to the credit of the Treasurer's general account and United States disbursing officers, was $14,256,694.80—an increase since November 1, 1894, in number of depositaries of five, and a decrease in amount of holdings of $659,010.50.

Loans and Currency.

The interest-bearing debt of the United States, exclusive of the bonds issued in aid of Pacific railroads, was increased $112,318,700 during the 12 months ended November 1, 1895. There were issued and sold under the public notice of November 13, 1894, $50,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, dated February 1,

1894, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the Government after 10 years from that date. There were also issued and delivered to the parties to a contract executed February 8, 1895, in payment for 3,500,000 ounces of gold coin, 4 per cent. bonds of the United States dated February 1, 1895, and redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after 30 years from that date, amounting to $62,315,400. The particulars of these transactions have been reported to Congress. The 4 per cent. loan of 1907 was increased in the sum of $3,300, issued in settlement of interest on refunding certificates of the act of February 26, 1879.

During the same period $2,362,000 of the 6 per cent. bonds issued in aid of Pacific railroads, known as currency sixes, have matured and ceased to bear interest. Of this amount, $2,360,000 have been presented for payment and redeemed.

The following table shows the changes in the amounts of the several kinds of money in the United States, outside the Treasury, during the 12 months ended November 1, 1895. It is estimated that the population of the United States on that date was 70,378,000, and upon this basis the per capita supply of money outside the Treasury was $22.72. The estimated population and per capita supply November 1, 1894, were 68,887,000 and $24.27, respectively.

Money Outside the Treasury.

	Nov. 1, 1894.	Nov. 1, 1895.	Decrease.	Increase.
Gold coin	$500,181,380	$475,181,593	$24,999,787	.....
Standard silver dollars	56,443,670	58,354,092	.....	$1,910,422
Subsidiary silver	60,242,999	63,832,759	.....	3,589,760
Gold certificates	64,252,069	50,417,659	13,834,410	.....
Silver certificates	331,143,301	333,456,236	.....	2,312,935
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	122,715,396	114,526,669	8,188,727	.....
United States notes	280,474,705	238,986,280	41,488,425	.....
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872	54,045,000	56,740,000	.....	2,695,000
National bank notes	202,594,902	207,364,028	.....	4,769,126
Totals	$1,672,093,422	$1,598,859,316	$88,511,349	$15,277,243
Net decrease	.....	.....	$73,234,106	

National Banks.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows in detail the operations of the bureau during the year ended October 31, 1895, with respect to the organization, condition, and management of all active and failed national banks, and banks, banking companies, and savings institutions organized under the laws of the several States and Territories.

Since the granting of the first certificate of authority on June 20, 1863, the total number of national banks organized has been 5,023, making an average for each year of 152. Of this number, there were in active operation on October 31, 1895, 3,715, having an authorized capital stock of $664,136,915, represented by 285,190 shareholders, or an average capital for each bank of $178,772, the number of shares to each 2,136, and the number of shareholders 77.

During the year there were 43 banks organized, located in 20 different States, with an aggregate capital stock of $4,890,000. Of these, 28, with a capital stock of $2,530,000, are located in the northern and northwestern section of the country, and 15, with a capital stock of $2,360,000, in the south and southwest.

The total amount of circulating notes outstanding October 31, 1895, was $213,887,630, of which amount $190,180,961 was secured by United States bonds, and $23,706,669 by lawful money deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

The net increase in the amount of circulation secured by bonds during the year was $10,779,597, and the gross increase in the total circulation was $6,322,540.

The total resources of the national banks on the date of their last report of condition, September 28, 1895, was $3,423,629,343.63, of which $2,059,408,402.27 represented loans and discounts, and $356,577,580.61 money of all kinds in bank. Of their liabilities, $1,701,653,521.28 represented individual de-

posits, $336,888,350.86 surplus and net undivided profits, and $182,481,610.50 outstanding circulation secured by bonds.

The corporate existence of 71 banks, with a capital stock of $10,662,000 and total circulation of $3,226,275, has been extended during the year.

The number of banks leaving the system by reason of the expiration of their corporate existence was 4, with a capital stock of $300,000 and circulation amounting to $123,700.

The number of banks which went into voluntary liquidation during the year was 51, with a capital stock of $6,093,100 and circulation amounting to $1,152,000.

Receivers were appointed for 36 banks during the year, of which number two were reported last year as being in voluntary liquidation and nine closed their doors in 1893 and subsequently resumed business, but were finally compelled to go into insolvency because of continued business depression and the slow character of their assets.

During the year 1894 there were paid $5,124,577.94 to creditors of failed banks, and during the year just closed $3,380,552.65.

The number of active banks, as compared with the number in operation during the year 1894, decreased 41 in 1895, with a corresponding decrease in capital stock of $6,438,120. The number organized during the year is seven less than in 1894, and the number going into voluntary liquidation 28 less. There has been an increase of 15 in the number of receivers appointed, and an increase of 30 in the extensions of corporate existence granted. The loss through expiration of charters decreased 2, and the number organized to succeed expiring associations decreased 4.

Abstracts of the reports of condition made by the banks during the years 1893, 1894, and 1895 are given for the purpose of comparison. Those of 1893 are given as showing the extreme conditions of the year of greatest financial depression and banking loss.

The number of banks incorporated under the laws of the various States for the year ended June 30, 1895, was 5,066, and the number from which reports were received is 5,033. Abstracts of these reports, properly tabulated and classified, are given in the appendix to the report. In addition to the above, reports were received from 1,070 private banks and bankers, and from 5,033 State and savings banks and loan and trust companies, being an increase of 365 over 1894.

The report also shows, as far as the information was obtainable, the number of banks other than national which failed during the year, with the amount of their assets and liabilities.

Foreign Commerce.

The essential features of the trade returns of the United States for the fiscal year 1895 are given in the following table, prepared in the Bureau of Statistics, of this Department.

	1894.	1895.	+, increase. −, decrease.
Imports.			
Merchandise: Dutiable	$275,199,086	$368,736,170	+$93,537,084
Free	379,795,536	363,233,795	−16,561,741
Totals	$654,994,622	$731,969,965	+$76,975,343
Per cent dutiable	45.1	50.4	.....
Gold	$72,449,119	$36,3-4,760	−$36,064,359
Silver	13,286,552	20,211,179	+6,924,627
Exports.			
Merchandise: Domestic	$869,204,937	$793,392,599	−$75,812,338
Foreign	22,935,635	14,145,566	−8,790,069
Totals	$892,140,572	$807,538,165	−$84,602,407
Gold	$76,978,061	$66,468,481	−$10,509,580
Silver	50,451,265	47,295,286	−3,155,979
Imports for consumption	$636,614,420	$731,162,091	+$94,547,671
Duties paid	128,881,868	147,901,218	+19,019,350
Ad valorem of duties—			
On dutiable Per cent.	50.06	41.75	.....
On free and dutiable Per cent.	20.25	20.23	.....
Tonnage: Entered Tons	$20,069,309	$19,779,534	−$289,774
Cleared Tons	20,275,074	19,740,812	−534,262
Immigration: Males	$186,247	$159,924	−$26,323
Females	128,220	120,024	−8,196
Total number	*$314,467	$279,948	−$34,519

* Includes immigrants arriving in both cabin and steerage.

A comparison of these figures shows that the value of the foreign trade of the United States in 1895 was nearly equal to the value of the trade in 1894, the difference on a billion and a half being only $7,627,024. The details of the two years differed widely. The year 1894 was one of large exports and diminished imports; 1895 was a year of large imports and diminished exports. The uncertainty of tariff legislation reduced imports in 1894; while the improved crop conditions in other countries account largely for the diminished exports of domestic produce in 1895. The exports of 1895 in domestic merchandise were $75,812,338 less than in 1894; and the imports were $76,975,343 greater in 1895 than in 1894. The value of domestic manufactures exported showed a slight increase on the exports of 1894, which was especially gratifying as giving promise of a heavier export in the current fiscal year. The exports of silver continue to be large and on the increase. The export for 1895 was nearly double that of 1888 in value, and in quantity was very much larger. In our trade returns silver ranks in importance with the export of mineral oils.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from the several objects of taxation under the internal-revenue laws for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1894 and 1895, were as follows:

OBJECTS OF TAXATION.	Fiscal Year Ended June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1894.	1895.		
Distilled spirits	$85,259,252 25	$79,862,627 41	.....	$5,396,624 84
Manufactured tobacco	28,617,898 62	29,704,907 63	$1,087,009 01	.....
Fermented liquors	31,414,788 04	31,640,617 54	225,829 50	.....
Oleomargarine	1,723,479 90	1,409,211 18	.....	314,268 72
Incomes	.....	77,130 90	77,130 90	.....
Miscellaneous collections	153,030 89	551,583 09	398,552 20	.....
Totals	$147,168,449 70	$143,246,077 75	.....	$3,922,371 95

The receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, were	$143,246,077 75
The receipts from the same sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, were	147,168,449 70
The decrease for the fiscal year just ended being	$3,922,371 95
The total cost of collection for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, was	$4,127,601 16
The total cost of collection for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, was	3,975,904 00
Increased cost of collection for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, was	$151,697 16
The increased cost of collection for the fiscal year just ended is largely due to the expenses incident to the preparation for carrying into effect the income-tax law, the expenditure for this purpose aggregating	$91,621 38

The amounts above stated are the receipts actually collected during the fiscal years mentioned, but in many cases the money collected on the last day of June is not deposited until the first day of July, thus causing a discrepancy between the collections and deposits for that year.

A detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures will be found in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The cost of collection for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, was 2.88 per cent., as against 2.70 per cent. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894. Deducting both the receipts and expenditures involved in the income-tax law, the percentage of cost of collection for the fiscal year just ended would be reduced to 2.81.

The total production of distilled spirits, exclusive of fruit brandies, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, was 79,949,595 taxable gallons; the total production for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, was 89,205,492 taxable gallons, showing a decrease in production for the fiscal year just ended of 9,255,897 gallons.

There were also produced during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, 232,244 gallons of apple brandy, 4,658 gallons of peach brandy, and 1,723,274 gallons of grape brandy, making a total production of 1,960,176 gallons from fruits during the year.

A further comparison of the two fiscal years shows a decrease of 318,451 gallons in the production of apple brandy, a decrease of 72,331 gallons in the production of peach brandy, and a decrease

of 597,200 gallons of grape brandy for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, an aggregate decrease of 987,982 gallons produced from fruits as compared with the previous fiscal year.

The quantity of distilled spirits gauged for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, was 265,688,906 gallons; the quantity gauged for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, was 242,626,324 gallons, making an increase in the quantity of spirits gauged for the fiscal year just ended of 23,062,582 gallons.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, 2,429 distilleries of all kinds were operated; for the preceding fiscal year 5,148 distilleries of all kinds were operated, a comparison showing a decrease of 2,719 in the number of distilleries operated for the fiscal year just ended.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, there were produced 33,589,784 barrels of beer;* the number of barrels produced during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, was 33,362,373, making an increased production for the fiscal year just ended of 227,411 barrels.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, the total receipts from the taxes on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, etc., were $29,704,907.63. The receipts from the same sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, were $28,617,898.62, showing an increase of $1,087,009.01 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

Immigration.

The report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration contains the usual statistical information relating to the operation of his Service. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, 258,536† immigrants arrived in the United States, 27,095 less than the preceding year, being the smallest immigration since 1879. Of these, 256,117 were, upon examination, permitted to land, and 2,419 were debarred and deported at the expense of the various steamship lines transporting them. Of those deported, 694 attempted to enter in violation of the alien contract labor laws and 1,725 were deported as coming within the prohibitions of the immigration act of March 3, 1891. There were also returned 177, who, having been permitted to land, became public charges within one year after arrival. If the causes of falling into distress existed prior to landing, these latter were returned at the expense of the steamship companies bringing them; otherwise at the expense of the immigrant fund. Temporary cases of distress to the number of 2,449 were, after proper identification, relieved at the expense of the fund. The Bureau is not advised of any immigrants landed within a year who are now a burden upon any public or private institution. The classes of immigrants who came were of a hardy character, able to earn a livelihood, and many were possessed of sufficient means to purchase some land and build homes or engage in small business enterprises.

The restrictive legislation of 1891 and 1893 has caused a careful examination of passengers by steamship lines prior to embarkation. Several European countries have found it necessary to protect their seaports by law against immigrants of the classes which are refused a landing in the United States. These laws are now well understood and adhered to, both here and abroad, and they have practically inaugurated three careful inspections, one at the home of the immigrant prior to the purchase of a ticket, one at the port of embarkation, and one upon arrival in this country. Many are returned, but greater numbers of the undesirable classes are deterred from leaving their homes in the old countries.

The Commissioner-General estimates that, owing to the revival of business and consequent demand for labor, immigration next year will exceed 300,000.

Japanese immigration during the last fiscal year reached 1,150, a decrease of 781 from preceding year. Of these, 462 landed at San Francisco, and 672 came by way of Victoria; the remainder, 16, came by various other routes. Recent arrivals are small, and it is doubtful whether the number now in the United States much exceeds the number here in 1890, when by the census it was shown to be 2,039. Many have since returned to their native country.

The number of European and Asiatic immigrants passing through the ports of Canada and British Columbia to the United States were 5,988.

The alien contract labor law appears to have been strictly enforced for the protection of skilled and unskilled labor, and many immigrants who came in violation of its provisions have been deported and suits have been commenced against the

* Including 28,373 barrels removed from breweries for export free from tax.

† Includes only immigrants arriving in steerage.

employers. Complaints have been investigated and proper steps taken to secure an efficient administration of the law. Attention is invited to that portion of his report which relates to amendments to these laws, "that they be made more certain, explicit, and comprehensive; give additional remedies, and at the same time remove many features which render their enforcement oppressive in many cases without aiding the purposes for which they were intended."

This report states that of 206,801 European immigrants over 14 years of age 43,142 were illiterate or 20.37 per cent. Illiteracy in the United States by the census of 1890 was 13.34 per cent. of its population over 10 years of age.

Notwithstanding a decrease in immigration, this branch of the public service continues to be more than self-sustaining. The general balance to the credit of the immigrant fund on July 1 was $115,114.39, an increase over the previous year of $37,052.20. The receipts on account of the fund amounted to $315,113.16, an increase over last year of $89,784.90. This increase is attributable, however, to the act of August 18, 1894, increasing the per capita tax from 50 cents to $1 from October 1, 1894.

Navigation.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Navigation shows the tonnage, geographical distribution, material, and motive power and employment of the documented merchant marine of the United States for June 30, 1895, compared with June 30, 1894, as follows:

Tonnage, Geographical Distribution, etc.

	1894.		1895.	
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.	Number.	Gross tons.	Number.	Gross tons.
Atlantic and gulf	17,468	2,712,944	17,136	2,679,779
Pacific coast	1,520	456,359	1,525	433,502
Northern lakes	3,341	1,227,401	3,342	1,241,459
Western rivers	1,257	287,325	1,237	281,220
Totals	23,586	4,684,029	23,240	4,635,960
POWER AND MATERIAL.				
Sail—*				
Wood	17,016	2,443,187	16,633	2,361,227
Iron and steel	44	51,542	53	61,932
Totals	17,060	2,494,599	16,686	2,423,159
Steam—				
Wood	5,715	1,311,097	5,708	1,304,777
Iron and steel	811	878,333	846	908,024
Totals	6,526	2,189,430	6,554	2,212,801
Canal boats	745	82,362	680	75,051
Barges	1,370	389,338	1,363	382,632
Totals	2,115	471,700	2,043	457,683
TRADE.				
Registered—				
Steam, iron and steel	108	228,575	98	214,391
Steam, wood	138	37,516	141	37,654
Sail,* wood and iron, and steel	1,104	650,089	1,021	586,142
Totals	1,350	916,180	1,260	838,187
Enrolled and licensed—				
Steam, iron and steel	703	649,758	748	693,632
Steam, wood	5,577	1,273,581	5,567	1,267,124
Sail,† wood and iron, and steel	15,956	1,844,511	15,665	1,837,017
Totals	22,236	3,767,850	21,980	3,797,773
CONSTRUCTION DURING THE YEAR.				
Total built and documented	838	131,195	694	111,602
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.				
Atlantic and gulf	592	74,708	453	59,983
Pacific coast	58	5,392	74	7,144
Northern lakes	106	41,984	93	36,353
Western rivers	82	9,111	74	8,122
Totals	838	131,195	694	111,602

*Including barges. †Including canal boats and barges.

Tonnage, Geographical Distribution, etc.—(Continued).

Power and Material.	1894.		1895.	
	Number.	Gross tons.	Number.	Gross tons.
Sail—				
Wood	475	31,178	394	29,631
Steel	2	4,649	3	5,269
Steam—				
Wood	256	36,899	213	27,133
Iron and steel	37	46,821	35	42,620
Canal boats	14	1,522	11	1,225
Barges—				
Wood	54	8,126	33	5,018
Steel	.....	.....	5	706
Totals	838	131,195	694	111,602

Life-Saving Service.

The record of the operations of the Life-Saving Service during the past year, as shown by the report of the General Superintendent, is one of the best the Service has produced. The number of disasters within the province of the Service was considerably larger than ever before, but in only one previous year has the loss of life been smaller in proportion to the number of persons exposed, while in that year the loss of property was greater in proportion to the amount imperiled. So also in one year only has the loss of property been relatively smaller, while in the same year the loss of life was relatively greater.

The average annual loss of life since the general extension of the Service on the sea and lake coasts in 1877 has been 1 out of every 107 persons on board the vessels involved in disaster, and the average loss of property 22 per cent. of the amount involved. During the last year the loss of life was 1 out of every 224 persons exposed, and the loss of property but 14 per cent. of the amount involved.

The number of disasters to documented vessels within the field of the operations of the Service during the year was 483. There were on board these vessels 5,402 persons, of whom 5,382 were saved and 20 lost. The estimated value of the vessels involved was $8,001,275, and that of their cargoes $2,645,960, making a total of property imperiled $10,647,235. Of this amount $9,145,085 was saved and $1,502,150 lost.

The number of vessels totally lost was 73.

In addition to the foregoing there were during the year 192 casualties to small craft, such as small yachts, sailboats, rowboats, etc., on board of which there were 421 persons, 415 of whom were saved and six lost. The property involved in these instances is estimated at $77,940, of which $75,180 was saved and $2,760 lost. The result of all the disasters within the scope of the Service aggregate, therefore, as follows:

Total umber of disasters	675
Total value of property involved	$10,725,175
Total value of property saved	$9,220,265
Total value of property lost	$1,504,910
Total number of persons involved	5,823
Total number of persons lost	26
Total number of shipwrecked persons succored at stations	803
Total number of days' succor afforded	2,232
Number of vessels totally lost	73

Besides the number of persons saved from vessels of all kinds, there were 110 others rescued who had fallen from wharves, piers, etc., the most of whom would have perished without the aid of the life-saving crew.

The crews saved and assisted to save, during the year, 379 vessels, valued with their cargoes at $3,561,665, and rendered assistance of minor importance to 181 other vessels in distress, besides warning from danger by the signals of the patrolmen 249 vessels. How many disasters, necessarily attendant with loss of lives and property, were averted by these warnings, of course can not be definitely de-

termined, but from the detailed accounts received of the circumstances in each instance it is evident that they must have been numerous.

The establishment embraced at the close of the year 251 stations, 184 being on the Atlantic, 53 on the Lakes, 13 on the Pacific, and 1 at the Falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, Ky.

The cost of the maintenance of the Service during the year was $1,345,324.40.

Condition of the Treasury and the Currency.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year, July 1, 1894, the cash balance in the Treasury, excluding all current liabilities, but including a gold reserve of $64,873,024.06, was $117,584,436.13, and, at the close of the year, June 30, 1895, the cash balance, excluding all current liabilities, but including a gold reserve of $100,000,000, was $195,240,153.87, showing an increase of $77,657,717.74. The excess of expenditures over receipts during the year was $42,805,223.18, as against a deficiency of $69,803,260.58 during the fiscal year 1894. The total receipts during the fiscal year 1895 were $15,668,055.86 greater than the receipts during the fiscal year 1894, and the expenditures were $11,329,981.54 less than during the year 1894. The revenue derived from customs during the fiscal year 1895 exceeded the revenue derived from the same source in 1894 by the sum of $20,340,086.83, but the receipts under the internal-revenue laws, and from some other sources, were less than during the previous year, so that the net increase of revenue was $15,668,055.86, as above stated.

If the income-tax provision contained in the act of August 28, 1894, had been sustained by the courts, it is believed that the deficiency for the year would not have exceeded the amount estimated in my last annual report. In that report the opinion was expressed that the laws then in force would not only yield an ample revenue during the fiscal year 1896, but that there would be a surplus of nearly $29,000,000. This opinion was based upon the supposition, which then seemed to be well founded, that all the sources of revenue provided in the act of August 28, 1894, would be available, and that, owing to the higher rate of taxation imposed upon distilled spirits and some other articles, the receipts under the internal-revenue laws would be very considerably increased; but the decision of the Supreme Court, holding the income-tax provisions of the act to be unconstitutional, and the fact that the receipts from the internal revenue did not increase as anticipated, but actually fell off $3,689,560.79 during the fiscal year 1895, as compared with the previous year, notwithstanding the higher rate imposed on spirits and other articles, have greatly altered the situation, and I am now of the opinion that there will be a deficiency of about $17,000,000 during the current fiscal year.

The total excess of expenditures over receipts from July 1, 1893, to December 1, 1895, was $130,221,023; and of this sum $22,462,290.38 was paid out of the balance on hand at this date in excess of $100,000,000, and the remainder has been supplied by the use of United States notes and Treasury notes presented for redemption, and thus received into the Treasury in exchange for gold coin. The act of May 31, 1878, provided that when any United States notes "may be redeemed or be received into the Treasury under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation," and the act of July 14, 1890, provided that the Treasury notes, when redeemed, may be reissued, but that "no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom then held in the Treasury purchased by such notes."

It is clear that when any of these notes have been redeemed they do not constitute a part of the reserve fund, but become a part of the general cash assets of the Treasury, to be used in the same manner as other money belonging to the Government. Whenever they could, by exchanges, be used to procure gold for the replenishment of the reserve, they have been so applied, but, when this could not be done, they have been treated as available funds in the Treasury and reissued in payment of public expenses. None of my predecessors in office have ever made any distinction between the notes received in payment of the ordinary revenue and notes presented by the holders and redeemed in coin, but such notes have been used indiscriminately as the exigencies of the public service required.

The War Department.

Its Operations in the Fiscal Year 1895 — Expenditures — Strength of the Army — The National Guard — Seacoast Defenses — River and Harbor Improvements.

Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, in his annual report upon the operations of his department of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, says:

The report of the officers in command of the several geographical departments show that the year has been tranquil and undisturbed by Indian outbreaks, domestic violence, or troubles on the border. Steady and general effort to improve the service has brought the troops everywhere to a highly satisfactory condition as to discipline, efficiency in military exercises, and soldierly, patriotic spirit. The Army is better fed, clothed, and housed than ever before, and the policy zealously pursued of promoting the personal comfort of the officers and men has resulted in a devotion to the service which is everywhere apparent. It can be said with confidence that never in its history has the present condition of the Army been surpassed.

Late in July, in compliance with the request of the Secretary of the Interior, prompted by despatches from the Governor of the State, a squadron of cavalry and a battalion of infantry were ordered to the Jackson's Hole country in Wyoming to prevent conflict between citizens and Indians, protect the lives of the settlers, and return the Indians, chiefly of the Bannock tribe, to their reservations. None of the reports of conflicts extensively published were verified, and upon the approach of the troops the Indians, who it transpired were engaged in hunting under their treaty rights, quietly retired to their reservations. The only casualties of the affair were the death of one Indian and the wounding of another, who were shot by a local constable and his deputies, from whom they were endeavoring to escape. No injury whatever was done to the life or property of any settler

Strength of the Army.

The full strength of the Army authorized by law is now:

Cavalry officers	432
Artillery officers	280
Infantry officers	877
Total officers of the line	1,589
General officers and in staff departments	537
Total officers	2,126
Enlisted men of cavalry	6,170
Enlisted men of artillery	4,025
Enlisted men of infantry	13,125
Enlisted men of engineers	500
Total enlisted men in companies and regiments	23,820
Enlisted men in detachments and unassigned to regiments	1,180
Total authorized under act June 18, 1874	25,000
Enlisted men, hospital corps, act March 1, 1887	706
Total all enlisted men	25,706

The number of enlisted men in service on October 31 was 25,358. Deducting the sick, those in confinement, recruits not yet joined, those absent on furlough, and others employed in staff departments or

on detached service, the effective field strength on the same date was 20,584 of all arms.

For the last two years the Department has steadily pursued the policy of restoring officers to their commands and reducing, wherever possible, the number of those on detached duty. In January, 1893, the number of officers serving with their regiments was 1,013; in September last it was 1,229. On the former date officers on detached duty numbered 402, on the latter date 342. Officers of the line assigned to duty at Washington and at department headquarters have been reduced from 67 to 35, those on recruiting service have been reduced from 98 to 33, while assignments with the National Guard of the States, and as instructors at the military schools and colleges, have been increased from 92 to 128, and the number acting as Indian agents from 5 to 19.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, the appropriations for the present year, and the estimates of amounts required for the year beginning July 1, 1896, are shown in the following statement:

TITLE.	Expenditures for fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.	Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.
Salaries and contingent expenses	$1,574,169 22	$1,498,996 00	$1,506,896 00
Pay, etc., of the Army	12,924,834 56	13,002,618 09	13,543,464 63
Subsistence of the Army	1,622,876 80	1,650,000 00	1,754,321 40
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department	2,032,788 80	2,300,000 00	2,300,000 00
Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department	565,704 86	600,000 00	600,000 00
Barracks, quarters, and hospital construction	725,178 41	802,000 00	860,000 00
Shooting ranges, and contingencies of the Army	19,658 62	25,000 00	25,000 00
Cavalry and artillery horses	70,185 14	80,000 00	100,000 00
Army transportation	2,391,293 76	2,450,000 00	2,500,000 00
Clothing, and camp and garrison equipage	900,790 62	1,100,000 00	1,100,000 00
Expenses of recruiting	60,512 56	.....	.....
Medical Department	119,119 92	173,500 00	165,500 00
Ordnance Department	1,153,582 02	1,026,600 00	1,101,600 00
Military Academy	705,849 26	464,261 66	619,169 61
Fortifications and seacoast defenses	2,354,598 90	1,904,557 50	7,414,633 00
Arsenals, etc	340,710 24	259,250 00	548,436 50
Rivers and harbors	19,506,094 47	11,452,115 00	11,744,597 00
Parks, cemeteries, military posts, etc	983,142 32	769,301 00	1,469,880 00
National Soldiers' Homes	2,593,058 52	3,139,846 00	3,491,707 26
Artificial limbs, etc	201,684 69	132,000 00	577,000 00
Buildings and grounds at Washington	109,253 20	155,036 50	148,109 70
Miscellaneous items	2,032,693 55	481,490 00	375,328 35
Totals	$52,987,780 44	$43,466,571 75	$51,945,643 45

The Recruiting Service.

Changes established in the method of recruiting during the past two years have considerably reduced the cost of that service, while perceptibly increasing the effective strength of the Army. Nine recruiting stations have been closed within that time, and the number of officers detached on general recruiting service has decreased from 64 in September, 1894, to 24 in October, 1895. The effort to increase enlistments at posts, and thus reduce transportation, shows very satisfactory results. By the act of August 1, 1894, enlistments were confined to citizens, or those who have declared their intentions to become such, not over 30 years of age, and able to speak, read, and write the English language. This law has greatly improved the personnel of the Army and has not impeded required enlistments. Of the 7,780 men recruited during the year, 5,518 were native born and 2,262 foreign born. The strictness of the examinations, physical, mental and moral, may be measured from the fact that 38,240 applicants were rejected.

General Conditions.

The operations of the Quartermaster's Department during the year, as well as for the whole period of the present Quartermaster-General's incumbency, about to close, have been conducted with marked economy and efficiency. Excellent progress has been made during the year in the construction of new barracks and quarters. Fort Harrison, at Helena, Mont., and Fort Crook, at Omaha, are already garrisoned, and the established post at Little Rock will be occupied early in the coming year, while new buildings at Fort Myer and elsewhere will soon provide for additional troops. General repairs and care in renovation have put many of the older posts in good condition.

The receipts from the 73 post exchanges in operation were $1,518,455, the ex-

penses $1,189,233, leaving a balance of $329,222, of which $255,837 were returned as dividends. Many of the exchanges now have libraries, gymnasiums, and appliances for out-of-door sports. The receipts of the canteens have been reduced from 75 per cent. six years ago, to 40 per cent. during the present year.

The health record of the Army for the year is the best annual statement ever consolidated from the returns of the medical officers, for while the death rate is a fraction higher than the lowest ever recorded, the other rates are by far lower than they ever have been in the history of our service. The death rate from disease was 4.55, compared with 3.95 in 1889, the lowest rate recorded, and 5.64 the average for the last decade. The number of admissions to hospital per 1,000 mean strength of 845, compared with an average of 1,121 for the last ten years. The rate of nonefficiency was 34, compared with 42 for the last decade, and the average number of days lost by each man was 12.6, compared with 15.5 for the decade. Alcoholism, as a cause of nonefficiency, has notably declined in the past few years.

The trials by general court-martial for the year ended August 31, 1895, were 1,728, compared with 2,189 for the previous year; of inferior courts-martial 10,997, compared with 15,086 last year, thus corroborating the reports from all officers of a noteworthy improvement in the morale and discipline of the Army. Authority is again asked from Congress to compel civilians to testify before general courts-martial when such evidence is necessary.

Pay Department.

I concur in the recommendation of the Paymaster-General that the entire amount of pay earned by each enlisted man be paid to him monthly. The existing statutes which require a retention of a small part of each soldier's pay were enacted at a time when Army garrisons were scattered throughout the remote frontiers and the needs of the discharged soldier to enable him to reach the place of enlistment were much greater than now. At the end of five years each man would have due him $72 of retained pay. The term of enlistment is now reduced to three years, and the retention during a first enlistment is only $12, a sum that the soldier does not need to enable him to reach his home, and which he could better use from month to month as earned.

I also concur in the further recommendations of the Paymaster-General to the effect that there be established a uniform rate of commutation for subsistence and clothing of all retired enlisted men, and that credit sales of subsistence stores to enlisted men, except when serving in the field, be discontinued.

Battalion Formation.

By far the most essential need of our Army to-day is the adoption of the three-battalion formation. The reasons for this change and a way to provide it were stated in the report of the Department for 1894, which I here repeat in substance:

I earnestly recommend that Congress enact the legislation necessary to establish in the Army the battalion formation now adopted by the armies of every other civilized nation. As necessary to effect that change I recommend the removal of the limit of 25,000 men fixed by the act of June 18, 1874, and a return to the limit fixed by the act of July 15, 1870. Legislative approval of these two propositions will restore to the effective force about 4,000 enlisted men, bringing the actual strength of the Army up to the nominal strength now fixed by law. By these changes the Army will be increased in efficiency 20 per cent., in numbers about 16 1-2 per cent., and in cost of maintenance only about 6 per cent.

In brief, it is proposed that two companies be added to each of the 25 infantry regiments, so that each shall consist of three battalions of four companies, and that two foot batteries be added to each of the five artillery regiments. No increase in the cavalry is proposed.

The organization of the line of the Army has undergone no material change since the close of the civil war. During this period of 30 years every large foreign army has been completely reorganized. Changes and improvements in arms, ammunition and equipments have forced upon the leading strategists and tacticians of the great armies of the world the necessity of a broad departure from the old systems. All have adopted the battalion as the tactical unit for infantry and artillery serving as infantry, and nearly all the equivalent of the squadron as the cavalry unit. The light artillery battalion has a similar composition. Should our Army ever be brought into collision with disciplined foreign troops, our present formation would prove so de-

fective as to probably turn the scale against us in a conflict on terms otherwise equal.

For some years the Secretaries of War, the generals commanding the Army, and the most eminent authorities in military science in this country have urged the adoption of the battalion formation, and our most progressive and best informed officers believe that the organization of our small Army should embody this universally approved result of modern military thought.

Four companies are as large a body as it is now possible for one officer to lead and control in action. Formerly and down to a recent date, the colonel could see and direct the movements of all the men of his regiment, who marched and fought in double rank with touch of elbows. Under such conditions a regiment of 1,000 men occupied a front on the battle line no greater than would now be covered by a small battalion of one-third that number. A few years ago small-arms fire was ineffective at distances greater than 600 or 800 yards while now it will be deadly at ranges of 2,000 yards, or at even greater distances. In modern warfare the men will act in small groups or singly, and the advance will be made in successive lines in open order. Perfect organization and perfect control by the commander of each unit will be absolutely essential to efficiency and success in the field.

The National Guard of several of the States, more progressive than the General Government, already has the battalion organization, and our own Army is being instructed as thoroughly as our defective system will permit, battalions of from two to five companies being improvised in the different garrisons.

By restoring to the military establishment the strength allowed up to 1874, and providing for the battalion formation, with a few minor changes, the organization of the Army will be:

Cavalry.

Ten regiments of 3 squadrons each; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 extra captains for adjutant and quartermaster, 5 non-commissioned staff; each squadron, 1 major or lieutenant-colonel, and 4 troops; each troop, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 50 enlisted men.

Artillery.

Five regiments of 3 foot battalions and 1 field artillery battalion each; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 extra captains for adjutant and quartermaster, and 5 non-commissioned staff; each foot battalion, 1 major or lieutenant-colonel and 4 batteries; the field artillery battalion, 1 major and 2 field batteries; each foot battery, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 65 enlisted men; each field battery, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, and 75 enlisted men.

Infantry.

Twenty-five regiments of 3 battalions each; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 extra captains for adjutant and quartermaster, 5 non-commissioned staff; each battalion, 1 major or lieutenant-colonel and 4 companies; each company, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 55 enlisted men.

The distribution of officers and men would then be about as follows:

	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Troops, batteries, or companies.	Total officers proposed.	Officers now allowed each arm.	Enlisted men proposed.
Cavalry	10	10	20	140	240	120	420	430	6,050
Artillery	5	5	15	80	150	70	255	280	4,675
Infantry	25	25	50	350	600	300	1,050	875	16,625
Total	40	40	85	570	990	490	1,725	1,585	27,350
Now authorized	40	40	70	430	1,005	430	.....	1,585	23,759
Increase	.....	.....	15	140	.....	60	.....	.....	3,591
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....

The battalion of engineers would remain as now with 4 companies of 500 men, making an aggregate of 27,850 of all arms, and a sufficient number remaining for the hospital corps, non-commissioned staff, ordnance detachment, Indian scouts, and other unattached men, to make a total of 30,000. When deductions are made for the sick, absentees, etc., the effective strength of the Army would be about 25,000 soldiers and 40 field guns.

The formation desired admits of rapid and great expansion to meet the exigencies of actual warfare, and is

especially adaptable to the small force constituting the peace establishment of the United States. Twelve years ago, before retiring from command, General Sherman pointed out the great advantage of such an organization as enabling us to put a large and effective force in the field upon short notice, by merely enlisting a sufficient number of additional private soldiers, the regiment being always ready for this expansion.

Resolving the effect of these changes into money it appears that for pay, rations, and clothing of the increased number of enlisted men proposed an increase of $1,200,000 in annual appropriations will be required. Retrenchment in the administrative branches of the War Department has considerably reduced expenditures, and the estimates contemplate further retrenchment. These economies in the administration of the War Department may properly be turned to the benefit of the Army, and so regarded, the proposed increase in numbers and the higher efficiency in organization of the enlisted men may be obtained at a comparatively small increase over sums hitherto appropriated annually for support of the regular force.

The proposition outlined contemplates an increase in the number of line officers, involving an increase for salaries of about $200,000. This increase of expenditures should be met and more than overcome by reductions in the expenditures for the staff.

Staff Reorganization.

The officers of the Army are distributed by the existing laws to the staff and line as follows:

OF THE STAFF.	Major-generals.	Brigadier-generals.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Additional second lieutenants.	Total.
Adjutant-General's Department	.....	1	4	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Inspector-General's Department	.....	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Judge-Advocate-General's Department	.....	1	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Quartermaster's Department	.....	1	4	8	14	30	.....	.....	.....	57
Subsistence Department	.....	1	2	3	8	8	.....	.....	.....	22
Medical Department	.....	1	6	10	50	74	36	.....	.....	177
Pay Department	.....	1	2	3	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Corps of Engineers	.....	1	6	12	24	30	26	10	4	113
Ordnance Department	.....	1	3	4	10	23	13	.....	.....	54
Signal Corps	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	3	.....	.....	10
Record and Pension Office	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Post and regimental chaplains	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30
Total staff	.....	10	31	51	136	202	78	10	4	520
Total line	.....	.....	40	40	70	434	570	435	3	1,592
General officers	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9

From this it appears that about one-fourth of all the officers are permanently assigned to staff duties. Of the entire amount, $5,069,000, appropriated for the current fiscal year for pay of officers, nearly one-third, $1,610,000, was required for the salaries of the staff. It must be conceded that the ratio of staff to line in our military establishment is decidedly out of proper proportion, and that attention may well be directed to some adjustment which will in effect increase efficiency and at the same time permit the transfer of a fund of no small amount to purposes tending to promote the welfare of the whole service.

War Records

The total cost of the publication of the Official Records of the Rebellion from 1874, when the work was begun, to the close of the last fiscal year, was $2,158,-073.20, of which $1,045,952.39 was for printing, and the balance for the expense of compilation. The actual product by this expenditure is 11,500 sets of the 96 books in print and the accompanying maps and plates, also a large mass of uncompleted work in connection with the books yet to be printed.

The volume of the official records in the possession of the Government and those donated or loaned by individuals furnish an enormous amount of material available for compilation and publication. The expectations of the Department that by this time the publication of these valuable and elaborate records would be completed has not been realized. It appears that the members of the expert

board of publication established by the act of March 2, 1889, have not, as respects certain of the records, reached the same conclusion as to what should be excluded as unimportant. The law now provides that the selection of matter for publication shall be made by the board of experts under the direction of the Secretary of War, and all in accordance with a plan or project that has received the approval of Congress; but as the quantity to be included or excluded, according to the personal determination of some of the experts, is very voluminous, I recommend that Congress be requested to define the scope of the work as respects the matter not yet printed.

The Military Academy and Service Schools.

The superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point reports that the number of cadets on September 1, 1895, including one foreigner admitted by special authority of Congress, was 324, being 48 less than the full number authorized by law. Notwithstanding the desire of large numbers of the youth of the country to enter this institution, there are every year many unfilled vacancies, mainly because of failure on the part of Representatives in Congress to make nominations and the restrictive laws concerning appointments.

It is highly desirable to keep this expensive plant in operation to its full capacity, and various methods to increase the number have been suggested. I renew the recommendation of my last report, that the President be authorized to name 10 cadets at large each year.

State Troops.

The efforts of recent years to bring the Army into closer relations with the National Guard of the States may now be regarded as having established a permanent union between the two forces, advantageous to both. During the year 33 officers, 6 more than in the previous year, were permanently detailed at State headquarters, and 43 States secured for temporary duty the services of Army officers. State encampments of troops were held by 22 States, to which 25 additional officers were assigned as instructors and inspectors.

The conditions are favorable to the development of a volunteer force of upward of 100,000 men, of the highest efficiency and prepared for any service. Legislation, however, is necessary to put to the best use the relations which have been established between the Army and the troops of the States. The laws of the United States relating to the militia were enacted in 1792, and need thorough revision and renovation to bring them into accord with present requirements.

The variety of weapons which now obtains is so great as to preclude the employment of considerable bodies of the militia of different States in co-operation, and the longer the Federal Government delays action the greater the possibility that different States will select different models of rifles, requiring different forms of ammunition, thus rendering almost impossible the employment in joint action of the troops of the different States. The Springfield .45-caliber rifle appears to be the best available weapon adapted to the use of the State troops, and authority from Congress alone is necessary to enable the Department fully to equip within the year the militia of the country with this uniform arm. In the event of war the new magazine rifle could be issued to these troops, and a fortnight would be ample to secure proficiency in the use of the arm.

The appropriation for the National Guard has remained unchanged for many years, although the country's population has multiplied many fold. Repeated recommendations for an increase of this appropriation have not met with a favorable response from Congress, though the reasons for such increase seem obvious. The States now hold many unserviceable, worn-out or obsolete stores and weapons advanced to them by the War Department in past years. Authority is asked to grant credit to the States for the return of such useless materials, to be sold by the Federal Government for what it will bring, and the proceeds applied to the arming of the militia with uniform, serviceable weapons. It is now suggested that authority be granted to the Department to sell to the States, at cost price, such arms and equipments as they may require, and that the proceeds of such sales be credited to the appropriations for supplying and replacing such arms and equipments.

These propositions involve no increase in the appropriations for the Department, but the bestowal of the authority asked for is necessary to the success of any plan looking toward the joint action of the Army and the National Guard of the States in case of war.

Community of interests, mutual respect, and familiarity with each other's methods

have been established between the Army and the State troops in peace, but unity of action on the field requires uniform armament and equipment.

The following table shows the number of officers and men comprising the National Guard of the States and Territories and allotment to each State and Territory of the annual appropriation by the General Government and the appropriations made by each State and Territory. The artillery arm, comprising 5,151 officers and men, is maintained by 33 States, and the cavalry arm, comprising 5,249 officers and men, is maintained by 25 States.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of men.	Federal allotment.	State appropriation.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of men.	Federal allotment.	State appropriation.
Alabama	3,047	$9,489	$15,000	Nebraska	1,137	$6,901	$15,000
Alaska	.....	.....	None.	Nevada	439	2,588	None.
Arkansas	974	6,901	None.	New Hampshire	1,880	3,450	30,000
Arizona	530	2,000	4,710	New Jersey	3,938	8,626	21,800
California	4,146	7,764	180,000	New Mexico	470	3,000	1,000
Colorado	785	3,450	30,645	New York	12,901	31,054	430,000
Connecticut	2,740	5,176	*.....	North Carolina	1,403	9,489	6,000
Delaware	427	2,588	3,000	North Dakota	522	2,588	11,000
District of Columbia	1,463	8,000	26,500	Ohio	6,260	19,840	121,115
Florida	1,088	5,450	8,000	Oklahoma	153	1,000	None.
Georgia	4,411	11,214	15,000	Oregon	1,467	3,450	30,000
Idaho	535	2,587	355	Pennsylvania	8,578	27,604	350,000
Illinois	5,880	20,703	272,500	Rhode Island	979	3,450	190,518
Indiana	3,026	12,939	45,000	South Carolina	5,711	7,764	†.....
Iowa	.....	11,214	45,000	South Dakota	799	3,450	‡4,000
Kansas	1,815	8,626	31,000	Tennessee	1,389	10,351	8,000
Kentucky	1,469	11,214	10,000	Texas	3,000	12,939	5,000
Louisiana	1,698	6,901	None.	Vermont	787	3,450	§15,000
Maine	1,337	5,176	32,448	Virginia	3,006	10,354	10,674
Maryland	1,885	6,901	45,000	Washington	1,598	3,450	40,000
Massachusetts	5,344	12,939	215,000	West Virginia	845	5,176	15,000
Michigan	2,875	12,077	73,286	Wisconsin	2,649	10,351	§106,000
Mississippi	1,695	7,764	340	Wyoming	450	2,588	8,250
Minnesota	2,027	7,764	50,000	Utah	1,103	3,000	.....
Missouri	2,107	14,664	10,000				
Montana	494	2,588	21,600	Totals	115,060	$400,000	$2,552,741

* No fixed amount. † No report. ‡ Report of 1894. § About.

Military Schools and Colleges.

The number of pupils at schools and colleges receiving military instruction from officers of the Army has more than doubled within the last four years, and the steadily increasing interest of the youth of the land in military affairs is apparent. Last years 99 officers, a larger number than in any former year, were detached for this duty. The students attending schools and colleges at which military instruction was regularly imparted during the year numbered 35,638, of whom 23,723 were capable of military duty.

The relations of these schools with the National Guard of the States are becoming closer, and one of the valuable consequences of this system of military instruction is that those receiving it in many instances after leaving school enter the National Guard as officers, and thus contribute to the morale and discipline of our citizen soldiers.

I renew my recommendation that the law be so amended as to extend the opportunities for military instruction by officers of the Army to high schools of cities and normal schools of States having a requisite number of pupils.

Seacoast Defenses.

In your annual message transmitted to Congress in December, 1886, attention was directed to the urgent necessity for seacoast defense in these words: "The defenseless condition of our seacoast and lake frontier is perfectly palpable; the examinations made must convince us all that certain of our cities should be fortified and that work on the most important of these fortifications should be commenced at once. The absolute necessity, judged by all standards of prudence and foresight, of our preparation for an effectual resistance against the armored ships and steel guns and mortars of modern construction which may threaten the cities on our coasts is so apparent that I hope effective steps will be taken in that direction immediately."

Since that time the condition of these defenses has been under grave consideration by the people and by this Department. Its inadequacy and impotency have been so evident that the intelligence of the country long since ceased to discuss that humiliating phase of the subject, but has addressed itself to the more practical undertaking of urging more rapid progress in the execution of the

plan of defense devised by the Endicott board in 1886, with subsequent slight modifications.

That plan contemplated a system of fortifications at 27 ports (to which Puget Sound was subsequently added), requiring 677 guns and 824 mortars of modern construction, at a cost of $97,782,800, excluding $28,595,000 for floating batteries. By an immediate appropriation at that time of $21,500,000 and an annual appropriation of $9,000,000 thereafter, as then recommended, the system of land defenses could have been completed in 1895.

The original plan contemplated an expenditure of $97,782,800 by the end of the present year. The actual expenditures and appropriations for armament and emplacements have, however, been but $10,631,000. The first appropriation for guns was made only seven years ago and the first appropriation for emplacements was made only five years ago. The average annual appropriations for these two objects has been less than $1,500,000. The work has, therefore, been conducted at about one-seventh the rate proposed.

If future appropriations for the manufacture of guns, mortars and carriages be no larger than the average authorized for the purpose since 1888, it will require twenty-two years more to supply the armament of the eighteen important ports for which complete projects are approved.

If the appropriations for the engineer work are to continue at the rate of the annual appropriations since 1890, it will require seventy years to complete the emplacements and platforms for this armament for the ports referred to.

Thus the various factors in the scheme of defense have now been so accurately determined that for the first time it is possible to forecast from what has been accomplished the time and expense required to complete the project with existing facilities. We have established and equipped a gun factory able to turn out yearly 35 guns of the types required, or enough to arm 18 ports enumerated within ten years. It is complete except as to the provisions for finishing and assembling 16-inch guns, the expediency of which is still questioned. We have, moreover, by contract contributed toward the establishment of a private plant for the manufacture of guns, which in time will be able to meet any unusual demand that could not be supplied by the Watervliet gun factory.

We have established a plant for the manufacture of gun carriages which, with the aid of private establishments, can supply the carriages required as rapidly as emplacements for guns and mortars are completed. The development of a satisfactory type of 12-inch disappearing gun carriage is alone lacking in the mechanism of coast defense, and without doubt American ingenuity will soon supply that desired feature.

But at only three of the eighteen ports under consideration have completed features of defense been established. New York has two 12-inch guns and sixteen 12-inch mortars, San Francisco has one 12-inch gun and sixteen 12-inch mortars, and Boston has sixteen 12-inch mortars in position.

Besides the three 12-inch guns in position, there were finished and ready for mounting on July 1, 1895, eleven 12-inch, thirty-three 10-inch, and fifty-one 8-inch guns. By next July fifteen 12-inch, twelve 10-inch, and twelve 8-inch guns will be added, making a total of 134 guns ready to be mounted. The gun carriages now completed or building for these guns comprise ten 12-inch carriages, thirty-five 10-inch carriages, and fourteen 8-inch carriages; in all, 59 carriages for 134 guns. Eighty mortars are completed, of which 48 are mounted at New York, San Francisco and Boston; 6 more are building and 38 additional mortar carriages are built or building, so that the supply of mortars can be mounted as soon as emplacements are prepared.

Turning to the engineering phases of seacoast defense, there are completed 10 emplacements for guns and 64 emplacements for mortars, on which 3 guns and 48 mortars are already mounted. Six guns and 16 mortars are soon to be mounted on the remaining emplacements. Besides these there are 32 gun emplacements under construction, of which it is possible that 14 may be completed by the close of the current fiscal year with money now available.

Thus partial provision has been made for 42 gun emplacements out of 448 needed for the approved projects, and for 64 mortar emplacements out of 952 required.

By about July next the condition of the completed components of our new defenses will be as follows:

Guns.			Carriages.			Emplacements.			Mortars.	Carriages.	Emplacements.
12-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.	12-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.	12-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.	12-inch.	12-inch.	12-inch.
29	45	63	10	31	14	3	16	5	86	86	64

For guns and mortars completed or building Congress has appropriated $7,110,000, and for emplacements completed or building Congress has appropriated $3,521,000, in all, $10,631,000. Beyond this sum it has contracted to pay the Bethlehem Iron Works $3,521,000 for 100 guns to be delivered before 1903.

The disparity in the rates at which the different branches of fortification, as illustrated in the table above, is proceeding furnishes a valid reason for uniform appropriations and the creation of a board of central control, proposed in later pages.

The finished and partly finished work of the project has been set forth. To complete the armament for the 18 ports named will require $36,342,935, exclusive of the balance due to the Bethlehem Iron Works of about $3,500,000 and $238,000 which may be required for rapid-fire guns in certain fortifications.

For emplacements for guns and mortars finished or building $3,521,000 has been appropriated, and appropriations of $41,688,093 will be required to complete this work at the 18 ports, excluding mining casemates, and fortifications at Portland, Me., the estimates for which are not yet completed. The details from which these conclusions are drawn are herein shown in the form of tables, which for the first time present an adequate statement of what has been done and what remains to be done to fortify our seacoasts.

Fortifications.

PORT.	Gun Emplacements with Platforms.				Mortar Emplacements with Platforms.				Cost.		Mining Casemates.			
	Projected.	Built.	Building.	Cost to date.	Projected.	Built.	Building.	Cost to date.	Cost of project.*	Amount necessary to complete project.*	Number projected.	Built.	Building.	Cost to date.
Portland, Me	38	....	3 10-inch...	$120,000 00	48	.....	.....	.....	†	.....	4	3	.....	$26,867 59
Boston	43	.....	4 10-inch...	284,706 96	128	16	.....	$163,739 57	$4,877,882	$4,429,435 77	4	2	1	54,000 00
Narragansett Bay	20	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	2,742,072	2,742,072 00	2	2	.....	22,423 23
New York	93	12 12-inch. 2 10-inch. 5 8-inch.	1 10-inch... 1 8-inch...	1,054,232 60	176	32	.....	466,244 66	10,746,236	9,225,758 74	5	5	.....	171,988 04
Philadelphia	16	.....	‡3 12-inch...	210,000 00	16	.....	.....	.....	1,071,397	861,397 00	3	3	.....	65,525 69
Baltimore	10	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	1,721,443	1,721,443 00	1	1	.....	2,995 07
Washington	13	.....	2 10-inch...	137,976 00	8	.....	.....	.....	1,035,000	897,024 00	2	1	.....	15,784 95
Hampton Roads	24	.....	3 10-inch...	232,160 00	32	.....	16	100,000 00	1,921,602	1,589,442 00	3	1	.....	29,452 00
Wilmington	6	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	809,892	809,892 00	1	.....	1	9,000 00
Charleston	10	.....	‡3 12-inch...	75,500 00	16	.....	.....	.....	1,506,870	1,431,370 00	1	1	.....	13,100 00
Savannah	6	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	850,000	850,000 00	2	1	.....	27,244 91
Key West	8	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	1,165,426	1,165,426 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pensacola	8	.....	2 10-inch...	100,000 00	16	.....	.....	.....	925,000	825,000 00	1	1	.....	7,673 52
Mobile	8	.....	1 8-inch...	50,000 00	24	.....	.....	.....	1,263,387	1,213,387 00	1	.....	1	7,500 00
Galveston	9	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	1,080,000	1,080,000 00	1	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco	88	1 12-inch...	5 12-inch.. 3 10-inch..	391,912 79	144	16	.....	150,759 50	9,105,291	8,562,618 71	6	4	.....	24,244 62
Mouth of Columbia River	17	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	1,852,092	1,852,092 00	3	.....	.....	.....
Puget Sound	31	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	2,431,735	2,431,735 00	3	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans	.....	.....	1 10-inch...	70,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	448	10	32	$2,726,488 35	952	64	16	$880,743 43	$45,105,325	$41,688,093 22	43	25	3	$477,899 62

* Masonry and earthworks alone and excluding mining casements. † Not yet submitted. ‡ Lift.

Number of guns, mortars, and carriages for each, with the estimated cost for each item and the total cost of armament for the enumerated ports.

PORT.	GUNS.					MORTARS.		CARRIAGES.				Total cost of armament for enumerated ports.
								GUNS.		MORTARS.		
	16-inch.	12-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.	Cost.	12-inch.	Cost.	Carriages.	Cost.	Carriages.	Cost.	
Portland, Me.	.....	18	10	10	$1,352,164	48	$648,000	48	$546,000	48	$336,000	$2,882,164
Boston	6	17	15	5	2,076,536	128	1,728,000	43	756,000	128	896,000	5,457,036
Naragansett Bay	.....	10	6	4	729,700	80	1,080,000	20	292,000	80	560,000	2,661,700
New York	14	55	15	9	4,956,622	176	2,376,000	93	3,290,000	176	1,232,000	11,854,622
Philadelphia	.....	8	6	2	601,358	16	216,000	16	191,000	16	112,000	1,120,858
Baltimore	.....	6	.....	4	354,590	38	432,000	10	135,000	32	224,000	1,145,590
Washington	.....	4	6	3	418,764	2	108,000	13	193,000	8	56,000	775,764
Hampton Roads	4	10	10	.....	1,268,360	32	432,000	24	462,000	32	224,000	2,386,860
Wilmington	.....	2	.....	4	158,778	8	108,000	6	77,000	8	56,000	399,778
Charleston	.....	6	4	.....	413,250	16	216,000	10	153,000	16	112,000	894,250
Savannah	.....	2	.....	4	158,778	16	216,000	6	77,000	16	112,000	563,778
Key West	.....	2	4	2	247,874	32	432,000	8	119,000	32	224,000	1,022,874
Pensacola	.....	2	6	.....	277,204	16	216,000	8	128,000	16	112,000	733,204
Mobile	.....	4	.....	4	256,684	24	324,000	8	106,000	24	168,000	854,684
Galveston	.....	.....	9	.....	268,947	32	432,000	9	148,500	32	224,000	1,073,447
San Francisco	8	33	28	19	3,688,315	144	1,944,000	88	1,190,500	144	1,008,000	7,830,815
Mouth of Columbia River	.....	2	11	4	487,491	48	648,000	17	228,500	48	336,000	1,699,991
Puget Sound	.....	5	18	8	924,403	96	1,296,000	31	407,500	96	672,000	3,299,903
Totals	32	186	148	82	$18,639,371	952	$12,852,000	448	$8,501,500	952	$6,664,000	$46,457,308

It rests with Congress to determine by its appropriations the period which shall elapse before our coasts shall be put in a satisfactory condition of defense. The amount required for the 18 ports is about $82,000,000, and the entire work can be completed within ten years. The rate of progress will be slower in proportion as appropriations are kept below the amount which can be advantageously expended.

We have established gun factories capable of assembling and finishing the number of guns and mortars required, with the 100 already contracted for with the Bethlehem Company, and to make the necessary carriages. We have the foundries to produce the large forgings needed within the required time. To establish these government and private plants was a great and necessarily slow undertaking; to operate them at their full capacity is business prudence and economy. It will give value to the investments we have already made; for the fortifications we have now obtained, until brought much nearer to completion, would be of slight dependence in the event of actual war.

In the last report of the Department it was stated that annual appropriations of $4,250,000 would complete in twelve years the building of the guns, mortars and carriages required. That appropriation was reduced by Congress. The estimates recommended by the Department this year call for $4,475,155. The appropriations for emplacements, sites for fortifications, casemates, submarine mines and galleries, amounting to $1,350,000, were asked for last year, but barely half that amount was granted. Appropriations of $2,135,000 for these purposes are recommended this year on the estimates of the Chief of Engineers, but it will evidently require an annual expenditure of about $4,200,000 for ten years to complete the masonry and earthworks of our approved projects of seacoast defense.

Whatever course may be taken with reference to the completion of the entire scheme, immediate provision should be made for carriages and emplacements for guns already manufactured.

Arsenals and Factories.

At the Springfield Arsenal 14,491 of the new magazine rifles were manufactured during the year, and the entire infantry, foot artillery, and engineer force has been supplied with the new arms. A few minor changes in the weapon, suggested by practical experience, have been made. About 30,000 rifles will be completed this year, and ample provision should be made for a further reserve supply. The cavalry will soon be supplied with the new carbine.

The development of smokeless powders for small arms in this country gives the assurance that American manufacturers can supply any amount required.

At the Watervliet Gun Factory thirty-five 12-inch, 10-inch and 8-inch seacoast guns and seven 12-inch mortars were finished; forty-seven 3.2-inch and 3.6-inch field guns were finished, and a large amount of miscellaneous work was turned out. The gun factory is capable of producing in ten years the armament required by the present projects. In its gun factory at Watervliet the Government has an establishment unequaled by any army gun factory abroad in the excellence of the results it has produced.

The gun-carriage shop at the Watertown Arsenal is nearly completed, and twenty carriages for seacoast guns were finished during the year. It is hoped, under favorable facilities, that the annual output may be increased to thirty carriages of various types.

Dynamite Guns.

The total number of dynamite guns now contemplated for the coast defenses is six. Of this number three have been erected at Fort Hancock, New Jersey — two of 15-inch and one of 8-inch caliber. Three more dynamite guns, all of 15-inch caliber, are to be erected in connection with the defenses of San Francisco. One gun is nearly finished, and will soon undergo trial. On account of unexpected delays it has been found necessary to extend the time for the full completion of the contract to December 27, 1895.

Rivers and Harbors.

The report of the Chief of Engineers, forwarded herewith, exhibits in detail the condition of the various river and harbor improvements ordered by Congress. The total expenditures for these purposes during the year ended June 30 last, exclusive of those made by Mississippi and Missouri River Commissions, were $15,440,994.97 and the unexpended balance of available appropriations on the 1st day of September last was $12,686,880.59.

The policy some time ago adopted by Congress in respect to certain of the more important river and harbor improvements

for which fixed projects have been adopted, whereby the Department was enabled to enter into continuous contracts for the completion of the work, results in much economy of money, and, what is more important, secures to the country early and appreciable benefits from the expenditures.

In the main the objects for which such provision has been made are those which so eminently promote the enlargement of our commerce as to commend themselves to liberal consideration, and the extension of that policy to embrace other worthy improvements is earnestly commended.

The experience at Galveston, where the work has been vigorously prosecuted under a continuous contract, approved four years ago, is notable, the water on the outer bar of that harbor having been increased from 12 to 20 feet for a channel 400 feet wide, and a consequent gratifying enlargement of the commerce of the port is already reported.

To meet the requirements of the statutes the local engineers have prepared statements which accompany the estimate of the Department showing the amounts that in their judgment can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year on the various rivers and harbors for which projects of improvement have been approved by Congress and for which appropriations have heretofore been made in the river and harbor appropriation bills. These estimates call for appropriations aggregating $48,837,027, excluding those for the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, but I am convinced that a much smaller amount, distributed with discrimination for improvements of undoubted utility and public benefit, will accomplish all that a wise and liberal public policy now demands.

Mississippi River.

The river and harbor act of 1894 provided for continuous improvement of the Mississippi river with an annual expenditure of $2,665,000 for three years beginning July 1, 1893. All the money for these contracts has now been appropriated, the period fixed has expired, and the contracts will terminate with this fiscal year. It is, therefore, suggested that the time is opportune for inquiry concerning the practical results of the large expenditures on this river, the importance of the improvement of which is not to be underestimated.

The total amount appropriated since June 28, 1879, when the Mississippi River Commission was established, is $29,558,699.20. The several acts of Congress carrying these appropriations have varied as to direction and restriction, at times prohibiting the diversion of moneys to the construction and repair of levees for the protection of adjacent lands against overflow and in other instances positively requiring it.

The total expenditures have been as follows:

Levee construction and repair	$9,104,879 92
Channel improvements especially designed to aid navigation	8,390,817 54
Harbor improvements to protect fronts of cities	3,782,222 95
Surveys, gauges, and observations	1,367,665 83
Purchase and maintenance of plant	1,259,188 88
Expenses of Mississippi River Commission	368,318 40
Improving Atchafalaya and Red rivers	865,711 28
Outstanding liabilities and contracts	1,073,676 79
Total	$26,212,481 59
Balance	2,617,185 08

It will thus be observed that of the aggregate but little more than one-third of the moneys expended has been directly applied to the actual work of deepening the channel. In practice this work has been mainly confined to two reaches of the river, each 20 miles long — one situated about 80 miles above Memphis and the other 80 miles above Vicksburg — where the result has been an increased depth of water at low stage of approximately 18 inches.

This Department is not to be understood as questioning the propriety of the expenditures for levees necessary for the protection from devastating overflows of a large section of country of great fertility and a production which adds vastly to our national wealth, but it is proper to direct attention to the finding of the engineers that the navigation interests of the river as such have thus far received little practical benefit from these works.

In view of this situation, and the fact that on the 1st day of July last there was still remaining an available balance of $2,617,185.08, the estimates of the Commission for the coming year are forwarded without recommendation, pending further direction from Congress.

Missouri River.

The expenditures for continuing the improvement of the Missouri river during the year were $706,523.80, and the balance available for the present year was on the 1st day of July, 1895, $990,671.22. The reasons which governed the Department in refraining from specific recommendations in the case of the work of the Mississippi River Commission apply with equal force to that for the Missouri river. The continuing contracts which were authorized by Congress expire with the present appropriations, and the further instructions of Congress should now be had.

Battlefield Parks.

It is important that Congress should early adopt and consistently pursue a fixed policy in regard to the marking of the battlefields of the civil war. If the plan of creating battlefield parks is to be impartially pursued on the scale adopted at Chickamauga and Gettysburg, it must embrace 50 places where important actions were fought, and will involve an expenditure of at least $20,000,000, with additional expenditures for maintenance that may reach $1,000,000 yearly.

Soon after the close of the war the principal fields were carefully surveyed and mapped. These maps have been printed with the appropriate records and widely circulated, and for historical purposes they furnish the information required for the intelligent study of these battle grounds. About the same time associations of patriotic citizens were formed which purchased large tracts of land on the field of Gettysburg and smaller tracts at Antietam, comprising the military cemeteries and sites for monuments on positions held by the troops. In some instances the States made liberal contributions to these worthy undertakings. At Gettysburg these expenditures amounted to about $1,500,000, while at Antietam they were much less.

The first specific appropriation by Congress for work upon a battlefield was made in 1880, when $500,000 was granted for a detailed survey of the field of Gettysburg and a special compilation of data concerning the movements of troops in that battle. In 1887 an appropriation was made to mark the positions there held by the Regular Army. In 1890 a like appropriation was made for Antietam, and the battlefields of Chickamauga and Chattanooga were created national military parks to which Gettysburg and Shiloh were added by vote of Congress during the present year. The expenditures on these fields up to October 31 have amounted to $952,359.65, with an unexpended balance of $189,209.06. The Government has purchased approximately 6,000 acres of land at Chickamauga, and owns 1,000 acres at Gettysburg. At Shiloh no purchases of land have yet been effected, and the sum available for that purpose is limited to $20,000.

The Condition of the Navy.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy — New Ships Constructed — Needs of the Service — The New Naval Rifle — Increased Strength of Foreign Navies.

Last year I recommended an increase of 2,000 men in the enlisted force of the navy. This recommendation was based upon a careful calculation of the needs of the service to carry into effect the policy indicated and briefly outlined in that recommendation. Congress granted authority to enlist 1,000 additional men. In exercising this authority the department, having due regard for economy, did not enlist the men authorized until they were imperatively needed, but with the completion of the crew of the Indiana the entire 1,000 authorized will have been enlisted. Considering the constantly recurring emergencies of the service, and the number of vessels soon to be completed and put into commission, the department will undoubtedly require more men, and it is therefore recommended that Congress authorize the enlistment of 1,000 additional men, which, with those already authorized, will make the full number recommended in my last report.

An examination in this connection of the naval estimates and budgets of the principal foreign countries may prove interesting, as it shows a continued increase in the strength of both officers and men. The figures for Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy for the last five years are given in the following table:

Strength of Personnel of Principal Foreign Navies.

YEAR.	GREAT BRITAIN.		FRANCE.		GERMANY.		ITALY.	
	Officers and men.	Increase.	Officers and men.	Increase.	Officers and men.	Increase.	Officers and men.	Increase.
1891-92	71,000	.....	37,310	.....	17,130	.....	20,682	.....
1892-93	74,100	3,100	68,916	1,606	18,306	1,176	22,292	1,610
1893-94	76,700	2,600	71,071	2,155	19,492	1,186	22,216	— 76
1894-95	83,400	6,700	71,916	845	20,498	1,006	23,430	1,214
1895-96	88,850	5,450	70,925	— 991	21,487	989	24,203	773
Total increase in last five years...	.....	17,890	.....	3,615	.....	4,357	.....	3,521

It will be observed that while it is a mooted question as to whether the material of our navy or the German is superior, we have of officers and men only 13,460, including marines, and Germany has 21,487. In Germany conscription obtains, and her whole population is, within certain ages and with very few exceptions, subject to military duty either in the army or navy. We, on the other hand, rely on voluntary enlistments. The German Government assigns to its

navy its full complement of sailors — enough to man every ship attached to its force. We take into the service only men enough to man the ships that are at one time in commission. Beyond this we have not a single enlisted man save only about 1,100 marines at navy-yards and stations.

Germany's available men are not all at one time in actual service on board ship, but are all drilled and thoroughly trained in their duties, and such as are at any time on shore occupied in their ordinary vocations can be summoned at a moment's notice. In case of war, however suddenly it might come, Germany's navy would be in no lack of men, trained and drilled; and in case of a naval war now when fleets reach any given point so surely and swiftly, readiness, other conditions being at all equal, means victory. In the emergency of a war coming quickly what should we do for men? All allowed by law are enlisted, and all enlisted are already on ships. The Massachusetts, the Oregon, the Puritan, the Monodnock, and the Terror will soon be ready for commissioning. To man these ships alone we should need 2,000 men.

Our naval militia are promising bodies of young and vigorous men, but we can not rely on them alone; they lack organization and training and are insufficient even in numbers. We have, besides the ships just mentioned, a fine fleet in our reserve navy. From the American line alone we could draw four ships — the New York, the Paris, the St. Paul, and the St. Louis — a magnificent squadron if armed and manned; but we have not a man to put upon one of them, and no authority of law to accept the services of a single one of the thousands who, in case of need, would volunteer to serve. All this ought not to be. It is the height of unreason to pay heavy subventions to swift ships and call them our auxiliary navy unless we have the means of arming them; it is folly to maintain these ships and procure arms for them if we are never to man them, and certainly it is unwise and shortsighted to defer making any provision by law for procuring the men who are to utilize these vessels until after the emergency of an always possible war shall have arisen.

There is no other nation that has so much of the material of war that is so little prepared to utilize it; that has so much of personnel available and that is so utterly without authority of law to employ it. The department needs present authority to enlist the thousand men asked for, and this number will be sufficient, if the policy herein outlined be approved by Congress, to answer all the necessities of the government while we are so fortunate as to be on a peace footing; it will certainly suffice for years to come.

The following vessels, built by contract, have been completed, accepted, and commissioned since the date of my last report:

VESSEL.	Date of speed trial.	Speed attained.	Horse power.
		Knots.	
Olympia.....	Dec. 15, 1893	21.069	17,313
Minneapolis...	July 14, 1894	23 073	20,493
Indiana	Oct. 18, 1895	15.546	9,545

The ram Katahdin, completed under contract at the Bath Iron Works, was tried over a designated course upon Long Island Sound on November 31 of the present year, making an average of 16.011 knots an hour. The contract requirements, excepting, perhaps, some slight finishing touches, had all been complied with, save only that a speed of 17 knots was not reached upon the trial, and for this reason the department has not accepted the ship. In the contract the company guarantees this speed. There is no provision authorizing the acceptance of the ship if she fails to attain 17 knots. The company earnestly insists that as the vessel and its machinery were constructed upon the department's plans and specifications, that as these plans and specifications were faithfully followed and the work well done, the ship should be accepted.

The following vessels have been completed at navy-yards and put in commission:

Maine, at navy-yard, New York.

Texas, at navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Amphitrite, at navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Progress in the construction of such armored vessels as were being constructed in government yards has been slow.

Contracts for the three torpedo boats authorized by the act of July 26, 1894, were awarded to the Columbian Iron Works and Dry-Dock Company, of Baltimore, Md., on May 3, 1895. These vessels are of the general type of the Ericsson, with slightly greater displacements, and they are required to attain on their acceptance trials a speed of not less than 24 1-2 knots. The date fixed

in the contract for their completion is August 2, 1896.

Contracts for the construction of the three torpedo boats authorized by the last naval appropriation act have been awarded as follows, viz: Nos. 6 and 7 to the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, of Bristol, R. I., and No. 8 to Moran Bros., of Seattle, Wash. The contracts for these vessels require that they shall develop upon trial, No. 8 an average speed of 26 knots, and Nos. 6 and 7 an average speed of 27 1-2 knots per hour, maintained for two hours, and that they shall each be completed within 15 months from the respective dates of contracts. Torpedo boats Nos. 6 and 7 are to be built according to the contractors' plans and specifications, and No. 8 in accordance with those furnished by the department.

Proposals for the construction of gunboats, Nos. 10 to 15, inclusive, authorized in the last naval appropriation act, were opened October 1.

Contracts for their construction have been awarded as follows:

Gunboat No. 10 to Lewis Nixon, of Elizabeth, N. J.; gunboats Nos. 11 and 12 to the Bath Iron Works, of Bath, Me.; gunboat No. 13 to John H. Dialogue and John H. Dialogue, Jr., of Camden, N. J.; and gunboats Nos. 14 and 15 to the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal. Gunboats Nos. 11, 12, 14 and 15 are to be built in accordance with the department's plans and specifications, and Nos. 10 and 13 in accordance with the contractor's plans and specifications. The contracts for the construction of these vessels provide that they shall each maintain a speed of not less than 12 knots per hour for two consecutive hours, and that they shall severally be completed within 15 months from the dates thereof. These boats are of the type known as light-draft composite gunboats, of 1,000 tons displacement each. Four of them (Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13) are to have single-screw engines and full sail power; the remaining two (Nos. 14 and 15) are to be provided with twin-screw engines and steadying sails only.

Advertisements for the construction of the two seagoing coast line battle ships authorized by the last naval appropriation act have been issued, and bids will be opened November 30.

Vessels in Course of Construction.

A reference to the report of the chief constructor will show that work on the vessels now in course of construction has advanced quite satisfactorily during the past year.

Work on the first-class battle ship Iowa is progressing satisfactorily. A large part of her armor has been delivered, and it is probable that she will be completed about October, 1897.

The structural work of the hull of the first-class battle ship Massachusetts is practically completed except as regards the armor. A number of items of work in connection with fittings remain to be done. It is estimated that the vessel can be completed in about eight weeks after the completion of the delivery of her armor.

The first-class battle ship Oregon is as far advanced as is practicable before the delivery of armor and gun mounts. About six months after receipt of armor and armament will be required for their installation, and all other hull work can be finished within that time.

The Brooklyn was launched early in October. It is probable that at the current rate of progress this ship will not be ready for trial in less than one year, but if it should be necessary to push her construction with special dispatch she could, by the modification of the existing plans for turning her turrets, etc., be made ready for trial at a much earlier period.

The work on gunboats Nos. 7, 8 and 9 (Nashville, Wilmington and Helena) is progressing satisfactorily. The hulls of these vessels are about completed. The two former ships were successfully launched on the 19th of October. The date of launching the latter has not yet been determined. She is almost as far advanced as Nos. 7 and 8, but the contractor having ample space for all work in hand has determined not to put her in water as yet, for the reason that work can be prosecuted to better advantage with the vessel on the stocks.

The work on the tugboat Unadilla (No. 4) at the Mare Island Navy-Yard has progressed rapidly. The keel was laid April 29, 1895; she was launched September 21, 1895, and is now practically finished.

Contracts have been made for materials for the hull of tugboat No. 5, to be built at the Norfolk Navy-Yard for the navy-yard at League Island, Pa. Work on this tug is being expedited, and it is believed she will be completed by August 1, 1896.

Work on torpedo boats Nos. 3, 4 and 5 has been begun by the contractor, the

Columbian Iron Works and Dry-Dock Company. Some delay was caused by an unexpected difficulty encountered in placing contracts for steel; nevertheless the contractor hopes to have the boats completed on time, August 3, 1896.

Naval Construction Abroad.

The present status of the principal foreign navies is shown in the appended tables, giving the number of vessels, armored and unarmored, by classes, in service, or authorized or building. An inspection of these tables will show that armored vessels constitute 44.4 per cent. of the whole, the remaining 55.6 per cent. consisting of unarmored vessels, of which a very large proportion (nearly 34 per cent.) are protected cruisers.

Great Britain, as usual, is leading both in the number and strength of ships in service and in building programme, with 274 ships in service, not including torpedo boats; she has 42 vessels now under construction, of which 10 are battle ships. It will be observed that in accordance with England's policy of placing her first line of defense at the enemy's coast, no coast defense vessels are building for that country. The displacement of the first-class battle ship in her present programme is 14,900 tons; that of the second-class, 12,350 tons.

France, with 144 effective vessels in service, exclusive of torpedo boats, has a building programme calling for an increase of 33 vessels, of which five (possibly six) are battle ships and four are armored cruisers.

Russia has 18 ships building, of which 15 are armored; in service, 100.

Italy has in service 71 vessels; the number building is, armored eight (six battle ships) and unarmored seven.

Germany has 74 efficient ships, and is building four armored and four unarmored.

Spain is showing increased activity, and is building 10 additional vessels, of which one-half are armored, which will make a total effective strength of 52.

The Dutch navy numbers 92 effective vessels; the additions are to be three armored and four unarmored vessels.

On this continent Argentina, Brazil and Chile have, all told, ordered abroad six armored and nine unarmored vessels.

For the Asiatic powers there are now building in England two battle ships for Japan, and a third will probably be commenced soon. These are of the English Royal Sovereign type, of over 14,000 tons displacement, and it is proposed to submit to the Diet a programme looking toward further increase, which, with the addition of the vessels captured from China in the late war, will place Japan among the important naval powers of the world. It is also rumored that China is looking toward the rehabilitation and further increase of the navy as soon as affairs become settled and the money available.

Torpedo Boats.

Activity in building these auxiliary coast-defense craft remains about the same as in my last report. France leads in the possession of torpedo boats, with 218 in service and 54 building; Great Britain has 189 in service and 62 under construction. Spain is doubling her torpedo boat force, and Japan, taking a lesson from her experience in the late war, and having already (with those captured from the Chinese) a total of 40 in service, is building 17 more.

These tables will show that while the 15 other countries mentioned have altogether 1,206 torpedo boats in service (Argentina, with the smallest number, showing 21), the United States has only two. The average number building for these other countries is 14 and a fraction. We have authorized and are building seven.

In the following tables gunboats of less than 300 tons, transports, receiving ships, tugs, tenders and miscellaneous harbor craft are not included.

A.— *General Condition of Foreign Navies.*

	Armored.								Unarmored.										Summary.		Torpedo Boats.	
	Battle ships.		Coast defense vessels.		Cruisers.		Total armored.		Cruisers protected.		Cruisers.		Gun vessels.		Torpedo vessels.		Total unarmored.					
	In service.	Authorized and building.	In service.	Authorized and building.	In service.	Authorized and building.	In service.	Authorized and building.	In service.	Authorized and building.	In service.	Authorized and building.	In service.	Authorized and building.	In service.	Authorized and building.	In service.	Authorized and building.	In service.	Authorized and building.	In service.	Authorized and building.
Argentina	1	....	4	.....	.....	1	3	1	3	1	3	.....	4	.....	2	.....	12	1	17	2	21	6
Austria	6	.....	.....	3	4	1	10	4	6	.....	12	.....	6	.....	7	.....	31	. . . 7..	41	4	64	6
Brazil	2	.....	5	4	.....	.....	7	4	3	1	7	.....	1	3	1	3	12	7	19	11	22	.....
Chile	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	1	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	1	11	2	22	Some.
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3	3	7	2	14	.....	.....	1	24	6	24	6	23	.....
Denmark	1	....	6	.....	1	.....	8	.....	5	1	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	13	1	21	1	29	2
France	25	5	21	.....	6	4	52	9	19	15	29	1	26	6	18	2	92	24	144	33	218	54
Germany	13	1	19	2	.....	1	32	4	4	3	13	1	7	.....	18	.....	42	4	74	8	121	8
Great Britain	50	10	11	.....	25	4	86	14	52	22	88	4	14	2	34	.....	188	28	274	42	189	62
Italy	11	6	.....	2	5	.....	16	8	14	3	14	1	11	.....	16	3	55	7	71	15	184	5
Japan	1	3	5	.....	2	.....	8	3	9	2	10	.....	12	1	1	.....	32	3	40	6	40	17
Netherlands	.....	.....	25	3	.....	.....	25	3	2	3	64	.....	.....	1	1	.....	67	4	92	7	39	3
Russia	9	8	23	4	9	3	41	15	1	1	25	.....	20	1	13	1	59	3	100	18	174	16
Spain	1	.....	5	.....	2	5	8	5	3	2	19	.....	4	.....	8	3	34	5	42	10	22	22
Sweden-Norway	.....	.....	18	5	.....	.....	18	5	1	.....	8	.....	8	1	3	.....	20	1	38	6	38	20
	121	33	143	24	55	19	319	76	128	58	306	9	129	15	126	13	689	95	1,008	171	1,206	221+
United States	3	5	16	4	1	1	20	10	13	.....	20	.....	8	9	1	... ..	42	9	62	19	2	7

B.—*Building programmes of countries in foregoing table* (A), *percentage of increase in foreign navies, by countries, of the total number of vessels authorized and building* (171), *and of torpedo boats* (221+).

NATION.	Armored.	Unarmored.	Summary.	Torpedo boats.
Argentina	0.6	0.6	1.2	2.7
Austria	2.4	.....	2.4	2.7
Brazil	2.3	4.1	6.4	.....
Chile	.6	.6	1.2	.....
China	.....	3.5	3.5	.....
Denmark	.....	.6	.6	1
France	5.2	14.1	19.3	24.5
Germany	2.3	2.4	4.7	3.6
Great Britain	8.2	16.4	24.6	28.1
Italy	4.8	3.9	8.7	2.2
Japan	1.7	1.8	3.5	7.7
Netherlands	1.8	2 3	4.1	1.3
Russia	8.8	1.7	10.5	7.3
Spain	2.9	2.9	5.8	9.9
Sweden and Norway	2.8	.7	3.5	9
Totals	44.4	55.6	100	100

C.—*Building programme of countries in the foregoing table* (A), *arranged by classes of ships.*

CLASS OF SHIP.	In service.	Authorized and building.	Total number.
Armored:			
Battle ships	121	33	154
Coast-defense vessels	143	24	167
Cruisers	55	19	74
Total armored	319	76	395

C.—*Building programme, etc.*—(Con.).

CLASS OF SHIP.	In service.	Authorized and building.	Total number.
Unarmored:			
Cruisers protected	128	58	186
Cruisers	306	9	315
Gun vessels	129	15	144
Torpedo vessels	126	13	139
Total unarmored	689	95	784
Summary	1,008	171	1,179
Torpedo boats	1,206	221+	1,427+

An investigation of the above table shows that of the total number of war vessels authorized and building abroad (171) the percentage by classes or types of ships is as follows:

CLASS OF SHIP.	Percentage authorized and building.
Armored:	
Battle ships	19.3
Coast-defense vessels	14
Cruisers	11.1
Total armored	44.4
Unarmoreed:	
Cruisers, protected	33.9
Cruisers	5.3
Gun vessels	8.8
Torpedo vessels	7.6
Total unarmored	55.6

The increase in torpedo boats (221+) represents over 19 per cent. of the number in service.

Operations of the Post-Office Department.

The Number of Newspapers Mailed — Revenue from Sale of Postage Stamps of all Descriptions — Registration Figures — Money Order Business.

William L. Wilson, the Postmaster-General, in his annual report on the result of the operation of his department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, says:

The number of pieces of stamped paper of all kinds issued to postmasters during the year was 3,914,835,787, the particulars of which are as follows:

Ordinary postage stamps ..	2,795,424,808
Special-delivery stamps....	3,908,780
Newspaper and periodical stamps	5,025,879
Postage-due stamps.....	19,321,870
Ordinary stamped envelopes	218,408,650
Special-request stamped envelopes	335,395,000
Newspaper wrappers	45,045,250
Postal cards.....	492,305,550
Total	3,914,835,787

These issues represent a value of $74,037,499.79. The increase over the issues of the previous year is 246,016,771, or 6.7 per cent., in number, and $3,797,589.14, or 5.4 per cent., in value.

Newspapers and Periodicals Mailed.

The aggregate weight of newspapers and periodicals mailed during the year at the second-class or pound rate of postage was 265,314,382 pounds, upon which $2,653,143.82 of postage was collected, which is an increase of $105,240.76, or 4.13 per cent., over the amount for the preceding year. Adding the weight of free matter, or that which is circulated among subscribers within the respective counties of publication, estimated to be 46,820,185 pounds, gives an aggregate of mailings of 312,134,567 pounds, or over 156,000 tons. The number of post-offices at which second-class matter was mailed is 8,926, an increase of about 3 per cent.

Registration Statistics.

The number of pieces of mail matter registered during the year was 14,428,081, of which 11,744,525 were paid registrations and 2,683,556 were official or free. This shows a falling off in paid registrations of 5.7 per cent. The decrease in the aggregate of fees collected is $57,353.04.

Financial Statement of Business.

The following statement shows in brief the expenditures and receipts of the postal service for the year by items, the summary of which has already been stated:

Transportation of the mails on railroads	$26,429,747 21
Compensation of postmasters	16,079,508 40
Free delivery or letter carrier service.....	12,139,092 27
Compensation of clerks in post-offices	9,414,135 67
Compensation of railway post-office clerks.....	7,103,125 30
Star transportation of the mails	5,753,579 07
Railway post-office car service.....	2,946,939 46

Mail messenger service	$1,192,985 46
Transportation of foreign mails	1,171,455 90
Manufacture of stamped envelopes	835,548 07
Rent, light and fuel for first and second-class offices	824,715 63
Rent, light and fuel for third-class offices	599,980 45
Steamboat transportation of the mails	381,430 02
Special delivery service	281,161 42
Mail bags and catchers	244,142 79
Mail depredations and post-office inspectors	236,271 16
Special facilities on railroads	165,928 54
Manufacture of postal cards	163,060 50
Balances due foreign countries	109,386 66
Manufacture of postage stamps	107,699 78
Miscellaneous items, including office furniture	102,569 64
Manufacture of registered package and post-office envelopes	97,840 34
Wrapping twine	79,989 76
Canceling machines	59,987 88
Stationery for post-offices	53,302 59
Wrapping paper	49,989 24
Expenditures under 16 other smaller items of appropriation	166,699 61
Total expenditures	$86,790,172 82

The postal revenue from all sources was as follows:

Sale of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, postal cards and letter sheets	$73,477,440 98
Box rents	2,509,949 58
Money order receipts	812,038 10
Letter postage paid in money — mostly balances from foreign postal administrations.	135,818 06
Fines and penalties	20,889 68
Miscellaneous receipts	14,774 34
Receipts from unclaimed dead letters	12,217 45
Total receipts	$76,983,128 19
Excess of expenditures over receipts	$9,807,044 63

I have already shown that these receipts are an increase of $3,202,549.15 over the actual receipts from the operations of the postal service last year, or about 4 1-3 per cent. An analysis of the expenditures, either by items or totals, will show that while there has been an increase of amount — which of course must result from an increase of business and territory — the ratio of increase has fallen off. In fact, putting the comparison upon this ground, there has been a very decided economy in the management of the postal business during the past two years, as the following statement will show:

In the year ending June 30, 1890, the increase of total postal expenditure over that of the previous year was	$4,553,869, or 7.4 per cent.
In 1891 the increase was	5,731,624, or 8.7 per cent.
In 1892 the increase was	4,661,420, or 6.5 per cent.
In 1893 the increase was	4,750,342, or 6.2 per cent.
In 1894, the first full year of the present administration, the increase was	3,250,309, or 4.0 per cent.
In 1895, the past fiscal year, the increase was	2,465,758, or 2.9 per cent.

Special-delivery System.

The special delivery business shows a gratifying increase over the business of the preceding year.

The total number of articles bearing special-delivery stamps mailed during the year was 3,699,493, an increase over the previous year's mailings of over 7 1-2 per cent. The value of the special-delivery stamps used was $369,949.30, and

the amount paid the messengers employed to make delivery was $281,161.42, leaving a profit on the business to the government of $88,787.88.

The average time required for making delivery was 18 minutes. The average number of special-delivery messengers employed during the year was 1,826.

Revenues and Expenditures.

The postal revenue for the year were as follows:

Total ordinary postal revenue	$76,171,090 09
Receipts from money-order business	812,038 10
Total revenue from all sources	$76,983,128 19
Total expenditures for the service of the year, not including earnings of the Pacific railroads, which are credited on their debt to the government	86,790,172 82
Excess of expenditures over receipts	$9,807,044 63
Excess of expenditures over receipts, year ended June 30, 1894	$9,243,935 11

It will be seen that the financial and industrial depression which has seriously affected the revenues of the postal service for the past two years, and disappointed the estimates of my predecessors, extended far enough into the fiscal year 1895 to make an unusually wide gap between revenues and expenditures. It is gratifying, however, to report that a large part of this deficiency occurred in the first quarter of the year, and that since then the revenues of the department have reflected the general returning prosperity of the country. This will appear by comparing the postal revenues of the years 1894 and 1895.

The total postal revenues for the fiscal year 1894 were $75,080,479.04, an actual falling off from the previous year (when they were $75,896,933.16) of $816,454.12, or, counting the amount transferred in 1894 from the unpaid money-order fund to the general postal fund, a decrease of $2,116,454.12. The total postal revenues for the fiscal year 1895 were $76,983,128.19, showing an increase of $1,902,649.15. But the actual increase was much larger, for in the year 1894, pursuant to authority contained in an act, entitled "An act to modify the postal money-order system, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1883, the sum of $1,300,000 was transferred from the balance of unpaid money-order accounts, and caused to be deposited in the treasury for the service of the Post-Office Department.

The true comparison of revenues for the two years, then, is as follows.

For the year 1894:	
Total ordinary postal revenue	$72,820,137 78
From money-order business	960,341 26
Total revenue	$73,780,479 04
For the year 1895:	
Total ordinary postal revenue	$76,171,090 09
From money-order business	812,038 10
Total revenue	$76,983,128 19

or an actual increase in postal revenues earned for the year 1895 of $3,202,649.15, which is about 4 1-3 per cent.

While it is inevitable that the expenses of the postal service must increase from year to year, with the steady growth and improvement of the service, it is believed that the report of the current year will show a very substantial decrease in the annual deficiency.

The estimates of my predecessor for the year ended June 30, 1895, were as follows:

Gross estimated revenue	$84,427,748 44
Expenditures for year	90,399,485 33
Deficiency for year, estimated	$5,971,736 89

The actual figures as above stated are as follows:

Gross revenue for 1895	$76,983,128 19
Expenditures	86,790,172 82
Actual deficiency	$9,807,044 63

His estimates for the current year were as follows:

Estimated postal revenue for year ending June 30, 1896	$86,907,407 00
Estimated expenditures	91,059,283 64
Estimated deficiency	$4,151,876 64

Anticipating that the improvement already manifest in the condition of the country and by consequence in the postal revenue will continue, I have submitted, through the Secretary of the Treasury, estimates for the current and for the ensuing fiscal years, based upon an annual increase of 8 per cent., which is the average of fairly prosperous years. They are made up as follows:

Total postal revenue, 1895	$76,983,128 19
Add 8 per cent	6,158,650 25
Estimated revenue for 1896	$83,141,778 44
Expenditures, estimated	89,545,997 86
Deficiency for year 1896, estimated	$6,404,219 42

My estimates for the ensuing fiscal year, submitted through the Secretary of the Treasury, are as follows:

Estimated total revenue for year 1896	$83,141,778 44
Add 8 per cent	6,651,342 27
Total estimated revenue for year ending June 30, 1897	$89,793,120 71
Estimated expenditures	94,817,900 00
Leaving an estimated deficiency of	$5,024,779 29

The aggregate credits to the subsidized Pacific railroads for the year ended June 30, 1895, were $1,395,732.57, as against $1,629,770.09 for the previous year.

The regular annual deficiency in the revenues of the postal service, emphasized as it appears to be by the unusual amount of the deficiencies for the past two years, may call forth comment from those who believe that the Post-Office Department should be self-sustaining, and will undoubtedly disappoint those who are urging a reduction in our rates of postage, regardless of the fact that those rates are already relatively lower than the rates of any other great nation. But it should be remembered that the free business done by this department for other branches and departments of the government, if paid for at regular or cost rates, would more than wipe out its deficiencies, and that Congress in providing money out of the general treasury for those deficiencies is simply reimbursing that department by a method the most direct and economical, which saves both labor and bookkeeping, for service it is required to perform without pay.

Reserving for a later page of this report a reference to the chief cause of the yearly deficiency in postal revenue: the gross abuse of the second-class rates of postage by so-called periodicals, I may add that while the people rightly expect the Post-Office Department to earn as nearly as possible its running expenses, they none the less demand that it shall provide adequate and ample mail facilities and shall be constantly on the alert to advance and increase the service it renders to them. The reports of the heads of the several bureaus for

the year last ended will, I am confident, disclose a record of efficiency and improvement not surpassed in the history of the service, and it is believed that the current year's progress will not suffer in like comparison.

This is but as it should be, for every year builds upon the work and experience of all that precede and commands larger facilities in increased means, in the steady development and perfecting of our transportation systems, in the march of enterprise and invention, and in the adoption of closer economies and better business methods.

Increase of Presidential Post-offices.

From the report of the First Assistant Postmaster-General it will be found that as a result of the annual adjustment of salaries of presidential postmasters, as directed by the act of March 3, 1883, there were on the 1st day of July, 1895, 3,491 presidential offices, an increase of 89 over the previous year. These offices were assigned as follows: 159 to the first-class; 700 to the second-class; 2,632 to the third-class; an increase of 10 first-class offices; 34 second-class offices, and 45 third-class offices, as compared with their respective numbers on July 1, 1894.

The average salary of the 3,491 presidential postmasters as adjusted from the 1st of July, 1895, is $1,689. The aggregate receipts of the same offices for the fiscal year 1894-5 was $60,538,097.92, the largest in the history of the department and constituting 78.64 per cent. of its entire revenue. Of these receipts the amount absorbed for salaries was less than 10 per cent. (9.74.)

Free-delivery Offices.

On July 1, 1895, there were in operation 604 free-delivery offices, employing 12,714 carriers and showing gross receipts of $49,128,621.42. During the year the service was established at two new offices, and discontinued on account of decrease in population and revenues at seven, and one free-delivery office was consolidated with Chicago.

Free-delivery Service.

This service was established in 1863, with 66 free-delivery offices and 685 carriers, at a cost of $317,063.20, or at the rate of $462.86 per carrier. It is now in operation at 604 offices, with a carrier force of 12,714 and an annual cost of $12,135,544.93, or at the rate of $954.50 per carrier. The sum now yearly expended on this service alone is greater than the expenditures on our entire postal system at the time of its introduction. Such a growth illustrates both the steady and phenomenal progress of postal facilities, outstripping the increase and spread of population in the past 30 years, and more strikingly still the usefulness and popularity of the free-delivery system itself.

Domestic Money-order Business.

At the close of the past fiscal year there were 19,691 money-order offices in operation, not including limited money-order offices. During the year 131 offices were discontinued and 558 offices were established, showing a net increase of 427.

The number of domestic money orders issued during the year was 22,031,120, as against 14,304,041, showing increase in the number of orders issued of 7,727,079, or 54.2 per cent., as against an increase of 7.47 per cent. for the year 1894. The value of these orders was $156,709,089.77, an increase of $17,915,510.28, or 12.91 per cent., as against an increase of $11,217,-145.84, or 8.79 per cent., for the year 1894.

The average amount of these orders was $7.11, and the average fee was 5.86 cents, a decrease of $2.59 in the average amount of the orders and of 2.6 cents in the average fee as compared with the previous year.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress of January 27, 1894, 899 limited money-order offices were in operation on June 30, 1895, authorized to issue money orders in sums not in excess of $5 each.

The issue of postal notes was discontinued on July 1, 1894, in pursuance of the act of January 27, 1894, and the number of money orders issued during the year 1895 was only 38,231 less than the total number of money orders and postal notes issued during the previous year.

During the last fiscal year there was a net increase in the number of international money-order offices established of 146, and the total number of such offices in operation June 30, 1895, was 2,771.

The total number of money orders issued in the United States for payment in foreign countries was 909,278, amounting to $12,906,485.67, being a decrease of 8,545 orders and a decrease of $885,969.64

in amount as compared with the previous year. The number of orders of foreign issue paid in the United States was 348,893, amounting to $5,971,730.76. The number of orders repaid was 2,992, amounting to $38,806.26, making the total number of payments and repayments 351,885, amounting to $6,010,537.02. The excess of issues over payments and repayments amounted to $6,895,948.65, a decrease of $283,014.13 as compared with the previous year. The average amount of international orders issued was $14.19, a decrease of 84 cents per order as compared with the preceding year. The average fee received was 18.08 cents, a decrease of 0.74 cent per order as compared with the previous year.

Summary of Domestic and International Payments.

The total number of domestic and international money orders issued during the year was 22,940,398, amounting in value to $169,615,575.44. The total number of payments and repayments was 22,180,078, amounting to $162,131,420.06.

Money orders issued for payment in certain countries of Europe continue greatly to exceed those issued in European countries for payment here. The balances against the United States are paid by bills of exchange purchased from the lowest reliable bidders in New York city by the postmaster there, drawn to the order of the Postmaster-General, and by him indorsed to the head of the foreign postal administration to which payment is to be made. The total amount paid for such bills of exchange bought for this purpose during the year was $7,022,992.11, while on the other hand the amount of exchange received from foreign countries for payment of balances due the United States was $172,789.10.

The total revenue from domestic and international money-order business was $812,038.10, a decrease of $148,303.16 from the revenue of the preceding year, of which $110,639.10 was a decrease in the net revenue of the domestic money-order business and $37,664.06 in the net revenue of the international business. The decrease in revenue is due to the reduction made at the commencement of the year in the fees of domestic money orders; and the falling off of revenue from international money orders was due to the higher rate for foreign exchange which has prevailed throughout the year, the loss on sterling bills purchased amounting to $8,319.44.

The amount received for domestic orders issued the past year is greater by $80,630.35 than the amount of fees for domestic orders during the previous year, and less by $152,873.21 than the total fees for domestic orders and postal notes for the previous year.

Dead Letters.

The report of the Dead-Letter Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, shows a marked reduction in the amount of mail matter received. The number of pieces of original matter received was 6,319,873, a decrease from the preceding year of 781,171, or about 11 per cent. This result is doubtless to be attributed in great part to the earnest co-operation of postmasters in the efforts of that office to effect the delivery of matter and, where delivery could not be made, to secure its return direct to sender. Through the agency of postmasters and by means of written communications, circulars and publications of various kinds the advantages of the card and request system have been constantly impressed upon the public and its more general employment urgently recommended. The result is clearly indicated by the figures given.

There were treated in the Dead-Letter Office, including the number on hand at the close of the preceding year, 6,330,291 pieces of mail matter. Of these, 4,778,783 were ordinary unclaimed matter; addressed to persons in care of hotels, 188,522; mailed to foreign countries and returned as undeliverable, 223,814; directed to initials or fictitious addresses, 56,220; domestic registered letters and parcels, 5,929; originating in foreign countries, 539,397.

The letters classified as unmailable comprised 82,162, which were entirely unpaid or insufficiently prepaid; 332,792 imperfectly addressed, addressed to places not post-offices, etc., embraced under the general head of misdirected letters; 35,493, including 6,992 envelopes containing money found loose in the mails, were entirely without address, and 3,893 were classed as "Miscellaneous," received from various sources. In addition there were received 83,286 pieces of unclaimed and unmailable third and fourth-class matter.

Of the matter received and treated during the year, 689,821 pieces were de-

livered unopened; 5,639,038, including those on hand at the beginning of the year, were opened, and 1,432 were unopened and undisposed of at the close of the fiscal year. Of the opened letters and parcels, 410,958 were found to contain inclosures of value; 32,543 letters contained money to the amount of $34,733.63; 29,158 contained money orders and negotiable paper of face value of $1,029,480.06; 344 contained postal notes of the value of $484.86; 39,104 contained receipts, paid notes, legal papers, etc.; 30,409 contained photographs; 189,210 contained postage stamps in varying amounts; 89,069 contained articles of merchandise, books, etc.; 1,121 contained manuscripts.

There were restored to owners, including those outstanding from previous year, 20,067 letters containing $25,091.53; 27,677 containing money orders, negotiable paper, etc., of the face value of $920,952.46; 625 containing postal notes of the value of $1,014.42; 35,256 containing miscellaneous papers; 30,982 parcels of merchandise, books, etc.; 24,419 letters and parcels containing photographs; 172,854 containing postage stamps of the value of $7,047.73, and 601 letters containing manuscripts.

The Interior Department.

Care of the Indian Tribes — Pensions Granted — Yellowstone National Bank — Patents Issued — The Public Lands.

Hoke Smith, the Secretary of the Interior Department, in his annual report of the operations of his department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, says:

The plan for the conduct of the Indian bureau, indicated in my last annual report, has been executed, so far as existing laws permitted.

The Indian reservations are scattered all over the United States. While the work of education both on and off reservations must prove effective, I do not consider it of so much importance as the business management of the reservations, which should require the Indian to be self-supporting, by the cultivation of land or by ordinary occupations outside of the reservations. To make all possible progress it is necessary that each reservation and the Indians upon it should be treated with a view to the possibilities of the reservation and the surrounding country. An opportunity is thus presented to those managing the Indian service for the use of a variety and extent of information to be found in no other department of Government work, and it is absolutely impossible to avoid a waste of effort if unnecessary changes are to be made in the force required to do this work.

Each reservation has upon it a large force of men, some at work and some idle. How can they be made to develop the resources of the reservation and to support themselves? How can they fit themselves to go out from the reservation and seek ordinary employments?

There are 161 reservations still in existence. I will refer to one as an illustration.

The Kiowa and Comanche reservation is situated north of the State of Texas. It is larger than the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut. Upon this reservation there are 3,802 Indians. The Government contributes, as a gratuity, $177,000 a year to the support of the Indians upon it; yet this reservation contains fertile land sufficient in quantity, if properly utilized, to enable these Indians not only to earn a livelihood, but to grow rich rapidly. The problem for their agent is, first, to distribute the Indians upon well-selected pieces of land, and then to require them to do such skillful work upon their farms as will put an end in the shortest possible time to the heavy charge which now rests upon the Government for their support. In addition to this, of course, the schools upon the reservation should advance the children mentally and morally as rapidly as possible.

When the size of the reservation and the number of people upon it are kept in mind, the opportunity for the agent to acquire with each year of his service additional information in regard to the little principality which he controls, coupled with an increased influence over his Indians, who must rely largely upon him for their development, renders manifest the necessity not only that the right man should be selected as agent, but that he should be kept in charge until the agency can be abandoned and the Indians left without further assistance or supervision from the Government.

While I appreciate the good work which has been done by non-reservation schools, and by schools upon the reservations, I do not concede that mature Indians who have received no education must remain helplessly dependent upon Government aid. The agent who combines wisdom with force can put them to work, and can teach them that they will obtain nothing from the Government

or in any other way except as the result of their own efforts. Under such management the great majority ought in a few years to be carrying their own burdens and to be no longer relying upon the Government for support. Upon the reservation to which I have just referred over 40 houses have been put up during the past summer, and the Indians have themselves provided the material for many more, and now only await the carpenter to aid them in putting up their homes.

The effort to make the Indians farm has proved most satisfactory. Nearly two-thirds of the families have raised at least small crops of corn, and in some instances vegetables. They have cut their hay and stacked it. Captain Baldwin, the agent, reports that there is no difficulty in making these people work, if the proper course is taken with them.

The appropriation for the entire Indian service for the fiscal year 1896 is less by $1,986,734.79 than for 1895, and the aggregate of the amount provided for the current expenses of the service is $16,290.94 less than for similar purposes for 1895.

A comparison of the items for the two years is shown by the following table, viz.:

Appropriations for the Indian Service for the Fiscal Years 1895 *and* 1896.

OBJECTS.	1895.	1896.
Current and contingent expenses	$189,100 00	$727,640 00
Treaty obligations with Indian tribes	2,936,846 53	2,982,147 19
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities	663,125 00	695,625 00
Incidental expenses	114,000 00	82,050 00
Miscellaneous expenses.	809,785 84	347,864 63
Support of schools	2,060,695 00	2,056,515 00
Trust funds, principal	1,430,916 66	.....
Trust funds, interest	78,320 00	9,870 42
Payment for lands	2,467,697 00	1,847,039 00
Expenses of new agreement with Wichitas	.....	15,000 00
Total	$10,750,486 03	$8,763,751 24
Excess of 1895 over 1896.	.....	1,986,734 79

NOTE.—The great apparent excess of appropriation for "current and contingent expenses" for 1896 over 1895, and corresponding decrease in the amount for "miscellaneous expenses" in this table, is accounted for by the fact that in the statement for 1895 many items for the former objects are included under the latter title.

The appropriation for 1895 contained various sums, aggregating $4,017,482.85, for payment for lands purchased from Indian tribes; for the capitalization of Shawnee funds; for the face value of certain State bonds assumed by the United States, and for payment of damages to settlers on the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations not properly chargeable to the current expenses of the Indian Department, thus leaving the sum actually appropriated for that purpose $6,733,003.18. Of this amount, about one-half is paid in performance of treaty obligations and the other half is a gratuity.

The act for 1896 contains $2,047,039 for payment to the Cherokees and the Indians of the Crow Creek reservation for lands for the survey of the Indian Territory by the geological survey, also not chargeable to the current expenses of the Indian Department, leaving the sum actually provided for that purpose for the present fiscal year, $6,716,712.24.

Comparing the two years the account stands thus:

Current expenses for 1895	$6,733,003 18
Current expenses for 1896	6,716,712 24
Difference in favor of 1896	$16,290 94

The appropriation for 1896 is $7,132.59 less than the estimates.

Education.

The Indian schools have had an enrollment during the past fiscal year of 23,036 pupils. This is an increase during the year of 1,417, which does not include the Five Civilized Tribes nor the Indians of New York State. The Government day schools show an enrollment of 3,834 pupils, nearly one-half of the increased attendance being in these schools.

The fact has been recognized that eventually the Indian children must be absorbed by the public schools of their respective States, and an earnest effort has been made to place them, wherever practicable, in such schools during the past year. So far but little has been accomplished in this direction, although 486 pupils — nearly double the amount of the previous year — have been placed by contract in State public schools. Most of these schools are in Nebraska and Oklahoma. Decided prejudice has been shown both by Indians and whites against the mingling of the races in the same school.

Four thousand six hundred and seventy-three Indian children were enrolled in schools specially equipped for thorough industrial training.

General Land Office.

Lands Disposed of.

The public lands were disposed of during the fiscal year as follows: Cash sales, 416,878.38 acres; miscellaneous entries, 7,947,421.80 acres; Indian lands, 42,548.86 acres, an aggregate of 8,406,849.04 acres.

The area of public lands undisposed of at the close of the fiscal year amounted to 599,083,495 acres. This aggregate does not include Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, in which a few isolated tracts may remain. It is also exclusive of Alaska, containing approximately 370,000,000 acres, and military and Indian reservations, reservoir sites and timber reserves, which may in the future be added to the public domain.

The total cash receipts during the year for public lands disposed of amounted to $2,033,454.03.

Agricultural land patents were issued during the year amounting to 50,618 and covering approximately 8,000,000 acres; 1,242 mineral and mill-site patents were issued, covering an area of nearly 35,000 acres.

Railroad Land Patents.

During the fiscal year there have been certified and patented on account of railroad patents 8,184,836.31 acres, an increase over the previous fiscal year of over 7,000,000 acres.

Unadjusted Land Grants to Railroads.

The amount of unadjusted land grants at the close of the fiscal year is estimated at about 88,000,000 acres.

There remained unpatented at the close of the fiscal year railroad selections to the amount of 22,623,051.76 acres, as against 28,840,094.92 acres pending and unpatented at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894.

Wagon road selections remaining unpatented at the close of the fiscal year aggregated 166,307.42 acres.

Swamp Lands.

There were patented as swamp lands during the fiscal year 244,774.61 acres, an increase over the previous year of 106,615.14 acres. The swamp-land claims in "place" remaining unadjusted at the close of the fiscal year aggregate 4,716,915.15 acres, and swamp-land indemnity claims unadjusted aggregate 1,918,754.92 acres.

Of school lands there were certified during the year 1,237,070.30 acres, an increase of 417,076.94 acres over the preceding fiscal year. The school-land claims remaining unadjusted at the close of the fiscal year aggregate 388,541.42 acres, and endowment lands unadjusted aggregate 428,052.94 acres.

Indian and Miscellaneous Patents.

Four hundred and fourteen thousand one hundred and forty-six and thirty-eight hundredths acres were embraced in Indian and miscellaneous patents issued during the year.

Public Surveys.

The appropriation for public surveys during the fiscal year, exclusive of $45,000 for examination of surveys in the field, was $205,000. Of this appropriation $179,000 was appropriated to the various surveying districts, leaving a reserve fund of $10,000 and a balance of $16,000 for certain authorized surveys in Nebraska.

Arid Lands.

One of the most important and pressing duties demanding the attention of Congress is the provision of some comprehensive and practicable plan for reclaiming and disposing of the arid lands.

There are about 600,000,000 acres of vacant public land, the larger part of which is within the arid region. It can not be utilized for agricultural purposes without the artificial application of water. A considerable part of this area, because of its slope, is not suitable for cultivation; another portion can not be utilized, its relation to the water supply being such that, by reason of elevation, distance or other considerations, water can not be brought to it at all.

Those best acquainted with the subject do not agree as to the amount of land which can ultimately be cultivated through irrigation by the most thorough utilization of the available water supply. Estimates by respectable authorities range from 50,000,000 to 150,000,000 acres.

Pensions.

The Pension Roll.

Number of pensioners June 30, 1894	969,544
New pensioners added during the year	39,185
Pensioners restored who had been dropped	4,206
Aggregate on roll during the year	1,012,935

Deaths reported during the year	27,816	
Dropped for other causes,	14,595	
		42,411
Number on roll June 30, 1895,		970,524
Increase of pensioners at end of year		980

Pension Claims Disposed of.

Number of new pension claims allowed	39,185
Increase, additionals and other changes	57,152
Certificates issued	96,337
Number of claims rejected	103,355
Number of claims adjudicated,	199,692

No new certificates were issued under act of Congress of March 2, 1895, raising pensions below $6 per month to that rate. Pension agents were instructed to pay the increased rate on the old certificates, thus saving delay and labor.

Condition of the Work.

Number of new applications filed within the year	37,060
Number of pending cases June 30, 1895, including new cases and old, claims for increase, etc.	552,210

These are represented by 459,475 claimants, of whom 248,710 are now on roll and 210,765 are original claimants, widows or dependents not upon the roll. The pending cases of the latter class are 76,444 less than at the beginning of the year.

Nearly all these cases that have been pending a great length of time have been examined repeatedly, and are lacking in essential evidence. Instead of filing the required evidence claimants procure members of Congress and other public men to make frequent calls for status, which often require careful examination of the case to answer correctly. Over 80,000 congressional calls were answered during the year.

Expenditures for Pensions.

Appropriation for pensions for fiscal year ended June 30, 1895	$150,000,000 00
Recoveries of payments	8,672 58
Applicable to payment of pensions	$150,008,672 58
Amount paid for pensions same fiscal year	139,807,337 30
Surplus remaining in Treasury	$10,201,335 28
Pension agents' salaries, clerk hire, rents, fuel, lights, and contingent expenses paid	573,514 50
Surplus of appropriations for these purposes	8,095 45
Surgeons' fees for 1894, paid from that year's appropriation	229,257 76
Surgeons' fees for 1895 paid	578,509 57
Balance of appropriation for surgeons' fees for 1895, in Treasury at end of year	421,512 43

This last balance will be largely reduced by payment of surgeons' fees not adjusted at end of the year.

Appropriations.

For payment of pensions for year ending June 30, 1896, $140,000,000.

The amount paid for pensions for 1895, $139,807,337.30, was $2,876.25 in excess of the amount paid for pensions in 1894. The act of March 2, 1895, increasing all pensions below $6 per month to that rate, and another act of the same date repealing the act of March 3, 1893, which forbade payment of pensions to non-residents after July 1, 1893, increased the payments during the last four months of 1895 about $275,000. It is probable, however, that the appropriation for the present year, $140,000,000, will be sufficient, unless pensions are increased by further legislation, as pensions must otherwise decrease from natural causes.

Estimates for 1897.

For pensions	$140,000,000
For surgeons' fees	800,000
For salaries of pension agents	72,000
For clerk hire at pension agencies	450,000
For fuel at pension agencies,	750
For light at pension agencies,	750
For rents at pension agencies	26,070
For contingent expenses	85,000

These estimates are the same as the appropriations for the present year, except that the amount estimated for rent is increased $3,000 to provide better rooms for the agent at Buffalo, N. Y., whose quarters are inadequate and inconvenient.

The Patent Office.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents upon the business of the Patent Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, shows that there were received within that year 36,972 applications for patents, 1,453 applications for designs, 77 applications for reissues, 2,314 caveats, 2,183 applications for trade-marks, and 318 applications for labels. There were 20,745 patents granted, including reissues and designs, 1,804 trade-marks registered, and 6 prints registered. The number of patents which expired was 12,906. The number of allowed applications which were by operation of law forfeited for non-payment of the final fees was 3,208. The total expenditures were $1,195,557.07; the receipts over expenditures were $157,390.99, and the total receipts over expenditures to the credit of the Patent Office in the Treasury of the United States amount to $4,566,757.73.

Comparative Statement.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
June 30, 1890	$1,347,203 21	$1,081,173 56
June 30, 1891	1,302,794 59	1,145,502 90
June 30, 1892	1,268,727 35	1,114,134 23
June 30, 1893	1,288,809 07	1,111,444 22
June 30, 1894	1,183,523 18	1,053,962 38
June 30, 1895	1,195,557 07	1,038,166 08

Applications for Patents, including Reissues, Designs, Trade-marks, Labels and Prints.

June 30, 1890	43,810
June 30, 1891	43,616
June 30, 1892	43,544
June 30, 1893	43,589
June 30, 1894	39,206
June 30, 1895	41,014

The Eleventh Census.

From the report of the Commissioner of Labor, in charge of the Eleventh Census, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, it is learned that the total cost of the Eleventh Census to that date was $10,531,141.51. By an act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, the office of the Eleventh Census, as a bureau, was abolished and provision made for the completion of the work by a division of the secretary's office. The same act authorized a continuance of the services of the Commissioner of Labor in charge.

It was not contemplated by the act abolishing the Census Office and providing for a division that any change in the status of the employes of the Census Office relative to the civil service would take place. The Civil Service Commission very properly decided that the new division must be subject to all the rules and regulations governing other divisions of the Secretary's Office, and that from the 4th day of March, 1895, when the act took effect, the employes in the census division should be considered as within the classified service and subject to transfer, the same as employes in offices over which the civil service law had been extended by executive order. By this decision some of the most experienced clerks in the census work have been transferred to permanent positions, and their skill and experience can be brought into requisition in the future. Others will be transferred when their services are no longer needed in this division.

At the close of the year ended June 30, 1894, the total force receiving compensation was 672. At present the total force on the pay-roll of the census division is 67.

In June last the census division was removed from the Inter-Ocean building, on Ninth street, to Marini's hall, on E street, and the vast amount of material collected for the Eleventh Census (formerly stored in various places), and the clerical force are now housed under one roof. This change has reduced the total annual expense for rent, fuel, etc., from nearly $12,000 to $2,220, a saving of over $9,500 per annum. The appropriations now available are undoubtedly sufficient for all purposes, except for printing and binding final results.

The total number of volumes of the Eleventh Census is twenty-five, a reduction of seven from the number contemplated originally. This vast work is nearly completed, the only copy to be forwarded to the printer being part of one of the volumes on population and part of one of the volumes on vital statistics. The third and final volume of the compendium, the second edition of the abstract, and the statistical atlas provided by law, can be prepared in a very brief period when the final copy is ready.

The twenty-five volumes of the census comprehend, in round numbers, 22,000 printed pages. At the time of my last annual report 6,298 of this total number had been plated.

The Government and Railroads.

Reports of the Commissioners of Railroads show the bonds issued by the Government for the aid of railroads to be as follows:

Union Pacific Railroad.

Maturity of bond:	
February 1, 1896	$4,320,000
January 1, 1897	3,840,000
January 1, 1898	15,919,512
January 1, 1899	3,157,000

Kansas Pacific Railway.

Maturity of bond:	
November 1, 1895	$640,000
January 1, 1896	1,440,000
January 1, 1897	2,800,000
January 1, 1898	1,423,000

Central Branch, Union Pacific Railroad.

Maturity of bond:	
January 1, 1896	$640,000
January 1, 1897	640,000
January 1, 1898	320,000

Central Pacific Railroad.

Maturity of bond:	
January 16, 1895	$2,362,000
January 1, 1896	1,600,000
January 1, 1897	2,112,000
January 1, 1898	10,614,120
January 1, 1899	9,197,000

*Western Pacific Railroad.**

Maturity of bond:	
January 1, 1897	$320,000
January 1, 1899	1,650,560

Sioux City and Pacific Railroad.

Maturity of bond:	
January 1, 1898	$1,628 520

These bonds, issued by the Government under the act of July 1, 1862, "constituted a first mortgage on the whole line of railroad and telegraph, together with the rolling stock, fixtures and property of every kind and description." But the act of July 2, 1864, extended the act of July 1, 1862, so as to authorize the issue of first mortgage bonds by the respective railroad companies "to an amount not exceeding the bonds of the United States, and of even tenor and date, time of maturity, rate and character of interest with the bonds authorized to be issued to said railroad companies respectively."

The lien of the bonds issued by the United States was made subordinate to those issued by the railroad companies, except as to certain provisions for the transportation of mail, Government supplies, etc. In pursuance of the act of July 2, 1864, the respective railroads issued their bonds, which, under the provisions of said act, were to become first mortgage bonds. The amounts and dates of maturity of said mortgage bonds thus issued are stated below.

Union Pacific Railway.

UNION DIVISION BONDS.

Maturity of bond:	
January 1, 1896	$6,475,000
January 1, 1897	1,598,000
July 1, 1897	1,920,000
January 1, 1898	5,999,000
July 1, 1898	8,837,000
January 1, 1899	2,400,000
Total Union Division bonds,	$27,229,000

KANSAS DIVISION BONDS.

Maturity of bond:	
August 1, 1895	$2,240,000
January 1, 1896	4,063,000
Total Kansas Div. bonds..	$6,303,000
Grand total Union and Kansas Division	$33,532,000

Central Branch, Union Pacific Railroad.

Maturity of bond:	
May 1, 1895	$1,600,000

Central Pacific Railroad.

Maturity of bond:	
July 1, 1895	$2,995,000
July 1, 1896	3,383,000
January 1, 1897	3,997,000
January 1, 1898	15,508,000
December 1, 1895	112,000
July 1, 1899	1,858,000
Total	$27,853,000

Sioux City and Pacific Railroad.

Maturity of bond:	
January 1, 1898	$1,628,000
Total first mortgage bonds,	$64,613,000

* The Western Pacific railroad became a part of the Central Pacific.

It will be seen by a comparison of the two sets of bonds that those issued as first mortgage bonds by the railroad did not in all cases follow the requirements of the act of July 2, 1864, and that they are not "of even tenor and date, time of maturity," etc., with the b nds authorized to be issued to said railroad companies by the Government. The dates of the maturity of these bonds disclose the fact that a bond of the Kansas Pacific, for which the Union Pacific was liable, matured on the 1st of November of this year, while a bond for which the Central Pacific was liable matured on the 16th of January of this year. It will also be seen that a number of these bonds mature early in the next year, and all of them mature by the 1st of January, 1899. It would seem, therefore, to be impossible for Congress longer to postpone action with regard to these bonds and the property upon which they constitute a lien.

In determining what course should be pursued, two objects will receive consideration:

(1) The collection of the debt due to the Government.

(2) The creation of a great through line from the Missouri to the Pacific. This was the original purpose of the Government, leading to the issue of these bonds.

I will not undertake to review the conduct of those who have managed this property, and who have misused the Government's aid. A most interesting presentation of the facts will be found in the report of the commission appointed under authority of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1887, consisting of Messrs. Anderson, Littler and Pattison. If a suggestion of leniency on the part of the Government should be made in the interests of those who received the Government's bounty, a study of the facts which this commission developed will show that the time has come to regard only the interests of the Government.

The following table states the amount due on the subsidy bonds and the first mortgage bonds, and also gives the credits on account of the sinking fund. It shows what would be the investment of the Government in these properties if it is compelled to pay off the first mortgage bonds, which alone are superior to the Government lien. It would be an increased investment of $64,613,000 to save an investment already made of $117,436,000. As the properties are worth very much more than the first mortgage bonds, and as the Government has the second mortgage bonds, the Government occupies the position of being forced to make good the first mortgage bonds in order to secure its own claim. If the first mortgage bonds on any plan of extension are simply those of the railroad company, they could not be disposed of at the low rate of interest at which the Government bonds would sell. As the interest which they would draw comes out of the property to which the Government must look for a payment of the second mortgage bonds, it would seem clearly better that the Government should assume the first mortgage bonds, guarantee them, and put the rate of interest at the figure for which the Government bonds sell if the bonds are to be renewed or extended.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Cost to the United States of Obtaining Possession, by Foreclosure, of the Bond-aided Pacific Railroads, as of date June 30, 1895.

	Union Pacific Railway.		Central Pacific Railroad.	Central Branch Union Pacific.	Sioux City and Pacific.	Total.
	Union Division.	Kansas Division.				
Principal of the United States subsidy bonds	$27,236,512 00	$6,303,000 00	$27,855,680 00	$1,600,000 00	$1,628,320 00	$64,623,512 00
Interest on same June 30, 1895	44,568,139 05	10,667,493 09	45,111,858 14	2,701,808 26	2,636,687 89	105,685,986 43
Totals	$71,804,651 05	$16,970,493 09	$72,967,538 14	$4,301,808 26	$4,265,007 89	$170,309,498 43
Less credits*	32,375,281 66	4,400,201 41	15,233,355 87	632,719 17	231,938 23	52,873,496 34
Balance of debt June 30, 1895	$39,429,369 39	$12,570,291 68	$57,734,182 27	$3,669,089 09	$4,033,069 66	$117,436,002 09
Principal of first mortgage bonds	27,229,000 00	6,303,000 00	27,853,000 00	1,600,000 00	1,628,000 00	64,613,000 00
Cost of acquiring properties	$66,658,369 39	$18,873,291 68	$85,587,182 27	$5,269,089 09	$5,661,069 66	$182,049,002 09

* Transportation services rendered and cash payments on account of 5 per cent. of net earnings.

National Parks and Forest Reservations.

Pursuant to authority conferred by section 24 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L. 1103), entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws and for other purposes," the President has, from time to time, by executive proclamation (27 Stats. 947-1071; 28 Stats. 1240-1244), reserved from entry or settlement and set apart as forest reservations certain tracts of land lying in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Oregon and Washington.

The reservations so created and requiring attention now number 16, and embrace an estimated area of 16,325,760 acres. No forest reservations have been established this year under the provisions of this act mentioned. Owing to lack of legislation authorizing or providing for their care and management, these reservations are without protection from trespassers, fire, etc., other than such as is afforded unreserved public lands.

In my last annual report the necessity of providing guardians for the forest reservations was referred to, and the great importance of some system of protection for the valuable timber upon these reserves was fully discussed. The recommendations therein contained regarding this matter are hereby renewed, and favorable action by Congress is urged.

Yellowstone National Park.

This is a tract of land near the head waters of the Yellowstone river, in the States of Montana and Wyoming. It is 62 miles in length from north to south, 54 miles in width from east to west, and contains about 3,348 square miles. The average altitude is about 8,000 feet.

Capt. George S. Anderson, U. S. A., the acting superintendent, reports that the past winter was mild, and for the first time in its history a complete tour of the park could be made before June 1.

Travel was very light during the season of 1894, because of the railroad strike and financial depression. One thousand six hundred and thirty-five tourists made the regular tour, stopping at the hotels, and 1,470 went through the park in camping parties with their own or hired transportation. The system of registry of campers established last year has lessened the annoyances heretofore felt at their hands.

The acting superintendent states that in his judgment the greatest need of the park at the present time is that its boundary lines should be defined with accuracy and so marked that they would be instantly discoverable by any person crossing them. The survey of the boundary lines of the timber reserve made by Mr. Gallagher under contract is of no practical value, as he neither began at the initial point of any one of the lines thereof, nor did he conspicuously mark them. The act of May 7, 1894, providing for the protection of game in the park should be extended so as to cover this timber reserve, in order that persons taking game therein may be properly punished.

The system of patrols established has resulted in a very thorough protection of the forest from fires, none of importance having occurred since July, 1893. That one, upon careful investigation, proved to be much less extensive than heretofore reported.

All the game continues to increase and prosper except the bison, or buffalo. They are constantly hunted and pursued by head and skin hunters from the vicinity of Henry's lake in Idaho, and are in danger of extinction. The small remaining herd, of probably 200 in number, summers near the Idaho line. The laws of that State are extremely deficient in measures for preserving the game, and it has been necessary to devote a part of the appropriation for park protection to the detection of the vandals who slaughter it. The park act can afford no protection to the buffalo after they cross its boundary. The only herd of wild bison or buffalo now existing in the United States is on the border of this State, liable at any time to pass within its dominion, and every influence should, therefore, be brought to bear to induce the Idaho authorities to enact laws necessary for its protection.

The Department of Agriculture.

Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture — The Export Trade of the Nation in Farm Products — Cost of the Department — Dairy Products — The Life of a Farmer.

The farms of the United States, averaging 137 acres each, are valued at more than $13,000,000,000. Those farms number four million five hundred and sixty-four thousand six hundred and forty-one* (4,564,641), and their average value in the census of 1890 is $2,909.

The farm family, including hired help, averages six persons. By their own labor, with additional investment upon each farm of about $200 in implements and $800 more in domestic animals and sundries (making a total farm plant of $4,000), those families made for themselves during the year, out of the products of the earth, a wholesome and comfortable living.

The same farmers have with part of their surplus products also fed all the urban population of the United States, poor and rich alike. Cereals, meats, vegetables, fuits, eggs, milk, butter, cheese and poultry have been supplied the village and city markets of the United States in abundance. It is probably safe to say that more than 40,000,000 of American citizens not living on farms have been so furnished with all the necessities and luxuries known as products of the varied soil and climate of the States and Territories of the Union.

During the fiscal year 1895 the United States exported to foreign countries domestic commodities, merchandise and products aggregating in value $793,000,000. The aggregate value of the agricultural products included in that sum was $553,215,317. Of the total exports Europe received a valuation of $628,000,000, or 79 per cent. of the whole.

Thus American agriculture, after feeding itself and all the towns, villages and cities of the United States, has also sold in the outside world's markets more than $500,000,000 worth of products. So the farmers of the United States have furnished 69.68 per cent. of the value of all the exports from their country during the year 1895.

But this large number of consumers, consisting not only of our own citizens, but of the citizens of all nations, have not been gratuitously fed, though their supplies have been constant and abundant. With sound money of the least fluctuating buying power — money on a parity with and convertible into gold the world over — American farmers have been remunerated for their products.

The exact amount paid for the products of agriculture consumed in the United States during the year is not known, but it must have aggregated hundreds of millions of dollars. But all products, i. e., those consumed at home and abroad, were in —

1870 (including betterments and addition to stock).	$2,447,538,658
1880	2,212,540,927
1890	2,460,107,454

No absolutely credible method of estimating products for 1895 is available at this time, but since production has not increased to any considerable extent, and

* The 1893 report of the Secretary of Agriculture erroneously stated the number of farms in the United States at 6,000,000.

the farm value of many of the chief products has decreased to a remarkable degree, it seems reasonable to assume a decrease in the total valuation of farm products since 1890. Say, as a rough approximation, the valuation is $2,300,000,000.

In the presence of these facts, in the front of these figures demonstrating that agriculture in this Republic has during the year fed itself, supplied all citizens of the Union engaged in other vocations, and then shipped abroad a surplus of over $500,000,000 worth of its products, how can anyone dare to assert that farming is generally unremunerative and unsatisfactory to those who intelligently follow it?

How can the 42 per cent. of the population of the United States which feeds the other 58 per cent., and then furnishes more than 69 per cent. of all the exports of the whole people, be making less profits in their vocation than those whom they feed when the latter supply less than 31 per cent. of the exports of the country?

For the purpose of illustrative comparison transfer the $4,000 agriculturally invested in each farm of 137 acres to the choicest Wall street investment. Risk that money in railroad first mortgage bonds, in bank stocks, or any other allegedly safe security which may be found a favorite among shylocks, brokers, plutocrats, monopolists, money-power manipulators, and multi-millionaires, and if it returns 6 per cent. it is a remarkably profitable investment in the eyes of capitalists. Therefore $240 is the annual income.

Follow the transfer of the farm money with that of the farm family to urban residence. Now, with the same labor in the city or village can they attain by hard work every day in the year, adding their wages to the $240 income, as much of independence, wholesome living, and real comfort as the same amount of money in the land and the same heads and hands working on the soil generously and healthfully bestowed upon them, in the sweet quiet of a home, amidst flowers, trees, fruits, and abundance, on the farm?

But the declaimers of calamity declare that the farms of the United States are sadly burdened with mortgages. The census of 1890, however, develops the fact that on the entire valuation returned for farms there is only a mortgage of 16 per cent. It will be borne in mind, too, that many thousands of acres of mortgaged lands of great value which are returned as farms were such only before they were mortgaged. They were purchased to plat as additions to cities like Chicago, Brooklyn, Kansas City and Omaha, and ceased to be farm lands as soon as mortgages representing part of the purchase price were recorded. Such lands are, therefore, wrongfully included and returned as farms. They show an aggregate of many millions of liabilities.

On each $10,000 of rural real estate there is, then, an average incumbrance of $1,600. And when the fact is recalled to mind that a large part of all farm mortgages is for deferred payment on the land itself, or for improvements thereon, what other real or personal property in the United States can show lesser liabilities, fewer liens in proportion to its real cash-producing value? Certainly the manufacturing plants of this country, neither smelting works, mills, iron and steel furnaces and foundries, nor any other line of industry can show less incumbrance on the capital invested.

Railroad mortgages represent 46 per cent. of the entire estimated value of lines in this country. On June 30, 1894, 192 railroads were in the hands of receivers; they represent $2,500,000,000 capital — nearly one-fourth of the total railway capitalization of the United States.

On that date how relatively small was the amount of money in farm mortgages compared to the value of the lands securing them.

During the year 1894, according to the five reports made that year to the Comptroller of the Currency, the average indebtedness to their depositors of the national banks was $1,685,756,062.45. Besides the above, State and private banks, loan and trust companies, and savings banks owed their depositors during the same period an average of $2,973,414,101, making a total of $4,659,170,163.45.

And in this year, 1895, by the responses of national banks to the four calls thus far made upon them by the Comptroller of the Currency, their aggregate indebtedness to depositors is shown to be $1,719,597,911.33; State and private banks, loan and trust companies, and savings banks show an aggregate indebtedness to their depositors of $3,185,245,810, making a total of $4,904,843,721.33.

These figures show an enormous and constant indebtedness of the banks and bankers alongside of which the money in farm mortgages and the debts owed by farmers are relatively insignificant. The debts of railroads, bankers, manufacturers and merchants entitle them and not the farmers, to be called the "debtor class" in America.

In 1884, 44 per cent. of all Americans engaged in gainful occupations were in agricultural pursuits. Applying the same ratio to the total population we should have a farming population in the United States for 1880 of 22,068,434. The returns of the Eleventh Census show that the rural population has increased by 4,078,422 during the decade 1880-1890. Adding this to 22,068,434 we get a rough approximation of the farming population in 1890 — 26,146,856, or 42 per cent. of the total — and the number of farms in the United States in 1890 being 4,564,641, the average number of persons on each farm would thus, approximately, be 6.

There were in 1890 improved farm lands in the United States representing an area of tilled and productive fields amounting to 357,616,755 acres. At that time the United States contained 65,000,000 people. Therefore, each citizen of the United States, with an equal per capita distribution of farm products, was entitled in the year 1890 to receive the cereals, vegetables and other products evolved from 5 1-2 acres of cultivated land, less the amount consumed for the maintenance of domestic animals. These figures illustrate the importance of having some other than an exclusive "home market." No legislation, however encouraging or protective, will be able to create an American demand, appetite and digestion of sufficient magnitude to consume all that American farmers produce. Human beings capable of eating the food products of even 2 1-2 acres each year have not yet been developed. Until they are or until the population of the United States has been quadrupled, foreign markets for farm products are essential to the prosperity of the plowmen and planters of this country.

It will be observed that between 1880 and 1890 the proportion of the people engaged in agriculture declined 2 per cent., and that to-day there are only 42 persons in rural pursuits to 58 in mercantile, manufacturing, and other callings common to the great populational and industrial centers. Fifty-eight per cent. of the people can not always be satisfactorily maintained upon the profits of exchanges among themselves in the villages and cities. Food for all must come from the earth — from tilled fields. The population of the United States in 1915 — a quarter of a century after the ceusus of 1890 — admitting that the increase will diminish very materially as compared with that of each preceding quarter of a century since the Government was established, will, no doubt, number at least 120,000,000.

The value of farm lands, being governed by the relation of the supply of those lands to the demand for them, will therefore steadily increase. The area or supply remains stationary, or from careless tillage decreases. But the added millions of our population augment and intensify demand. Therefore the prices of farms must in the next twenty years, and possibly in ten years, advance more markedly than those of urban real estate. The owners of fertile fields, however, must understand now that agriculture is swiftly becoming a scientific profession. The more the farmer cultivates his mind the better and more profitably he can cultivate his fields. The Department of Agriculture has expended during each of the last two years a greater per cent. of its appropriations in the application of science to farming, to correct tillage and fertilization, than ever before.

Each season teaches anew the imperative necessity of more and more scientific knowledge for those who are to plow and plant profitably. The markets of the world will finally be invaded, captured and held by those who produce cereals and meats, vegetables and fuits at the least cost, and can therefore most cheaply sell. Competition is fiercer every year. American inventions, improved implements and machinery for saving labor on the farm and for saving the fruits of that labor are exported to Africa, Europe and South and Central America. Thus our own recipes and contrivances for cheap production are used abroad to strengthen the abilities of foreign farmers to contend with our own in foreign markets. Information direct from Russia, from Argentina, and from Africa tells of larger sales of American agricultural implements and machinery in each country each year.

Thus competition is made far more formidable by the increased use in foreign parts of our own improved machines and implements with which American manufacturers more than ever are supplying them. In view of such

a state of facts, farmers must, to be successful, study probable demand and adjust supply to its needs. Forecasts of markets and their conditions can, by diligent study and attention, be so accurately made as to nearly always secure producers against loss. The profits of planting must largely become premeditated. The struggle to obtain for the offerings of the American farmer the markets of the globe is fiercely carried on between him and every other farmer in all the world. They are brothers in agriculture, as were Abel and Cain, "bringing the fruits of the ground" for approval. He who brings the best and cheapest will find approval in welcoming purchasers and remunerative prices. The success of the farmer of the future therefore depends more upon mental than manual effort.

Hay and Fodder Plants — Money Value.

Each year develops more intelligent interest and inquiry in the production of better hay and fodder plants. The money value of the hay crop for 1894 was estimated at nearly a half billion of dollars. With more intelligent selection of hay plants cultivated the average production might have been 2 tons per acre, instead of 1.14 tons. That would have added 41,396,483 tons to the total crop of the year, and increased its cash value, based upon the low average price of $8.54 per ton for 1894, by $353,575,090.

The hay crop in the United Kingdom of Great Britain was a disastrous failure in the year 1893. As a consequence, the United States sold to the British during that year 124,390 tons of hay, while during the year 1895 we have exported to that country only 28,056 tons. On October 15 of this year prices of hay in London were $12 to $20 a ton. Though a superior article from the United States or Canada was sold upon that date at about $20 a ton, it is not expected that this price will encourage exports from this country, where the 1895 crop is below an average.

Meat Inspection.

Meat inspection during the fiscal year increased and improved. The public demand more extended and critical inspection in all the great cities where the larger abattoirs are located. Earnest efforts were made by the Department to inspect all animals slaughtered for interstate and foreign trade. Those efforts, however, have been made only in the cities where United States inspection has been permanently instituted. At such killing places calves and sheep have been included in the inspection.

The number of animals inspected at slaughter-houses during the year was 18,575,969. During the preceding year only 12,944,056 were inspected. This shows 5,631,913 more this year than last. The work, therefore, of inspection at the abattoirs during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, was augmented by about 43 per cent. During the same year, in the stock yards, ante-mortem inspection was also made of 5,102,721 animals.

During the year this inspection cost 1.1 cents per animal inspected. The aggregate sum paid out for that service was $262,731.34.

In 1893 inspection cost four and three-fourths cents per animal. In 1894 it cost one and three-fourths cents per animal.

This service has been maintained during the year at 55 abattoirs, situated in 18 cities. During the previous year inspection was conducted at only 46 abattoirs and in 17 cities.

Microscopic Inspection of Pork.

During the fiscal year 1895, 45,094,598 pounds of pork were examined microscopically and exported, while during the year 1894 only 35,437,937 pounds went abroad, and in 1893 only 20,677,410 pounds of microscopically examined pork were exported.

And notwithstanding the agrarian protectionists of Germany, who have instituted by unjust discriminations every possible impediment to the consumption of pork and beef from the United States in that Empire, 29,670,410 pounds of microscopically inspected hams, bacon and other cured swine flesh were exported directly to that country; while France, which is intermittently discriminating against us, took 9,203,995 pounds of the same product; Denmark, 472,443; Spain, 4,752; and Italy, 3,630. Indirectly Germany and France probably received much more American bacon and hams than can be estimated from data at hand; but the amounts set down for those two countries were sent directly to German and French ports, and can be verified by the records of the Department of Agriculture.

Reciprocal certification of the chemical purity of wines exported from those countries to the United States may some time be demanded from the German and

French Governments as a sanitary shield to American consumers, for certainly American meats are as wholesome as foreign wines.

In the fiscal year 1895, 905,050 hog carcasses and 1,005,365 pieces of swine flesh were microscopically examined. This shows a total of 1,910,415 specimens placed under the microscope. The cost of this was $93,451.10. The cost of each examination was, therefore, 4.9 cents. In 1893 the same examination cost eight and three-fourths cents per specimen, and in 1894, six and five-ninths cents.

The foregoing statement shows a reduction of 25 per cent. in the cost of inspection in 1894, compared with the inspection of 1893; it shows likewise a reduction of 25 per cent. in 1895, compared with 1894. This inspection cost for each pound of meat in 1894, two and forty-eight one-hundredths mills, and in 1895 it cost two mills per pound.

Inspection of Live Animals for Exportation.

During the year 657,756 cattle were inspected for the export trade, and in 1894, 725,243.

The United States actually exported during the fiscal year 1895, 324,299 head, but in 1894 they sent out 363,535. This shows a falling off of exported cattle during the fiscal year 1895 of 39,236 head compared with the year 1894.

Out of all the cattle inspected, 1,060 were rejected during the year 1895, while only 184 were rejected during the year 1894.

The number of sheep inspected for exportation in 1895 was 704,044. The number really exported was 350,808. In 1894 only 85,809 were sent abroad. Therefore, there was in the year 1895 an increase of 264,999 exported sheep. This increase is over 300 per cent.

The foregoing statement shows that, taking cattle and sheep together, 1,361,800 animals were inspected in the year for foreign markets. It also shows that out of that number a total of 675,107 animals were shipped abroad.

Every bovine animal was tagged and numbered. Each number was registered so that individual animals could be identified. All the cattle were certified to be free from disease.

Foreign Markets for American Meat Products.

Cheap swine feed throughout the Kingdom of Great Britain during the past year caused a large increase there in home-fattened pork. The British farmer, even at the present low price of bacon, finds it more profitable to fatten hogs than to market beans, peas and cereals. The number of breeding sows in Great Britain increased over 100,000 during the year. That was an advance of more than 64 per cent. The number of other swine increased 430,314. This was an advance of more than 21 per cent. The total number of swine in Great Britain on the 4th day of June, 1895, is officially stated at 2,884,431.

The British swine flesh increase helped materially to depress the market for imported meats. Therefore, prices averaged considerably lower during the year 1895 than in the year 1894. But the September prices of the year 1895 were not lower than those of the previous year. The Wiltshire packers, at Calne, England, are paying nine and one-half cents per pound for hogs on foot not exceeding 150 pounds in weight, and not carrying more than two and one-half inches of fat on the back. Heavier weight hogs bring smaller prices. English packers invariably pay a premium for swine precisely adapted to making the kind of bacon most in demand — that is to say, lean, thin, and mildly cured. The call for this sort of meat throughout Great Britain has caused a change in the breeding of swine throughout almost the entire realm. The Tamworth hog is now in more request than the Berkshire, Essex or any other established breed. The farmers and packers of the United States must study and cater to foreign desire and demand in this respect if they propose to secure and hold at a profit their share of the foreign markets.

During the past summer there was a very considerable advance in the price of the bacon offered in the English market from Canada, from the Continent and from the English abattoirs. This rise was brought about by a temporary shortness of bacon supplies, but United States bacon did not participate to any appreciable extent in the general advance, for the reason that as prices went up consumption was checked and imports were increased, so that there came to prices a speedy decline. Competition, in supplying bacon to European markets, is increasing from year to year because of the increasing number of packing-houses upon the Continent. Danish bacon is constantly growing in favor with the European consumers. The shipments of that meat from Denmark during the seven

months ended July 31 last, were increased 9,049,600 pounds, compared with the shipments for the parallel period of the year 1894, notwithstanding the Danes received, because of a low-priced market, less money for the increased quantity by nearly $250,000 than the previous year yielded.

The shipments of United States bacon increased in that time 15,680,000 pounds. But it brought less money by $1,000,000 than the shipments of the year 1894. During the same time Canada received a less sum of money for an increased exportation of bacon to Europe.

Modern methods of skillfully preparing and preserving great varieties of meat and vegetable foods of all kinds keep European and all other markets almost constantly supplied with a great variety of palatable and wholesome edibles. Moreover, the rapidity with which the United States and parts of Europe can respond to any unusual demand for bacon and other pork products renders it improbable that there will be any considerable and permanent advance in the prices of hog products during the immediate future. But if there should come an advance, it will, it is reasonable to conclude, be maintained only temporarily. American packers can only obtain and hold English and other European bacon markets by specially preparing their meats to meet the taste and demand of those markets. Smaller and leaner swine for bacon purposes are demanded in nearly all foreign markets. And the meat must be mildly cured. But in Mexico and some of the South and Central American States the heaviest, fattest and thickest sides are required.

The American packers who will cure bacon as above described for European consumption and maintain a high quality for their brands will find a reward not only in European but in the home markets, for it is a fact that each year limited quantities of English bacon are shipped uninspected to New York and Boston grocers, who retail it at high figures to fastidious customers. It is considered a luxury at some American breakfast tables, though no inspection has been demanded or imposed by the United States.

The following tables will be of interest to American producers and consumers alike:

Wholesale Prices of Bacon and Hams in London.

BACON.

[Per 100 pounds.]

PRODUCT.	September, 1895.	Same time last year.	July, 1895.	Same time last year.
Irish	$12 85–$13 50	$13 00–$13 40	$9 75–$12 37	$13 03–$15 20
English	14 09 15 10	14 00 17 00	10 42 11 72	14 11 16 29
Continental	9 69 14 11	10 85 13 25	9 33 11 72	12 00 14 77
American (middles, short ribs)	8 25 8 68	9 54 10 50	7 37 7 81	8 68 9 54
Cumberland cut	9 11 9 54	9 54 9 98	7 37 7 81	8 25 9 98
Singed sides	9 54 9 98	9 11 9 98	6 94 7 37	9 54 9 99
Canadian	10 50 11 28	10 00 11 28	9 11 9 98	10 85 11 78
Legs, green	9 11 11 71	12 50 13 00	10 64 12 25	12 58 13 01
HAMS.				
Irish	17 33 22 00	15 70 21 50	15 64 20 41	16 53 21 28
Cumberland	17 33 19 50	18 00 21 75	17 33 21 73	17 78 21 73
American long cut	9 54 10 25	11 60 12 60	.....	.....
American short cut	8 68 10 25	11 50 12 40	.....	.....

Imports of bacon into the United Kingdom during the first seven months of 1895, *with comparisons with a similar period in each of the two previous years.*

FROM —	QUANTITIES* FOR SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JULY 31 —			VALUES FOR SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JULY 31 —		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Denmark	400,491	474,335	555,179	$5,905,405 28	$6,737,489 18	$6,505,206 26
Germany	8,595	211	15	127,307 64	3,031 82	187 79
Canada	39,374	85,413	86,607	513,493 60	854,275 14	775,267 51
United States	1,211,448	1,539,628	1,681,340	14,933,090 70	14,931,940 34	13,924,204 98
Other countries	59,242	50,890	73,422	760,580 41	657,488 61	904,521 75
Totals	1,719,150	2,150,477	2,396,563	$22,239,877 63	$23,184,220 09	$22,109,390 29

* In hundred weights of 112 pounds.

Imports of hams into the United Kingdom during the first seven months of 1895, *with comparisons with a similar period in each of the two previous years.*

FROM—	Quantities* for Seven Months Ended July 31—			Values for Seven Months Ended July 31—		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Canada	16,822	19,150	35,987	$260,766 03	$231,324 18	$388,117 97
United States	510,460	629,701	764,376	7,564,365 93	7,378,397 50	8,238,478 37
Other countries	6,402	2,534	2,103	99,373 93	41,204 65	32,006 97
Totals	533,684	651,385	802,466	$7,924,505 89	$7,650,926 33	$8,658,603 31

Imports of pork into the United Kingdom during the first seven months of 1895, *with comparisons with a similar period in each of the two previous years.*

PRODUCT.	Quantities* for Seven Months Ended July 31—			Values for Seven Months Ended July 31—		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Salted (not hams):						
From United States	56,295	84,675	82,034	$514,841 63	$700,099 55	$564,927 64
From other countries	41,131	44,663	47,366	242,064 57	302,175 58	262,124 28
Totals	97,326	129,341	129,400	$756,960 20	$1,002,275 13	$827,051 92
Fresh:						
From Holland	60,251	51,905	114,179	$696,347 48	$591,221 35	$1,268,526 21
From Belgium	14,613	15,240	14,419	176,454 42	186,284 75	173,476 12
From other countries	19,078	14,921	8,513	257,423 24	198,013 01	74,681 30
Totals	93,942	82,066	137,111	$1,130,225 14	$975,519 11	$1,516,683 63

Imports of lard into the United Kingdom during the first seven months of 1895, *with comparisons with a similar period in each of the two previous years.*

FROM—	Quantities* for Seven Months Ended July 31—			Values for Seven Months Ended July 31—		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
United States	631,884	834,028	1,067,646	$8,072,954 11	$8,068,525 60	$9,040,550 57
Other countries	21,658	11,622	10,476	282,359 19	113,540 29	97,334 86
Totals	653,542	845,650	1,078,122	$8,355,313 30	$8,182,065 89	$9,137,885 43

Wholesale prices of lard in London.

[Per 100 pounds.]

PRODUCT.	September, 1895.	Same time last year.	July, 1895.	Same time last year.
Irish:				
Bladders	$8 68–$10 85	$10 85–$12 79	$7 81–$11 07	$10 42–$12 25
Kegs	8 00 8 50	9 50 10 25	7 81 8 25	8 90 9 54
English	10 25 10 85	11 75 12 25	9 98 10 42	11 07 12 00
Continental	7 70 8 68	11 28 11 50	8 25 9 11	10 85 11 07
American, Pails	6 93 7 15	10 15 10 35	7 37 7 49	8 48 8 68
Compound or lardine	5 63 5 85	7 60 8 48	..... 5 96	6 08 6 56

* In hundred weights of 112 pounds.

Cattle and Meat Trade with Great Britain.

In June, 1895, English farmers carried 4,500,000 head of cattle. Three years before the same farmers owned 5,000,000 head. Thus a decline of 10 per cent. is shown in thirty-six months.

In Scotland, in June, 1895, there were 1,178,000 cattle; in Wales, 704,000, and at the same time Ireland contained 4,358,000. Thus the total for the United Kingdom, in June, 1895, is about 10,750,000 head. But the United Kingdom is not holding its proportion of the trade as a purveyor of meat to its own people. Up to the present year the United States and Canada have had an unquestionable monopoly in the supply of imported live cattle to the British people; but now there is vigorous and growing competition from Argentina and also incipient competition from Australia.

The bulk of American shipments must be classed as first quality. The London average price for the six months ended August 31, 1895, for prime cattle was $8 per 100 pounds on foot; the Liverpool average, $7.43; the Newcastle average, $7.62; and the Edinburgh average, $7.59. It is, however, only when we are dealing with live weights — that is to say, when the cattle are passing wholesale into first hands on the other side of the Atlantic — that we are able to detect any considerable difference between quotations for American beef and those for English or Scotch beef. During the first six months of this year domestic beef sold in Liverpool by the carcass at from $8 to $11.50 per 100 pounds. During the same time beef from the United States sold by the carcass at from $10 to $10.75 per 100 pounds. The Liverpool prices include all grades of domestic cattle. But shipments from the United States are picked lots. Our prices did not, therefore, decline to within $2 of the Liverpool minimum, but the Liverpool maximum price exceeded ours by three-fourths of a cent per pound.

However, only a limited number of very fine carcasses were sold at top Liverpool prices, while a fair average of United States steers reached the maximum of $10.75 per 100 pounds. Therefore, American carcasses, sold in Liverpool, approximated the same prices that English, Irish or Scotch brought in the same market.

The following tables explain themselves:

Table showing the quantity and value of beef imported into the United Kingdom during the first eight months of the years 1893, 1894 *and* 1895.

PRODUCT.	QUANTITIES* FOR EIGHT MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31 —			VALUES FOR EIGHT MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31 —		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Salted:						
From United States ..	122,327	150,460	135,381	$780,104 81	$1,085,837 81	$854,630 39
From other countries.	6,284	5,701	3,355	54,134 93	38,265 28	24,244 90
Totals	128,611	155,961	138,736	$834,239 74	$1,124,103 09	$878,875 29
Fresh:						
From United States...	995,746	1,888,399	1,093,295	$10,707,195 43	$12,293,689 03	$11,141,934 46
From other countries.	184,648	215,456	326,972	1,575,811 63	1,575,154 65	2,381,626 16
Totals	1,180,394	1,403,855	1,420,271	$12,283,007 06	$13,868,843 68	$13,523,560 62
Meat unenumerated.						
From Holland	83,865	74,896	116,833	$917,125 98	$796,879 64	$1,213,919 21
From United States ..	13,839	19,097	21,351	143,332 52	173,943 30	176,736 66
From other countries.	27,905	30,729	33,098	319,067 19	359,103 89	335,569 50
Totals	125,609	124,722	171,282	$1,379,525 69	$1,329,926 83	$1,726,225 37

* In hundred weights of 112 pounds.

Table showing the quantity and value of meat, preserved otherwise than by salting, imported into the United Kingdom during the first eight months of the years 1893, 1894 *and* 1895.

PRODUCT.	Quantities* for Eight Months Ended August 31—			Values for Eight Months Ended August 31—		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Beef	239,385	176,724	302,453	$2,829,957 33	$2,384,891 58	$3,657,427 80
Mutton	57,050	77,113	126,569	523,898 18	658,588 24	1,017,536 48
Other sorts	86,666	98,790	122,138	1,519,506 22	1,591,729 95	1,825,448 48
Totals	383,101	352,627	551,160	$4,873,361 73	$4,635,209 77	$6,500,412 76

The number and value of cattle imported into the United Kingdom during the first eight months of the years 1893, 1894 *and* 1895.

FROM—	Number for Eight Months Ended August 31—			Value for Eight Months Ended August 31—		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Canada	54,600	48,920	54,262	$4,751,700	$3,979,000	$4,463,000
United States	157,157	273,678	176,470	14,309,000	23,763,000	15,416,000
Argentina	5,643	7,831	25,165	433,472	580,000	1,981,000
Other countries	77	89	672	9,934	10,000	60,156
Totals	217,477	330,518	256,569	$19,504,106	$28,332,000	$21,920,156

Average wholesale prices of dressed meats at the London Central Meat Market, 1894–95.

[Per 100 pounds. Compiled from the Board of Agriculture returns and from the Meat Trades Journal.]

BEEF.	First quarter, 1895.		Second quarter, 1895.		Third quarter, 1895.		Average for 1894.	
Scotch:								
Short sides	$12 12½	$12 87½	$13 12½	$14 12½	$12 12½	$14 62½	$12 62½	$13 62½
Long sides	11 25	11 75	12 12½	12 62½	12 12½	13 62½	11 37½	11 75
English prime	11 25	11 75	11 75	12 37½	11 00	12 87½	11 12½	12 37½
Cows and bulls	7 75	9 25	7 25	9 75	6 00	10 00	.....	.....
American:								
Deptford killed	10 50	11 00	11 00	11 50	9 00	11 50	9 25	11 00
Birkenhead killed	10 50	11 00	10 75	11 50	9 75	11 50	9 25	11 00
Refrigerated hind quarters	10 50	11 50	11 75	12 87½	10 50	13 50	9 12½	10 62½
Refrigerated fore quarters	8 00	8 75	6 25	7 75	4 50	7 50	5 25	8 00
Australian frozen hind quarters	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 50	7 00	.....	.....
Argentina Deptford killed	.....	.....	9 00	10 25	8 00	10 00	.....	.....
Mutton, Scotch prime	14 62½	15 87½	14 37½	15 62½	14 12½	16 62½	12 12½	14 60
English prime	14 12½	15 12½	13 87½	15 12½	13 12½	15 12½	12 00	15 12½
Ewes	11 25	12 37½	10 50	11 50	9 50	12 12½	10 00	12 12½
Dutch and German	12 37½	13 37½	12 87½	13 87½	12 12½	14 12½	10 00	13 62½
New Zealand, frozen	6 25	7 75	5 00	6 75	6 00	8 00	6 50	8 00
Australian, frozen	5 50	6 00	4 75	5 50	6 00	7 00	5 75	8 00
River Platte:								
Frozen	5 50	6 00	4 75	5 50	6 00	6 50	5 25	7 50
Town killed	11 00	12 12½	9 00	10 50	9 50	11 00	.....	.....
Lamb, English	18 37½	21 50	17 62½	20 62½	15 12½	19 62½	14 00	23 00
New Zealand, frozen	8 75	11 25	7 75	9 75	7 50	9 50	9 62½	12 00
Pork, English, small	10 50	11 50	10 00	11 00	9 00	12 12½	11 12½	15 12½
English, large	8 75	10 50	7 75	9 50	6 00	9 00	10 37½	12 12½
Foreign	8 75	10 50	7 75	9 50	6 00	9 00	10 37½	12 12½

* In hundred weights of 112 pounds.

Imports from Ireland into Great Britain of cattle, sheep, and pigs during the first eight months of 1895.

Cattle	402,707
Decrease (as compared with same period last year)	32,546
Sheep	453,840
Decrease	214,000
Pigs	333,891

Average prices (wholesale by the carcass) per 100 *pounds of beef and mutton in Liverpool, Berlin and Paris.*

CITY AND PRODUCT.	Quarter Ended — Mar. 31, 1895.	Quarter Ended — June 30, 1895.
Liverpool.		
Home grown *a*	$8 50–$11 00	$8 00–$11 50
State cattle *b*	10 00 10 50	10 00 10 75
Canadian cattle *b*	9 75 10 50	9 00 10 50
Colorado cattle *b*	9 75 10 50	9 00 10 50
South American cattle *b*	9 00 10 25	7 50 9 50
Mutton (home grown) *a*	10 00 15 00	11 00 15 50
Berlin. *c*		
Beef (first quality)	13 10 13 90	12 58 13 03
Mutton (first quality)	10 35 10 90	10 10 10 70
Paris. *d*		
Beef (medium quality)	13 40	12 42
Mutton	16 35	16 45

Average prices per 100 *live pounds of domestic cattle in certain English and Scotch markets for the first six months of* 1895 *and* 1894.

[From official sources. It should be noted that these are live weights.]

LOCATION OF MARKET.	Inferior or Third Quality.		Good or Second Quality.		Prime or First Quality.	
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
London	$6 26	$6 11	$7 60	$7 73	$8 00	$8 38
Liverpool	.....	.....	6 04	6 12	7 43	7 30
Newcastle	.....	.....	7 25	7 28	7 62	7 67
Shrewsbury	5 65	5 31	6 95	6 18	7 47	7 16
Aberdeen	5 46	5 42	6 95	6 95	7 82	7 85
Dundee	5 95	5 73	7 17	6 95	7 47	7 38
Edinburgh	.....	5 40	7 65	7 25	7 59	7 40
Perth	7 00	6 56	7 20	6 96	7 69	7 38

a From official report of Board of Agriculture. *b* Compiled from prices in Meat Trades Journal.
c From Deutsche Landwirthschaftliche Presse. *d* From Journal de l'Agriculture Pratique.

Average value per 100 *pounds of dead meats imported into the United Kingdom.*

[Compiled at the Board of Agriculture from the trade and navigation accounts.]

PRODUCT.	First quarter, 1895.	Second quarter, 1895.	Average for the last nine months of 1894.
Beef, fresh	$8 79	$3 46	$8 56
Beef, salted	5 75	5 57	5 90
Mutton, fresh	7 67	7 75	8 00
Pork, fresh	9 41	10 46	10 36
Pork, salted	6 42	5 47	6 12
Bacon	8 00	8 30	9 30
Hams	9 33	9 63	10 71

During the first eight months of the year 1893, 10,177 horses, in the same period of 1894, 15,614 horses, and during the eight months ended August 31, 1895, 22,755 horses from the United States were landed and sold in Great Britain, this last exportation being valued at $2,947,000.

Dairy Products.

Cheese.

Throughout the year United States cheese has commanded the minimum figure upon the English market, and as by the operation of an invariable law the lower grades always suffer the most by a material fall in prices, our cheese has suffered disproportionately to other makes by the depressed condition of the English cheese market, and has reached in 1895 the lowest price yet quoted for American cheese in that country, namely, $2.17 per 100 pounds.

Our agent and correspondent reports in explanation that "United States cheese is, as a whole, the poorest in quality that reaches the English market, and the British public are not only aware of the fact but are prejudiced against it because so much in the past has been adulterated." While accusations that "filled cheese" is being dumped on the British markets from the United States go unrefuted, the very first statement impugning the Canadian product in the same manner was met with cabled denials from the Canadian Government; denials from the Canadian agent-general in London and Canadian exporters. The incident, it seems, has actually turned out to be an excellent advertisement for Canadian cheese, and it is now perfectly well understood by the British public that Canada is maintaining with strenuous care the quality of her exports.

During the first eight months of last year Canada and the United States stood side by side in supplying the English market with cheese; but whereas Canada has this year not only held her own but made a slight gain, shipments from the United States have fallen off 117,000 hundred weight, an amount about corresponding to the increased shipments of Australasia and Canada and to the falling off in the total imports into Great Britain. In fact, every country shipping cheese to Great Britain has this year enlarged its trade with that country except the United States, which has lost over 21 per cent. of its last year's business.

Butter.

Shipments of butter from the United States represent almost 1 per cent. of the total imported into Great Britain. Denmark still holds the lead of all competitors in supplying this great butter market, others being France, Australasia, Sweden and Finland, in the order named.

The following tables represent the quantity and value of cheese and butter imported into the United Kingdom:

Table showing the quantity of cheese and butter imported into the United Kingdom during the first eight months of the years 1893, 1894 *and* 1895.

CHEESE.

FROM—	Quantity (Cwts. of 112 Pounds).			Value.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Holland	174,009	185,904	200,581	$2,128,135 05	$2,302,681 81	$2,479,423 35
France	38,355	33,812	37,532	579,877 53	504,003 93	566,781 78
Australasia	36,180	50,256	92,160	456,613 95	622,522 68	1,063,155 04
Canada	480,642	531,188	533,612	5,844,160 42	6,037,735 15	5,289,647 03
United States	522,461	538,741	421,946	6,277,775 25	6,280,412 91	4,560,221 94
Other countries	12,638	8,269	14,074	155,976 18	403,194 38	171,252 13
Totals	1,264,285	1,372,670	1,299,905	$15,442,538 38	$16,150,550 86	$14,130,481 27

Table showing the quantity of cheese and butter, etc.—(Concluded).

BUTTER.

FROM—	Quantity (Cwts. of 112 Pounds).			Value.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Sweden	185,099	176,158	203,785	$4,873,347 16	$4,560,309 55	$5,231,623 75
Denmark	649,779	762,774	791,037	17,365,136 81	19,599,215 57	18,949,396 69
Germany	132,149	111,257	92,537	3,192,920 38	2,763,208 43	2,246,434 79
Holland	94,838	104,556	128,687	2,381,786 76	2,511,313 52	3,009,331 67
France	319,575	267,442	296,940	8,791,259 24	7,253,620 44	7,692,919 39
Australasia	101,095	203,760	245,940	2,529,567 76	4,865,020 57	5,306,567 85
Canada	13,232	2,908	8,353	277,989 07	56,568 18	155,737 73
United States	19,793	26,936	19,371	436,291 45	552,235 82	365,970 53
Other countries	77,216	99,281	129,318	1,917,376 66	2,384,249 19	3,085,589 72
Totals	1,592,776	1,755,072	1,915,968	$41,765,675 29	$44,545,741 27	$46,043,572 12

No one can carefully peruse the above facts and figures without arriving at the conclusion that unless our shippers of cheese pursue a very different course the history of our foreign trade in that product will speedily fall, in the face of active, intelligent and honest competition from all parts of the world, to the level now occupied by American butter. We have here a graphic illustration of the disastrous effects in all trade of disregarding the tastes of consumers and of acquiring a bad reputation.

Subsidiary Farm Products.

The importance of the subject to American farmers, who must learn to make up from subsidiary products, and, if necessary, in small sums, the losses entailed by low prices for staple crops, suggests reference to two so-called minor crops, one of which, eggs, is not quite sufficient to supply our own consumers, and the other, honey, affords us a little surplus for which there is a foreign demand, which, by intelligent and assiduous cultivation, could doubtless be greatly developed.

The importance of the following table to poultry keepers is seen in the evidence it presents of a large foreign market of which we not only get no share, but in which we actually figure as purchasers ourselves:

Table showing the quantity and value of eggs imported into the United Kingdom during the first eight months of the years 1893, 1894 *and* 1895.

FROM—	Quantity (Great Hundreds).			Value.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Russia	825,037	744,425	1,243,262	$1,055,908 83	$910,395 62	$1,525,608 81
Denmark	630,191	754,762	712,662	1,007,818 08	1,200,993 80	1,136,199 02
Germany	1,199,894	2,256,924	2,331,922	1,704,085 50	3,103,629 83	3,055,242 22
Belgium	1,167,599	2,109,085	1,528,905	1,984,247 23	3,045,246 43	2,260,231 82
France	3,046,727	1,804,327	2,039,535	6,283,576 13	3,540,198 68	3,859,153 96
Canada	23,065	28,277	79,463	33,802 70	37,218 99	144,904 89
Other countries	138,413	120,521	171,613	247,719 45	189,146 25	299,576 87
Totals	7,030,926	7,818,321	8,107,362	$12,317,157 92	$12,026,829 60	$12,280,917 09

Honey.

The English honey market is supplied by the home product, from the United States, and from Chile. There is a large and steady demand, and, though sometimes exceeded by the supply, this is an unusual occurrence. The English honey harvest has been very good this year, and it is selling upon the retailer's counter at from 20 cents to 25 cents per pound. Wholesale prices at the latest date obtainable are as follows:

English: Earthenware pots, finest, per dozen	$1 45
Earthenware pots, finest, ½-pound, per dozen	90
Flint glass jars, 17-ounce, per dozen	1 70
Transparent honey, in glass jars, nickel plated, screw top, per dozen	1 57
United States: Thurber-Whyland's white sage, strained, 1-pound jars, 2 dozen in a case, per dozen	2 30
Californian, in original cans, about 56 pounds per cwt. of 112 pounds	9 60
Chilean, in original cwt. kegs, per cwt	8 75

Weather Bureau.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, Congress appropriated $878,438.84 to maintain the United States Weather Bureau. Expenses, however, were reduced while the efficiency of the service increased, so that there remains approximately a sum of $55,000, which will ultimately be covered back into the treasury of the United States out of the appropriated amount. During the same twelve months the Weather Bureau received for condemned property, sale of publications, and seacoast telegraph lines, and deposited in the treasury of the United States, the additional sum of $5,498.57, making a total to be covered in by this bureau of something over $60,000.

Detailed statements as to forecasts published during the year in the different States and Territories of the Republic are contained in the annual report of the chief of the Weather Bureau. That report also gives approximations of the value of property saved because of those forecasts, and declares that the warnings of cold waves alone secured from freezing more than $2,275,000 worth of perishable agricultural products which otherwise would have been lost. It is proved by the report of the chief of the Weather Bureau that the degree of accuracy in the forecast division thereof is steadily augmenting. It is now a duty, under orders from the Secretary of Agriculture to the chief of the Weather Bureau, that reports be made on the first day of each month of all forecasts made for the previous thirty days, together with the percentages of their verification.

Exports of Apples.

The economic value of apples for export is becoming more generally known to the horticulturists and farmers of the United States. Each year their exportation to Europe increases in quantity, quality and value. Good winter apples, carefully selected and properly packed, always meet with a favorable reception and command good prices in Great Britain and on the Continent. Among the best known of American varieties on the other side of the water are the Baldwins, King of Tompkins County, Ribston Pippins, Northern Spy and various russets. But there is no doubt that the Winesap, Jonathan, Greening, Ben Davis and Vandever Pippin, together with many other well-known varieties from the orchards of the United States, would be very acceptable and always secure for their shippers fair prices and profits. The most successful shipments of apples are made in New York barrels, which carry about 3 bushels and weigh about 112 pounds. The freight upon each of these barrels from American to European ports averages less than a dollar. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, we shipped 818,711 barrels of apples abroad, valued at $1,954,318.

The following table shows our exports of apples, green or ripe, and dried, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1893, 1894 and 1895, and the three months ended September, 1895:

YEAR.	GREEN OR RIPE.		DRIED.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1893	408,014	$1,097,967	7,966,819	$482,085
1894	78,880	242,617	2,846,645	168,054
1895	818,711	1,954,318	7,088,946	461,214
Three months ending September, 1895	31,093	74,127	1,387,842	69,427

Export shipments of apples from any of the States east of the Rocky Mountains can be made remunerative.

The Banks of the Nation.

Report of the Comptroller of the Currency — Comparison of Earnings and Dividends — State Banks and Banking Associations.

James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, says regarding the operations of his department:

The records of this office show that from the date of the granting of the first certificate of authority on June 20, 1863, to the close of the year embraced in this report, the total number of national banks organized has been 5,023, making an average for each year of 152. Of this total number there were in active operation on October 31 last 3,715, having an authorized capital stock of $664,136,915, represented by 285,190 shareholders, making for each bank in the system an average capital stock of $178,772, the number of shares to each 2,136, and shareholders 77. The total amount of their circulating notes outstanding was $213,887,630. Of this amount, $190,180,961 was secured by United States bonds and $23,706,669 by lawful money deposited with the treasurer of the United States.

The net increase in the amount of circulation secured by bonds during the year was $10,779,597, and the gross increase in the total circulation $6,322,540.

On September 28, 1895, the date of their last report of condition, the total resources of the 3,712 banks then reporting was $3,423,629,343.63, of which $2,059,408,402.27 represented their loans and discounts and $356,577,580.61 money of all kinds in bank.

Of their liabilities, $1,701,653,521.28 represented individual deposits, $336,888,350.86 surplus and net undivided profits, and $182,481,610.50 outstanding circulating notes secured by bonds.

In geographical divisions the 3,715 banks in active operation are divided as follows: Two thousand nine hundred and one, with a capital stock of $536,725,832, in the northern and northwestern half of the country, and 814, with a capital stock of $126,848,950, in the south and southwest.

East of the Mississippi river 2,611 national banks are located, with a capital stock of $527,612,792, while 1,104, with a capital stock of $135,961,990, are west of it.

In point of number of active banks Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois and Texas lead, with 412, 334, 268, 248, 220 and 214 respectively. Arranged according to capital stock, Massachusetts is first, with $97,017,500; New York second, with $87,136,060; Pennsylvania third, with $74,233,129; followed by Ohio, with $45,645,338; Illinois, $38,696,000, and Texas, $22,523,090.

There were organized during the report year 43 banks, located in 20 different States, with an aggregate capital stock of $4,890,000. Of this number 8 were in Pennsylvania, 5 each in New York and Texas, and 3 each in Illinois and Iowa. The number located east of the Mississippi river was 24, aggregating in capital stock $2,310,000, and west of it 19, whose combined capital stock was $2,580,000. The State of Missouri is first in amount of capital stock represented by new banks, having $1,400,000; Pennsylvania has $800,000, Ohio, $550,000, New York, $400,000, and Texas $350,000.

There are 28 of these banks, with a capital stock of $2,530,000, in the northern and northwestern section of the country, and 15, with a capital stock of $2,360,000, in the south and southwest.

The number of banks organized was less than 30 per cent. of the yearly average.

The corporate existence of 71 national banks in 16 States, with a capital stock

of $10,662,000 and a total circulation of $3,226,275, has been extended during the year. Pennsylvania has 21; Massachusetts, 14; Maine and Vermont, 5 each; with 4 each in New York and New Jersey. Of the total capital of such banks, that in Massachusetts aggregates $3,280,000; in Pennsylvania, $2,882,000; Maine, $875,000; Vermont, $725,000.

Under the act of July 12, 1882, providing for the extension of national banks, the corporate existence of 1,607 banks, representing an aggregate capital stock of $400,193,315, has been extended. Of these, New York has 232, with a capital stock of $73,497,460; Massachusetts, 227, with a capital stock of $92,492,200; Pennsylvania, 199, with a capital stock of $53,086,000, followed by Ohio, with 111 and aggregated capital of $17,879,000.

The number of banks leaving the system by reason of the expiration of their corporate existence was 4, having a capital stock of $300,000 and a circulation of $123,700. Two of these were located in New York, 1 in Maine and 1 in Pennsylvania. A new association, with a capital stock of $50,000 and circulation of $22,500, succeeded to 1 of the 2 in New York.

During the year ending October 31, 1896, the corporate existence of 28 banks, with a capital stock aggregating $3,453,800 and circulation of $1,310,400, will expire. They are located in 17 States, 5 of them being in Pennsylvania and 3 each in Illinois, New Jersey and North Carolina. In the succeeding ten years, from 1896 to 1905, the corporate existence of 889 banks, having a capital stock of $129,694,950 and a circulation of $34,011,887, will expire.

The number of banks leaving the system during the year through voluntary liquidation was 51, having a capital stock of $6,093,100 and circulation of $1,152,000.

It has been found necessary to appoint receivers for 36 banks during the year. Their aggregate capital stock was $5,235,020 and circulation $1,003,402. Of this number 2, w th a capital stock of $450,000, were reported last year as being in voluntary liquidation, and 9, with a capital stock of $2,750,000, were of the number of banks which closed their doors in 1893 and subsequently resumed business, but through continued business depression and the slow character of their assets were unable to meet their obligations, and were thus compelled to go into insolvency.

A comparison of the data of this year with that set forth in the report of this bureau for the year 1894 shows the number of active banks to have decreased 41, with a corresponding decrease in capital stock of $6,438,120. The number of banks organized is 7 less and the number going into voluntary liquidation 28 less. There has been an increase of 15 in the number of receivers appointed and an increase of 30 in the number of extensions of corporate existence granted. The loss through expiration of charters decreased 2 and the number of banks organized to succeed expiring associations decreased 4.

Analysis of Reports of 1895.

An analysis of the reports of condition submitted during the year shows at each date a greater or less change from the preceding one in each item constituting the same.

Individual deposits declined from $1,728,418,819 on October 2, 1894, to $1,667,843,286 on March 5, 1895; rose to $1,736,022,006 on July 11, and declined on September 28 to $1,701,653,521. The number of banks holding these deposits on October 2, 1894, was 3,755, with a capital stock of $668,861,847, and on September 28, 1895, 3,712, with a capital stock of $657,135,498.

On October 2, 1894, the surplus fund was $245,197,517 and net undivided profits $88,923,564, which items had on September 28, 1895, increased to $246,448,426 surplus fund and $90,439,924 net undivided profits.

National bank notes outstanding, secured by bonds deposited, on October 2, 1894, were $172,331,978, which decreased to $169,337,071 on December 19, 1894, and afterward gradually increased until September 28, 1895, when the amount was $182,481,610.

The amount due to other national banks on October 2, 1894, was $343,692,316, and gradually decreased to $313,314,314 on May 7, 1895; increased to $336,225,956 on July 11, 1895, and again decreased to $320,228,677 on September 28, 1895.

The amount due to State banks and bankers, which on October 2, 1894, was $183,167,779, decreased to $180,360,713 on May 7, 1895, then increased to $190,447,130 on July 11, 1895, and on September 28, 1895, decreased to $174,708,672.

Liabilities for money borrowed in different forms, which on October 2, 1894, aggregated $26,944,248, declined on December 19, 1894, to $21,374,583; afterward increased to $27,553,232 on May 7, 1895, decreased on July 11, 1895, to $25,550,257,

and again increased on September 28, 1895, to $35,254,611.

The total liabilities, which on October 2, 1894, were $3,473,922,055, decreased on March 5, 1895, to $3,378,520,536; afterward increased to $3,470,553,307 on July 11, and on September 28 had again decreased to $3,423,629,343.

On the side of resources, the loans and discounts, which on October 2, 1894, amounted to $2,007,122,191, decreased to $1,965,375,368 on March 5, 18 5, and afterward steadily increased to $2,059,408,402 on September 28, 1895, an amount about $52,000,000 greater than the aggregate of loans and discounts on October 2, 1894.

United States bonds to secure circulation on October 2, 1894, were $199,642,500; decreased on December 19, 1894, to $195,735,950, after which the amount gradually increased to $208,682,765 on September 28, 1895.

United States bonds other than those securing circulation held by the banks amounted on October 2, 1894, to $25,888,200; increased to $51,520,890 on March 5, 1895, after which date the amount gradually decreased to $26,118,350 on September 28, 1895.

The amount invested in stocks, securities, etc., which on October 2, 1894, was $193,300,072, increased on December 19, 1894, to $197,328,354; decreased by May 7, 1895, to $193,841,727, and afterward slightly increased again to $195,028,085 on September 28, 1895.

The amount invested in banking house, furniture and fixtures, which on October 2, 1894, was $75,183,745, gradually increased to $78,244,849 on September 28, 1895.

The amount of other real estate and mortgages owned on October 2, 1894, was $22,708,391, and gradually increased until on September 28, 1895, it was $25,527,027.

The amount due from other national banks (not reserve agents) on October 2, 1894, was $122,479,067; increased on December 19, 1894, to $124,798,322; decreased on March 5, 1895, to $114,702,531; then increased on July 11, 1895, to $127,329,742, and afterward decreased to $123,521,087 on September 28, 1895.

The amount due from State banks and bankers on October 2, 1894, was $27,973,911, after which it slightly increased and, with slight variations during 1895, stood at $30,830,482 on September 28, 1895.

The amount due from approved reserve agents, which on October 2, 1894, was $248,849,607, gradually decreased on May 7, 1895, to $218,799,491; increased on July 11 to $235,308,761, and afterward decreased on September 28, 1895, to $222,287,251.

Exchanges for clearing house, which on October 2, 1894, amounted to $88,524,052, decreased to $77,343,972 on March 5, 1895, then increased to $83,833,118 on May 7, stood at $82,868,297 on July 11, and decreased on September 28, to $57,506,787.

The specie held by the banks on October 2, 1894, was $237,250,654. On December 19, 1894, it decreased to $218,041,222. It then increased on March 5, 1895, to $220,931,641, but gradually decreased to $214,427,194 on July 11, and by September 28 had further decreased to $196,237,311, the smallest amount held at any report date since July 12, 1893, when the amount was $186,761,173.

The amount of legal-tender notes and United States certificates of deposit for such notes on October 2, 1894, aggregated $165,644,028, gradually decreased to $144,936,622 on March 5, 1895, then gradually increased to $168,515,172 on July 11, 1895, but by September 28 had again decreased to $143,866,685. In other words, the lawful-money reserve held by the banks, composed of specie, legal-tender notes and United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes, which on October 2, 1894, was $402,894,682, decreased on May 7, 1895, to $364,105,757, then increased on July 11 to $382,942,366, but by September 28 had sharply decreased to $340,103,996, the smallest amount of lawful-money reserve held since July 12, 1893, when it amounted to $289,254,850.

Reports for 1895 *and* 1894 *Compared.*

Summarizing the changes disclosed by a comparison of the resources and liabilities of the national banks on September 28, 1895, with those on October 2, 1894, about a year previous, the material increase in loans and discounts, and the decrease in lawful-money reserve and the amount due from reserve agents, indicate clearly the larger demand for loanable funds, further evidence of which is found on the side of liabilities in the increase in the volume of circulating notes outstanding, and in the amount of money borrowed by the banks. This further appears by the decrease in the amount due to other banks and bankers and the amount due to individual depositors, which amounts have been withdrawn from the banks where they remained idle during the period of financial depression, for investment in more profitable forms.

Reports of 1893 and 1895 Compared.

By comparing the figures showing the aggregate resources and liabilities of the national banks on October 3, 1893, with those of September 28, 1895, the following changes are to be noted:

On the side of resources, loans and discounts at the latter date had increased $216,000,000, United States bonds held to secure circulation $3,000,000, United States bonds held for other purposes $9,000,000, stocks, securities, etc., $47,000,000, amounts due from reserve agents $64,000,000, amounts due from other banks and bankers, $35,000,000, legal-tender notes and United States certificates for these notes $22,000,000, while checks and other cash items had decreased $2,000,000, exchanges for clearing house $49,000,000, bills of other national banks, $7,000,000, and specie, $29,000,000.

On the side of liabilities capital stock decreased $21,000,000, undivided profits $2,000,000, national bank circulars outstanding, $1,000,000, and money borrowed in different forms, $45,000,000, while amounts due to other banks and bankers increased $146,000,000, and individual deposits $250,000,000.

Earnings and Dividends.

The law requiring dividend reports from national banks went into effect in March, 1869, and since that date the abstracts for semi-annual periods have been incorporated in the annual reports issued by this bureau. The number, capital, surplus, dividends, net earnings and ratios of dividends to capital, dividends to capital and surplus, and net earnings to capital and surplus semi-annually from September, 1886, to September, 1895, are shown by such abstracts. To these abstracts has been appended a table exhibiting similar information for each year ended on March 1 from 1870 to 1895.

The average annual capital and surplus for the twenty-six years were $528,256,187 and $153,611,141, respectively; the average annual dividends paid amount to $44,428,765, and the net earnings to $54,865,257. The rate per cent. of dividends paid varies 10.5 in the year ended on March 1, 1870, to 6.8 in 1894, the average for the twenty-six years being 8.4. The total amount of dividends paid and the net earnings for the period referred to are shown to amount to $1,155,147,903 and $1,426,496,670, respectively.

By means of a special circular addressed to national banks an effort has been made to ascertain what percentage of current expenses paid by the banks during the year ended September 1, 1895, was represented by taxes paid, and the result of such information as has been obtained will be found in the table appearing on the next page, showing ratios of net earnings, losses, expenses, taxes and gross earnings, respectively, to capital and surplus for the year ended September 1, 1895.

It will be observed from this table that great variations in the figures showing these ratios appear. These variations are accounted for as follows: In the matter of taxes paid the ratio in some cases represents the tax on circulating notes only, in others to this is added taxes on real estate held, and in others again the tax on shares is paid by the banks for their shareholders, while in other cases this tax is paid by each shareholder individually and not by the bank.

While, necessarily, the rate of taxation on shares of national-bank stock varies in the different States and Territories, the explanation suggested will account for the extreme variations shown in the table. It was found impossible with the means at hand to obviate the difficulties, and to that extent the investigation was unsatisfactory. It, however, is of value in other directions, and the results are, therefore, given.

The variations in the ratios showing gross earnings are accounted for by the fact that in the west and southwest rates of interest are very much higher than they are in the Eastern and Middle States, while another important feature in determining the ration is the holding of deposits large in proportion to the capital and surplus.

The difference in ratios representing expenses are in some measure accounted for by the difference in rates of salaries paid and other expenses prevailing in different sections of the country, and also by the fact that where interest is paid upon deposits or for money borrowed by the banks the amount of this interest paid is included with the current operating expenses.

The ratios in the column of losses represent the measure of losses developed and charged off during the year, which, like the years of 1893 and 1894, has been one of severe liquidation in some sections of the country.

In referring to the ratios of net earnings, while the figures undoubtedly show that the investments in shares of national banks are more profitable in some sec-

tions than in others, still it must be borne in mind that the ratios in some cases represent net earnings after taxes on shares have been paid by the banks, while in others these taxes are paid by shareholders individually, and to this extent the percentage of profit on investments in these shares is reduced.

The table herewith given sets forth the results as they were collected by this office. The statist who desires to analyze in their completeness the different items of percentage of net earnings, losses, expenses, taxes and gross earnings of the various States and cities can supplement the information thus given by that which he can gather upon these subjects from the particular locality which he may have under consideration.

Percentages of net earnings, losses, expenses, taxes and gross earnings, respectively, to capital and surplus for the year ended September 1, 1895.

	STATES, ETC.	Net earnings.	Losses.	Expenses.	Taxes.	Gross earnings.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1	Maine	5.98	2.45	2.93	0.39	11.75
2	New Hampshire	2.97	6.25	4.00	.68	13.90
3	Vermont	5.55	1.86	3.79	.36	11.56
4	Massachusetts	3.98	2 55	2.76	1.81	11.10
5	Boston	3.10	1.93	3.21	1.27	9.51
6	Rhode Island	3.64	2.41	1.93	.31	8.29
7	Connecticut	5.43	1.98	2.86	.28	10.55
8	New York	4.94	3.63	5.47	1.60	15.64
9	New York city	5.17	3.62	7.75	1.73	18.27
10	Albany	7.03	1.70	9.03	1.46	19.22
11	Brooklyn	6.32	3.42	5.35	1.54	16.63
12	New Jersey	7 37	2.88	5.67	.52	16.44
13	Pennsylvania	6.05	2.76	4.22	.75	13.78
14	Philadelphia	5.02	1.83	5.26	.64	12.75
15	Pittsburg	6.53	1.22	4.73	.69	13.17
16	Delaware	6.91	1.60	3.65	.60	12.76
17	Maryland	5.99	1.68	5.75	1.20	14.62
18	Baltimore	5.42	1.32	2.75	1.54	11.03
19	District of Columbia	8.42	.....	5.49	.51	14.43
20	Washington	5.53	1.15	6 57	.39	13.64
21	Virginia	6.49	1.50	6.00	1.25	15.24
22	West Virginia	7.72	1.57	4.57	1.30	15.16
23	North Carolina	3.92	7.46	6.03	.58	17.99
24	South Carolina	3 16	5.04	7.24	2.11	17.55
25	Georgia	7.41	2.15	6.03	2.04	17.63
26	Savannah	1.30	5 25	3.84	1.66	12.15
27	Florida	10.72	5.40	13.43	1.14	30.69
28	Alabama	2.24	4.86	6.06	1.42	14.58
29	Mississippi	5.17	3.81	7.20	1.37	17.55
30	Louisiana	8.09	2.50	7.09	1.47	19.15
31	New Orleans	5.11	8.68	8.01	2.54	24.34
32	Texas	7.73	3.54	6.53	1.35	19.15
33	Arkansas	7.52	1.81	5.92	.88	16.13
34	Kentucky	6.33	2.42	3.76	1.09	13.60
35	Louisville	5.37	2.13	4.56	1.28	13.34
36	Tennessee	4.48	7.62	5.22	1.36	18.68
37	Ohio	5.72	3.09	4.66	1.91	15.38
38	Cincinnati	5.29	3.65	5.14	2.05	16.13
39	Cleveland	5.46	74	3.91	1.64	11.75
40	Indiana	6.81	2.68	5.30	1.68	16.47
41	Illinois	6.70	2.22	5.79	1.36	16.07
42	Chicago	5.57	2.96	6.22	1.50	16.25
43	Michigan	6.16	3.21	5.99	.96	16.32
44	Detroit	7.61	1.32	1.63	.30	10.86
45	Wisconsin	6.33	2.85	6.36	1.42	16.96
46	Milwaukee	8.59	3.27	10.25	2.08	24.19
47	Iowa	6.87	2.07	6.39	1.50	16.83
48	Des Moines	3.78	4 79	6.32	1.53	16.42
49	Minnesota	5.21	3.15	6.18	1.98	16.52
50	St. Paul	1.97	5 14	3.96	1.55	12.62
51	Minneapolis	.63	14.27	4.86	1.32	21.08
52	Missouri	6.00	2.24	5.96	1.45	15.65
53	St. Louis	4.99	2.65	6.85	1.41	15.90
55	Kansas City	6.97	4.01	10.62	.88	22.48
55	St. Joseph	2.54	7.10	7.51	1.78	18 93
56	Kansas	4.93	3.59	6.85	1.46	16.83
57	Nebraska	3.20	4.52	7.89	1.23	16.84
58	Omaha	2.13	3.80	10.90	1.18	18.01
59	Lincoln	*2.95	9.36	9.15	.91	16.47
60	Colorado	3.68	6.51	10.36	1.58	22.13
61	Nevada	2.76	5.55	7.26	1.21	16.78
62	California	6.83	4.86	6.04	.60	18.33
63	San Francisco	8.43	2.40	3.47	.10	14.40
64	Oregon	3.43	10.45	6 63	.51	21.02
65	Arizona	11.37	1.61	10.77	.38	24.13
66	North Dakota	4.77	3.49	7.86	2.22	18 34
67	South Dakota	*.14	5.04	8.99	2.10	15.99
68	Idaho	5.46	4.85	8.70	2.44	21.45
69	Montana	5.34	19.68	12.74	2.09	29.17
70	New Mexico	4.15	9.73	10.70	2.23	26.79
71	Utah	3.81	3.30	4.49	1.71	13.31
72	Washington	*.95	6.46	6.92	1.10	13.53
73	Wyoming	1.65	5.47	7 80	1.75	16.67
74	Oklahoma	11.13	2.80	10.43	2.27	26.63
75	Indian Territory	14.86	1 47	8.39	.16	24,88

* Loss.

State Banks and Banking Associations.

Such information as the Comptroller has been able to obtain with respect to the resources, liabilities and condition of banks, banking companies and savings institutions organized under the laws of the several States and Territories is herewith presented, and is substantially complete, except as to the following States: Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

The information furnished by State officials is supplemented by the returns courteously made to this office by the bank officials doing business in the States and Territories above mentioned.

The number of banks incorporated under State authority and in active operation on or about the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, was 5,066; and the number from which reports of condition have been received is 5,033. Abstracts of these reports, tabulated by classes and States, with the sources of information indicated, will be found in the appendix.

Reports of condition have been received from 1,070 private banks and bankers and 5,033 State and savings banks and loan and trust companies, an increase of 365 over 1894.

A comparison of the returns in 1894 with those of 1893 shows a decrease in the following items: Loans, nearly $207,000,000; capital, $7,000,000; deposits, $97,000,000, and total resources, over $110,000,000.

The returns for this year show not only an increase in every item, except cash on hand, over 1894, but also an increase in corresponding items reported in 1893, prior to the monetary stringency of that year. The following statement shows the principal items of resources and liabilities of these banks in 1893, 1894 and 1895:

ITEMS.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Loans	$2,348,193,077	$2,133,628,978	$2,417,468,494
Bonds	1,009,604,350	1,010,248,230	1,375,026,025
Cash	205,645,203	229,373,004	227,743,303
Capital	406,007,240	398,735,390	422,052,618
Surplus and undivided profits	346,206,287	352,424,784	370,397,003
Deposits	3,070,462,680	2,973,414,101	3,185,245,810
Resources	3,979,008,533	3,868,474,997	4,138,990,529

From the foregoing statement it will be observed that there has been an increase in 1895 over 1894 in the following items: Loans, $283,839,516; bonds and stocks, $364,777,795; capital, $23,317,228; surplus and undivided profits, $17,972,219; deposits, $211,831,709; total resources, $270,515,532; the only decrease noted being in cash items, and is only $1,629,701. The increase in 1895 over over 1893 is as follows: Loans and discounts, $69,275,417; bonds and stocks, $365,421,675; cash and cash items, $22,098,100; capital, $16,045,378; surplus and net undivided profits, $24,190,716; deposits, $114,783,130; and total resources, $159,981,996.

State banks to the number of 3,774 reported, being an increase in number and capital of 188 and $5,905,722, respectively. The capital of these banks aggregates $250,341,295; deposits, $712,410,423; loans, $697,688,068; bonds and stocks, $91,988,696, and total resources, $1,147,545,818. The increase in deposits over 1894 is about $54,000,000; in loans, $26,000,000; in bonds and stocks, $7,000,000, and in total resources, $70,000,000.

Reports of dividends paid by this class of banks have been received from 928 associations, located in 24 States. The total capital of the reporting banks is $56,596,382, and the amount and average rate per cent. of dividends paid, $4,088,752 and 7.2, respectively.

Savings banks to the number of 1,017, of which 664 are mutual; that is, associations conducted for the sole benefit of the depositors, and 353 stock savings banks, operated for the benefit of both shareholders and depositors, have submitted reports of condition. The resources of the stock savings banks are less than 15 per cent. of those of all savings associations.

With the exception of 10 banks in Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin, mutual savings banks are confined to the Eastern and Middle States. Loans of this class of banks amount to $823,036,954; bonds and stocks, $801,044,935; deposits, $1,597,343,160; and total resources,

$1,756,740,953. The total loans of all savings banks are $1,035,597,142; bonds and stocks, $841,807,699; deposits subject to check, $33,760,775; savings deposits, $1,810,597,023, and aggregate resources, $2,053,764,328. Comparing these items with those reported in 1894, an increase is noted in each as follows: Loans, $8,659,334; bonds and stocks, $63,219,833; deposits, $66,424,556; total resources, $73,020,139.

The number of depositors has increased 97,832, and the average amount due each depositor from $365.86 to $371.36. Interest paid to depositors varies from 3 to 4.5 per cent, the average being apparently a trifle less than 4 per cent.

The number of loan and trust companies submitting reports of condition was 242. Their loans aggregate $433,508,516; bonds and stocks, $177,086,555; capital, $108,963,905; deposits, $546,652,657, and total resources, $807,063,041.

Returns have been received from 1,070 private banks, with capital aggregating $33,281,845; deposits, $81,824,932; loans, $85,489,066; bonds and stocks, $7,276,159, and total resources, $130,617,342.

A condensed statement is herewith given for the purpose of comparison, exhibiting the principal items of resources and liabilities of each class of banks referred to:

ITEMS.	State banks.	Loan and trust companies.	Savings banks.	Private banks.
Loans	$697,688,068	$433,508,516	$1,035,597,142	$85,489,066
United States bonds	883,885	39,607,593	123,196,914	1,497,310
Other bonds	91,104,811	137,478,962	718,610,785	5,778,849
Capital	250,341,295	108,963,905	29,465,573	33,281,845
Surplus and profits	101,042,346	84,801,698	174,109,899	10,443,060
Deposits	712,410,423	546,652,657	1,844,357,798	81,824,932
Total resources	1,147,545,818	807,063,041	2,053,764,328	130,617,342

Similar information relative to national banks, banks other than national, and the total of all banks appears in the following table:

ITEMS.	3,712 national banks.	6,103 all other banks.	9,815 total.
Loans	$2,059,408,402	$2,252,282,792	$4,311,691,194
United States bonds	234,801,115	165,185,702	399,986,817
Other bonds, etc	211,497,195	952,973,407	1,164,470,602
Capital	657,135,499	422,052,618	1,079,188,117
Surplus and profits	336,888,351	370,397,003	707,285,354
Deposits	1,715,194,860	3,185,245,810	4,900,440,670
Total resources	3,423,629,344	4,138,990,529	7,562,619,873

The capital stock of national banks on July 11, 1895, and of all other banks at the date of the latest returns to this Bureau amounts to $1,080,276,798, an increase during the year of $10,450,243. The average per capita is $15.44.

The population of the United States on June 1, 1895, as estimated by the Government actuary, was 69,954,000 and the total banking funds, namely, capital, surplus, undivided profits, and deposits of national and all other banks, $6,703,544,084, making the average per capita $95.83. These funds in 1894 amounted to $6,407,003,338, being $296,540,746 less than this year.

The cash held by national banks on July 11, and by other banks at about that date, amounted to $631,111,290, classified as follows: Gold, $127,621,099; silver, $15,594,037; specie, not classified, $19,298,363; paper currency, $342,739,129; fractional currency, $1,023,442, and cash, not classified, $124,835,220.

Insolvent Banks Other than National.

Mr. Albert C. Stevens, editor of Bradstreet's, has courteously placed this Bureau in possession of a statement showing the number of banks other than national, and the amount of their assets and liabilities, which failed during the year ended August 31, 1895, which appears in detail in the appendix. An abstract of this information, with similar returns for 1894, is herewith given:

CLASS.	1894.			1895.		
	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
State banks	27	$1,773,678	$2,009,967	46	$2,554,356	$3,444,675
Savings banks	9	2,646,008	2,677,943	8	4,653,323	4,818,199
Loan and trust companies	5	420,000	477,000	1	80,000	90,000
Mortgage companies	3	33,000,000	37,500,000	5	4,027,100	5,753,500
Private banks	21	1,749,600	2,235,600	25	1,388,301	1,804,619
Totals	65	$39,589,286	$44,900,510	85	$12,704,080	$15,910,993

The number of national banks in existence on July 1, 1895, and of all other banks at the date of the latest returns prior thereto, with the number and per cent. of failures of each class and of all, is shown in the following table:

CLASS.	Number doing business July 1, 1895.	FAILURES.	
		Number.	Per cent.
National banks	3,721	36	.97
State banks and trust companies	4,328	*52	1.20
Savings banks	738	8	1.08
Private banks	4,972	25	.50
Totals	13,759	121	.87

*Includes six trust and mortgage companies.

State and National Banks in the State of New York.

A question arising during the year which made it desirable to obtain information showing the relations existing between the various State banking institutions and the national banks of the State of New York, a special call was made on August 6 on the national banks for statements of balances with State, private, and savings banks and with loan and trust companies. While the information was obtained for a special purpose, the results of it are of sufficient interest to warrant the publishing of them in this report.

The returns from the 50 national banks of the city of New York showed average daily credits for the month of June of $61,380,569, due to State banking institutions, and an amount on July 11 of $54,485,412, while the daily balances due the national banks averaged for June $1,526,842, and on July 11 amount to $1,586,258.

The 5 national banks in Brooklyn, the 6 in Albany, and the 273 located in the State outside of the cities named reported the average daily credits for June at $10,658,493, and the amount on July 11 as $11,544,328. The same banks reported daily balances due them averaging for June $1,036,998, and the amount on July 11, $1,156,401.

The total for the 334 national banks in the State averaged daily balances for these banks during June, $72,039,062; amount on July 11, $66,029,740. Average daily balances due from the State institutions for June, $2,563,840; on July 11, $2,742,659.

Included in the special call was a request for data concerning the receipts and withdrawals of every kind in which these banks participated.

For the 50 national banks in the city of New York the average daily receipts for June were $124,503,693; receipts on July 11 were $121,061,669. For the remaining 284 banks the average daily receipts for June were $11,988,577, and on July 11, $11,980,788.

Withdrawals from the 50 national banks of the city of New York for June averaged $119,308,833 a day, and on July 11, $122,769,213. Withdrawals from the 284 banks outside of New York city averaged for June $13,914,367 per day, and for July 11 were $12,006,343.

Combining all the reports for both items makes the average daily receipts of the 334 banks for June $136,492,270; withdrawals, $133,223,200; a daily balance in favor of the banks of $3,269,070, or $98,072,100 for the month. On July 11 receipts aggregated $133,042,452 and withdrawals had risen to $134,775,556, reversing the balance to $1,733,104 of withdrawals over receipts.

From these results it may be effectually argued that the interests of State and national banks are not antagonistic. No better ground for investigation could be found than in the financial center where the strongest banks of each class are competitors for business. The exhibit made not only shows how baseless is the claim of friction between them, but renders the refutation more emphatic by the very close relations which are seen to exist by the returns made.

Insolvent National Banks.

The number of banks placed in the hands of receivers during the year was 36, located in 15 States, having an aggregate capital stock of $5,235,020 and circulation of $1,003,402, of which amount $205,146 has been destroyed and $798,256 is yet outstanding. The increase thus shown over the number of receivers appointed in 1894 is due to the fact that 9 banks which closed temporarily during the stress of 1893 were unable to reduce their assets to an extent sufficient to meet their maturing obligations, and, therefore, passed under the administration of this office. The banks of this character, with the amount of their capital stock, are shown in the following table:

NAME OF BANK.	Location.	Capital.
Citizens' National Bank	Spokane Falls, Wash.	$150,000
Tacoma National Bank	Tacoma, Wash.	200,000
First National Bank	Port Angeles, Wash.	50,000
Puget Sound National Bank	Everett, Wash	50,000
Union National Bank	Denver, Col	1,000,000
National Bank of Kansas City	Kansas City, Mo	1,000,000
Buffalo County National Bank	Kearney, Neb.	100,000
First National Bank	San Bernardino, Cal.	100,000
Kearney National Bank	Kearney, Neb.	100,000
Total		$2,750,000

In addition to the number thus added were 2, the First National Bank of Ida Grove, Iowa, with a capital stock of $150,000, and the State National Bank of Denver, Colo., with a capital stock of $300,000, which had, prior to October 31, gone into voluntary liquidation, but through failure to comply with the statute were placed in the hands of receivers.

By deducting the number of the banks and the amount of the capital stock represented by them coming into the hands of receivers, under the circumstances named, the total number of receiverships for the year is reduced to 25 and the amount of capital stock involved to $2,305,020.

The following table sets forth in detail the names, location, capital stock, and condition of the assets of the failed banks of the year at the time of the appointment of receivers therefor:

The National banks in each State and Geographical Division, which were placed in the hands of receivers during the year ended October 31, 1895, with their capital, nominal assets and liabilities at date of suspension.

NAME AND LOCATION OF BANK.	Capital.	Assets.				Liabilities.†
		Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.	Total.*	
Dover National Bank, Dover, N. H	$100,000	$112,052	$65,170	$10,586	$187,808	$174,676
First National Bank, Willimantic, Conn	100,000	132,643	149,279	115,137	397,059	338,292
Eastern States	$200,000	$244,695	$214,449	$125,723	$584,867	$512,968
Central National Bank, Rome, N. Y.	$100,020	$316,229	$117,870	$141,196	$576,295	$501,283
National Broome County Bank, Binghamton, N. Y	100,000	248,967	171,083	172,598	592,598	475,068
Middle States	$200,020	$565,196	$288,903	$313,794	$1,167,893	$976,351
First National Bank, Ocala, Fla	$50,000	$191,776	$145,036	$100,207	$437,019	$343,361
City National Bank, Quanah, Tex	100,000	73,172	89,269	58,162	220,603	134,077
First National Bank, Texarkana, Ark	50,000	17,836	9,154	61,216	88,206	39,583
City National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex	300,000	264,516	267,362	401,422	933,300	542,229
First National Bank, Dublin, Tex	50,000	9,545	28,203	25,720	63,468	14,249
First National Bank, Johnson City, Tenn	50,000	17,562	70,589	61,803	149,954	102,243
Southern States	$600,000	$574,407	$609,613	$708,530	$1,892,550	$1,175,742

* Exclusive of United States bonds on deposit to secure circulation.
† Exclusive of capital, circulation, surplus, and undivided profits.

The National Banks in each State and Geographical Division, etc.—(Concl'd.)

NAME AND LOCATION OF BANK.	Capital.	Assets.				Liabilities.†
		Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.	Total.*	
National Bank of Kansas City, Mo..	$1,000,000	$427,982	$1,029,928	$600,608	$2,058,518	$1,054,655
Superior National Bank, West Superior, Wis.	135,000	59,799	44,130	128,975	232,904	100,486
Keystone National Bank of Superior, West Superior, Wis.	200,000	150,291	61,998	225,654	437,943	216,048
First National Bank, Ida Grove, Ia..	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,751
First National Bank, Pella, Iowa....	50,000	23,290	7,774	28,074	59,138	73,021
Citizens' National Bank, Madison, S. D	50,000	7,265	90,709	31,777	129,751	65,624
First National Bank, Redfield, S. D.	50,000	39,777	101,319	23,514	164,610	113,848
First National Bank, Wellington, Kan	50,000	13,078	67,288	46,248	126,614	61,276
Buffalo County National Bank, Kearney, Neb	100,000	18,886	176,201	39,735	234,822	99,097
North Platte National Bank, North Platte, Neb.	75,000	54,544	114,488	14,922	183,954	111,160
Holdrege National Bank, Holdrege, Neb	75,000	11,396	80,115	49,985	141,496	50,301
First National Bank, Ravenna, Neb.	50,000	26,224	46,205	10,544	82,973	28,659
Kearney National Bank, Kearney, Neb	100,000	35,603	194,297	35,131	265,031	146,450
Western States	$2,085,000	$858,135	$2,014,452	$1,235,167	$4,117,754	$2,138,376
Union National Bank, Denver, Col..	$500,000	$523,057	$816,389	$178,049	$1,517,495	$936,083
State National Bank, Denver, Col...	300,000	43,977	221,774	244,910	510,661	170,481
Citizens' National Bank, Spokane, Wash	150,000	63,963	170,192	212,158	446,313	264,410
Tacoma National Bank, Tacoma, Wash	200,000	50,006	386,705	68,380	425,091	212,888
Browne National Bank, Spokane, Wash	100,000	39,248	122,829	20,590	182,667	79,972
First National Bank, Anacortes, Wash	50,000	10,934	45,637	12,332	68,903	16,495
First National Bank, Port Angeles, Wash	50,000	1,301	37,990	18,581	57,872	11,719
Merchants' National Bank, Seattle, Wash	200,000	173,689	313,874	54,131	541,694	315,358
Puget Sound National Bank, Everett, Wash	50,000	6,962	24,639	75,175	106,776	56,277
First National Bank, South Bend, Wash	50,000	6,847	69,338	24,022	100,207	51,932
Columbia National Bank, Tacoma, Wash	350,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Needles National Bank, Needles, Cal.	50,000	6,217	2,540	47,268	56,025	6,456
First National Bank, San Bernardino, Cal.	100,000	61,279	208,054	61,242	330,575	170,484
Pacific States and Territories....	$2,150,000	$987,480	$2,339,961	$1,016,838	$4,344,279	$2,292,555
United States	$5,235,020	$3,239,913	$5,467,378	$3,400,052	$12,107,343	$7,095,992

* Exclusive of United States bonds on deposit to secure circulation.
† Exclusive of capital, circulation, surplus, and undivided profits.

The number, capital, assets and liabilities of national banks, in each State, which failed during the past year are shown in the following table:

STATE.	Banks.	Capital.	Assets.				Liabilities.
			Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.	Total.	
New Hampshire	1	$100,000	$112,052	$65,170	$10,586	$187,808	$174,676
Connecticut	1	100,000	132,643	149,279	115,137	397,059	338,292
New York	2	200,020	565,196	288,903	313,794	1,167,893	976,351
Florida	1	50,000	191,776	145,036	100,207	437,019	343,361
Texas	4	500,000	365,069	393,988	546,520	1,305,577	730,198
Tennessee	1	50,000	17,562	70,589	61,803	149,954	102,243
Missouri	1	1,000,000	427,982	1,029,928	600,608	2,058,518	1,054,655
Wisconsin	2	335,000	210,090	106,128	354,629	670,847	316,534
Iowa	2	200,000	23,290	7,774	28,074	59,138	81,772
South Dakota	2	100,000	47,042	192,028	55,291	294,361	179,472
Kansas	1	50,000	13,078	67,288	46,248	126,614	61,276
Nebraska	5	400,000	146,653	611,306	150,317	908,276	444,667
Colorado	2	800,000	567,034	1,038,163	422,959	2,028,156	1,106,564
Washington	9	1,200,000	352,950	1,091,204	485,369	1,929,523	1,009,051
California	2	150,000	67,496	210,594	108,510	386,600	176,940
Totals	36	$5,235,020	$3,239,913	$5,467,378	$3,400,052	$12,107,343	$7,095,992

The Treasurer's Report.

Revenues and Expenditures — State of the Treasury — Public Debt — Monetary Stock — Trust Funds — Redemption of National Bank Notes.

Daniel N. Morgan, Treasurer of the United States, in his annual report upon the operations of his department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, says: The net ordinary revenues and expenditures for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1894 and 1895, were as follows:

REVENUES.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Customs	131,818,530 62	152,158,617 45	20,340,086 83	.....
Internal revenue	147,111,232 81	143,421,672 02	.....	3,689,560 79
Sale of public lands	1,673,637 30	1,103,347 16	.....	570,290 14
Miscellaneous sources	17,118,618 52	16,706,438 48	.....	412,180 04
Total	297,722,019 25	313,390,075 11	20,340,086 83	4,672,030 97
Net increase	.....	.....	15,668,055 86	.....
EXPENDITURES.				
Civil and miscellaneous:				
Customs, light-houses, public buildings, etc	20,316,268 90	18,434,414 54	.....	1,881,854 36
Internal revenue	16,308,849 71	5,091,947 77	.....	11,216,901 94
Interior civil (lands, patents, etc.)	8,911,054 85	8,667,759 63	.....	243,295 22
Treasury proper (legislative, executive, and other civil)	49,160,804 19	51,629,248 75	2,468,444 56	.....
Diplomatic (foreign relations)	1,702,307 31	1,703,363 46	1,056 15	.....
Judiciary	5,544,599 11	7,752,995 99	2,208,396 88	.....
War Department	54,567,929 85	51,804,759 13	.....	2,763,170 72
Navy Department	31,701,293 79	28,797,795 73	.....	2,903,498 06
Interior Department (Indians and pensions)	151,470,766 48	151,334,983 08	.....	135,783 40
Interest on public debt	27,841,405 64	30,978,030 21	3,136,624 57	.....
Total	367,525,279 83	356,195,298 29	7,814,522 16	19,144,503 70
Net decrease	.....	.....	.....	11,329,981 54
Deficiency	69,803,260 58	42,805,223 18	.....	26,998,037 40

Receipts and payments on account of the public debt may be summarized thus:

RECEIPTS.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Certificates of deposit	208,243,000 00	183,630,000 00	.....	24,618,000 00
United States notes	90,960,000 00	74,720,000 00	.....	16,240,000 00
Treasury notes of 1890	51,791,190 00	44,215,983 00	.....	7,575,207 00
National bank notes	16,637,783 50	12,056,172 50	.....	4,581,611 00
Bonds	58,647,545 71	92,504,394 62	33,856,848 91	.....
Total	426,284,519 21	407,126,550 12	33,856,848 91	53,014,818 00
Net decrease	.....	.....	.....	19,157,969 09
PAYMENTS.				
Certificates of deposit	182,840,290 00	213,281,940 00	30,441,650 00	.....
United States notes	90,960,000 00	74,720,000 00	.....	16,240,000 00
Treasury notes of 1890	46,397,000 00	50,712,000 00	4,315,000 00	.....
National bank notes	10,929,635 75	13,068,369 80	2,138,833 25	.....
Bonds and fractional currency	256,447 20	2,494,549 93	2,238,102 73	.....
Total	331,383,272 95	354,276,858 93	39,133,585 98	16,240,000 00
Net increase	.....	.....	22,893,585 98	.....
Receipts over payments	94,901,246 26	52,849,691 19	.....	42,051,555 07

The aggregates on all accounts were, therefore, as follows:

RECEIPTS.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Ordinary	297,722,019 25	313,390,075 11	15,668,055 86	
Account of debt	426,284,519 21	407,126,550 12		19,157,969 09
Total	724,006,538 46	720,516,625 23	15,668,055 86	19,157,969 09
Net decrease				3,489,913 23
PAYMENTS.				
Ordinary	367,525,279 83	356,195,298 29		11,329,981 54
Account of debt	331,383,272 95	354,276,858 93	22,893,585 98	
Total	698,908,552 78	710,472,157 22	22,893,585 98	11,329,981 54
Net increase			11,563,604 44	
Receipts over payments	25,097,985 68	10,044,468 01		15,053,517 67

The foregoing figures, which are based on the warrants, do not, so far as they relate to the last year, exhibit the total actual receipts from loans by $31,157,700, this sum having been paid into the Treasury prior to the end of June on account of the purchase of gold coin under section 3700 of the Revised Statutes, but not formally covered in.

State of the Treasury.

At the close of business on June 30, 1894, there stood charged to the Treasurer on the books of the Department a balance of $763,565,540.75. To this must be added $720,516,625.23, the receipts for the year from all sources, as above stated, which gives a total of $1,484,082,165.98 to be accounted for, and deducting therefrom $710,472,157.22, the aggregate expenditures for the year, leaves $773,610,008.76 as the balance on June 30, 1895.

Besides the accountability to the Department, the Treasurer had liabilities on his agency account, that is, liabilities arising from the postal revenues, disbursing officers' balances, the 5 per cent. fund for the redemption of national bank notes, and from other sources, which amounted to $40,268,751.34 at the former date and to $37,031,665.88 at the latter. There were also liabilities on account of moneys received but not yet covered by warrant, amounting to $1,020,461.22 and $31,506,515.20 at the two dates respectively. The Treasurer's total liabilities were, therefore, as follows:

ACCOUNT.	June 30, 1894.	June 30, 1895.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
General	763,565,540 75	773,610,008 76
Agency	40,268,751 34	37,031,665 88
Uncovered moneys	1,020,461 22	31,506,515 20
Total	804,854,753 31	842,148,189 84

In summary form the corresponding assets may be stated thus:

DESCRIPTION.	June 30, 1894.	June 30, 1895.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Gold coin and bullion	131,316,470 70	156,618,062 04
Silver coin and bullion	513,174,338 37	512,395,426 17
Notes and certificates	115,135,264 24	127,625,459 35
Minor coin and fractional currency	1,356,950 93	1,125,546 72
Deposits in national banks	14,314,529 53	14,847,562 75
Bonds and interest paid	13,005 73	15,665 02
Deposits with States	28,101,644 91	28,101,644 91
Unavailable funds	1,393,822 88	1,418,822 88
Unpaid loss on recoinage	48,726 02	.....
Total	804,854,753 31	842,148,189 84

In the statements of condition given elsewhere in this report, the last three items of assets are omitted and the liabilities diminished by like amounts This leaves the true assets and liabilities as follows:

ASSETS.	June 30, 1894.	June 30, 1895.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Assets	775,310,559 50	812,627,722 05
LIABILITIES.		
General account	735,041,808 16	775,596,056 17
Agency account	40,268,751 34	37,031,665 88
Total	775,310,559 50	812,627,722 05

To arrive at the condition of the general fund it is necessary to set apart the amounts of gold, silver and United States notes held against outstanding certificates and Treasury notes. The assets of this class, together with the corresponding liabilities, were as shown below:

ASSETS.	June 30, 1894.	June 30, 1895.
	Dollars.	Dollars
Gold coin and bullion	66,387,899 00	48,469,959 00
Silver dollars and bullion	489,732,921 00	474,982,904 00
United States notes	60,035,000 00	55,795,000 00
Total	616,155,820 00	579,247,863 00
LIABILITIES.		
Gold certificates	66,387,899 00	48,469,959 00
Silver certificates	337,148,504 00	328,894,504 00
Currency certificates	60,035,000 00	55,795,000 00
Treasury notes of 1890	152,584,417 00	146,088,400 00
Total	616,155,820 00	579,247,863 00

The remaining assets and liabilities, being those on account of the general fund, were, therefore, as follows:

ASSETS.	June 30, 1894.	June 30, 1895.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Gold coin and bullion	64,928,571 70	108,148,103 04
Silver coin and bullion	23,441,417 37	37,412,522 17
Notes and certificates	55,100,264 24	71,830,459 35
Minor coin and fractional currency	1,356,950 93	1,125,546 72
Deposits in national banks	14,314,529 53	14,847,562 75
Bonds and interest paid	13,005 73	15,665 02
Total	159,154,739 50	233,379,859 05
LIABILITIES.		
Agency account	40,268,751 34	37,031,665 88
Balance, general account	118,885,988 16	196,348,193 17
Total	159,154,739 50	233,379,859 05

The following table shows the amounts of United States notes and Treasury notes redeemed in gold during each month, from October, 1891, when the first redemption of Treasury notes occurred, to September, 1895, and also the exports of gold:

MONTH.	United States notes.	Treasury notes of 1890.	Total.	Exports of gold.
1891.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
October	481,249	281,810	763,059	809,505
November	191,254	214,840	406,094	381,999
December	127,746	190,220	317,966	254,501
1892.				
January	152,093	159,960	312,053	246,466
February	205,830	270,370	476,200	6,507,180
March	476,401	256,330	732,731	6,309,956
April	438,156	258,570	696,726	7,531,823
May	324,823	287,300	622,123	3,854,222
June	568,326	1,854,200	2,422,526	17,129,503
July	4,086,055	5,148,670	9,234,705	10,782,638
August	1,049,444	5,091,460	6,140,874	6,049,981
September	2,264,089	1,823,710	4,087,799	3,627,663
October	282,665	316,200	598,865	484,250
November	406,206	291,940	698,146	1,138,647
December	5,699,755	4,538,057	10,237,812	12,879,727
1893.				
January	6,359,126	5,137,491	11,496,617	12,584,396
February	5,311,299	8,017,365	13,328,664	14,245,607
March	1,641,923	3,284,530	4,926,453	8,113,428
April	13,568,555	7,483,355	20,051,910	19,145,904
May	12,076,934	4,470,915	16,547,849	16,914,317
June	3,073,104	1,177,547	4,250,651	2,711,226
July	771,935	264,080	1,036,015	174,212
August	1,189,757	1,158,465	2,348,222	949,502
September	143,592	197,135	340,727	1,436,862
October	262,512	432,880	695,392	511,018
November	299,252	217,120	516,372	831,743
December	295,523	221,895	517,418	2,654,545
1894.				
January	118,841	237,515	356,356	1,279,437
February	10,982,624	8,210,730	19,193,354	3,209,317
March	2,266,426	1,194,766	3,461,192	4,020,633
April	6,072,042	1,594,085	7,666,127	11,723,771
May	25,131,412	1,409,670	26,541,082	27,406,501
June	20,708,492	1,461,401	22,169,893	23,280,220
July	13,367,864	555,511	13,923,375	14,230,201
August	4,209,853	531,560	4,741,413	5,118,651
September	636,031	300,487	936,518	237,477
October	2,542,719	505,171	3,047,890	1,082,814
November	7,085,133	714,614	7,799,747	428,213
December	30,819,622	1,087,599	31,907,221	9,802,389
1895.				
January	43,415,283	1,702,455	45,117,738	25,929,828
February	4,784,907	776,045	5,560,952	1,565,194
March	809,495	279,590	1,089,085	3,126,094
April	733,525	284,046	1,017,571	2,893,610
May	734,747	431,745	1,166,492	1,585,071
June	644,621	401,575	1,046,196	131,641
July	3,122,620	704,175	3,826,795	3,867,518
August	16,218,815	345,252	16,564,067	16,607,261
September	17,119,814	257,670	17,377,484	17,424,065
Total	272,782,460	76,032,057	348,814,517	332,764,127

The total redemptions of notes in gold and the exports of that metal during each fiscal year since the resumption of specie payments have been as follows:

FISCAL YEAR.	United States notes.	Treasury notes of 1890.	Total.	Exports of gold.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1879	7,976,698	.....	7,976,698	4,587,614
1880	3,780,638	.....	3,780,638	3,639,025
1881	271,750	.....	271,750	2,565,132
1882	40,000	.....	40,000	32,587,890
1883	75,000	.....	75,000	11,600,888
1884	590,000	.....	590,000	41,081,957
1885	2,222,000	.....	2,222,000	8,477,892
1886	6,863,699	.....	6,863,699	42,952,191
1887	4,224,073	.....	4,224,073	9,701,187
1888	692,596	.....	692,596	18,376,234
1889	730,143	.....	730,143	59,952,285
1890	732,386	.....	732,386	17,274,491
1891	5,986,070	.....	5,986,070	96,262,654
1892	5,352,243	3,773,600	9,125,843	50,195,327
1893	55,319,125	46,781,220	102,100,345	108,680,844
1894	68,242,408	16,599,742	84,842,150	76,978,061
1895	109,783,800	7,570,398	117,354,198	66,131,183
1896 (3 months)	86,461,249	1,307,097	37,768,346	37,958,844
Total	309,343,878	76,032,057	385,375,935	679,103,689

The Public Debt.

There was an increase of $81,160,170 during the year in the principal of the public debt, of which $50,000,000 was represented by 5 per cent. bonds and $31,157,700 by 4 per cent. bonds issued to replenish the gold reserve. The additional $2,470 of increase was due to the conversion of that amount of interest on $4,880 of refunding certificates into 4 per cent. bonds. The remainder of the bonds of 1925, issued under the contract of February 8, 1895, were not delivered until July.

The amount and character of the public debt on June 30, 1894 and 1895, are shown in the following table:

CLASS.	June 30, 1894.	June 30, 1895.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Interest-bearing loans	635,041,890 00	716,202,060 00
Matured loans	1,851,240 26	1,721,590 26
Old demand notes	54,847 50	54,847 50
United States notes	346,681,016 00	346,681,016 00
Fractional currency, estimated	6,897,137 42	6,894,117 49
National bank notes, redemption account	26,371,685 50	25,359,489 00
Treasury notes of 1890	152,584,417 00	146,088,400 00
Certificates of deposit	462,771,403 00	433,119,463 00
Total	1,632,253,636 68	1,676,120,983 25

With regard to the conditions of payment the debt may be classified under five general heads, as follows, the Treasury notes being included with the certificates of deposit:

CONDITION OF PAYMENT.	June 30, 1894.	June 30, 1895.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
At maturity, future dates	609,677,390 00	690,837,560 00
At option of the United States	25,364,500 00	25,364,500 00
On demand, without reissue	35,174,910 68	34,030,044 25
On demand, for reissue	499,265,433 00	492,769,416 00
On demand, out of deposits	462,771,403 00	433,119,463 00
Total	1,632,253,636 68	1,676,120,983 25

The Monetary Stock.

According to the revised estimates of the Department, the stock of gold, silver and paper money on June 30, 1894 and 1895, was as follows:

KIND.	June 30, 1894.	June 30, 1895.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Gold coin	582,512,083	579,400,907
Gold bullion	44,781,118	56,828,918
Silver dollars	419,333,208	423,289,219
Fractional silver coin	76,249,925	76,954,434
Silver bullion	128,764,624	125,611,296
Total coin and bullion	1,251,640,958	1,262,084,774
United States notes	346,681,016	346,681,016
Treasury notes of 1890	152,584,417	146,088,400
National bank notes	207,353,244	211,691,035
Gold certificates	66,387,899	48,469,959
Silver certificates	337,148,504	328,894,504
Currency certificates	60,035,000	55,795,000
Total paper	1,170,190,080	1,137,619,914
Aggregate	2,421,831,038	2,399,704,688

The distribution of this stock, as between the Treasury and the circulation, is shown below:

KIND.	In Treasury and Mints.		In Circulation.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Gold coin	86,455,197	99,762,946	496,056,886	479,637,961
Gold bullion	44,781,118	56,828,918	.....	.....
Silver dollars	368,160,173	371,303,176	51,173,035	51,986,043
Fractional silver coin	17,738,968	16,604,420	58,510,957	60,350,014
Silver bullion	128,666,824	125,397,044	97,800	214,252
Total coin and bullion	645,802,280	669,896,504	605,838,678	592,188,270
United States notes	80,091,414	83,032,031	266,589,602	263,648,98 5
Treasury notes of 1890	17,902,988	30,145,231	134,681,429	115,943,169
National bank notes	6,635,044	4,737,984	200,718,200	206,953,051
Gold certificates	48,050	88,650	66,339,849	48,381,309
Silver certificates	10,157,768	9,271,563	326,990,736	319,622,941
Currency certificates	300,000	350,000	59,735,000	55,445,000
Total paper	115,135,264	127,625,459	1,055,054,816	1,009,994,455
Aggregate	760,937,544	797,521,963	1,660,893,494	1,602,182,725

If the effective stock be considered as being composed of the gold, silver, United States notes, and national bank notes, and if the virtual distribution of these, so far as they are represented by certificates of deposit and Treasury notes, be determined by the ownership of such representatives, the actual and virtual division of the effective stock of money is found to have been as follows:

	In Treasury and mints.	In circulation.	Total stock.
June 30, 1894:	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Gold	64,896,466	562,396,735	627,293,201
Silver	52,893,800	571,453,957	624,347,757
Notes	26,991,458	527,042,802	554,034,260
Total	144,781,724	1,660,893,494	1,805,675,218
June 30, 1895:			
Gold	108,210,555	528,019,270	636,229,825
Silver	77,738,530	548,116,419	625,854,949
Notes	52,325,015	526,047,086	558,372,051
Total	218,274,100	1,602,182,725	1,820,456,825

Aside from the variations in the stock of gold, which are governed by the domestic production and consumption, together with the imports and exports of the metal, the most important change now going on in the composition of the money supply arises from the gradual retirement of the Treasury notes of 1890, through their redemption in silver dollars. By this process, which began in August, 1893, and has continued since, the total issue of $155,931,002 of these notes was reduced by September 30, 1895, to $143,666,280. As the process of reduction began before the original issues in the purchase of silver bullion were discontinued, the amount of the total cost of such purchases was never outstanding at any one time, the highest point ever reached being $153,550,280, on November 14, 1893.

The following table shows, for each month from August, 1890, to September, 1895, the amounts of Treasury notes originally issued, the amounts redeemed in silver dollars and retired, and the amounts outstanding, together with the cost of the bullion and the coined dollars held in the Treasury under the requirements of the authorizing act :

MONTH.	Issued.	Redeemed and retired.	Outstanding.	Bullion in Treasury.	Dollars in Treasury.
1890.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
August	3,609,000	.....	3,609,000	2,029,000	1,580,000
September	4,460,000	.....	8,069,000	4,278,113	3,790,887
October	5,880,000	.....	13,949,000	10,470,076	3,478,924
November	5,309,800	.....	19,258,800	13,101,676	6,157,124
December	4,831,700	.....	24,090,500	14,124,934	9,965,566
1891.					
January	4,713,500	.....	28,804,000	14,974,796	13,829,204
February	4,346,700	.....	33,150,700	16,854,679	16,296,021
March	3,942,500	.....	37,093,200	20,211,441	16,881,759
April	4,638,000	.....	41,731,200	22,139,770	19,591,430
May	3,946,147	.....	45,677,347	23,759,733	21,917,614
June	4,551,070	.....	50,228,417	26,436,577	23,791,840
July	4,765,618	.....	54,994,035	32,090,570	22,903,465
August	4,692,000	.....	59,686 035	36,635,860	23,050,175
September	4,565,095	.....	64,251,130	41,107,368	23,143,762
October	4,474,140	.....	68,725,270	45,415,416	23,309,854
November	4,234,382	.....	72,959,652	49,407,537	23,552,115
December	4,367,450	.....	77,327,102	53,568,583	23,758,519
1892.					
January	4,225,898	.....	81,553,000	57,546,991	24,006,009
February	3,683,212	.....	85,236,212	60,889,156	24,347,056
March	4,365,986	.....	89,602,198	65,202,103	24,400,095
April	3,626,492	.....	93,228,690	68,388,595	24,840,095
May	4,163,296	.....	97,391,986	71,971,891	25,420,095
June	4,320,085	.....	101,712,071	76,213,601	25,498,470
July	3,854,099	.....	105,566,170	80,058,809	25,507,361
August	3,816,467	.....	109,382,637	83,037,276	26,345,361
September	3,101,698	.....	112,484,335	85,548,874	26,935,461
October	4,126,898	.....	116,611,233	88,919,772	27,691,461
November	4,185,480	.....	120,796,713	92,541,252	28,255,461
December	3,948,910	.....	124,745,623	96,279,162	28,466,461
1893.					
January	3,200,866	.....	127,940,489	98,806,908	29,139,581
February	3,921,364	.....	131,867,853	102,491,392	29,376,461
March	3,622,295	.....	135,490,148	106,219,687	29,270,461
April	3,579,630	.....	139,069,778	109,814,857	29,254,921
May	4,120,096	.....	143,189,874	113,781,413	29,408,461
June	4,000,353	.....	147,190,227	117,734,621	29,455,606
July	1,096,121	.....	148,286,348	118,830,742	29,455,606
August	2,868,877	1,273,267	149,881,958	121,749,619	28,132,339
September	1,982,616	545,534	151,319,040	123,787,758	27,531,282
October	1,909,481	493,333	152,735,188	125,797,838	26,937,350
November	883,680	165,239	153,453,629	126,816,864	26,636,765
December	.....	293,478	153,160,151	126,758,403	26,401,748
1894.					
January	.....	89,243	153,070,908	126,756,175	26,314,733
February	.....	69,724	153,001,184	126,758,196	26,242,988
March	.....	100,867	152,900,317	126,757,765	26,142,552
April	.....	87,245	152,813,072	126,757,765	26,055,307
May	.....	133,380	152,679,742	126,757,765	25,921,977
June	.....	95,325	152,584,417	126,757,586	25,826,831
July	.....	137,291	152,447,126	126,586,599	25,860,527
August	.....	295,757	152,151,369	125,883,926	26,267,443
September	.....	542,102	151,609,267	125,479,635	26,129,632
October	.....	468,699	151,140,568	124,619,635	26,520,933
November	.....	161,498	150,979,070	124,739,421	26,239,649
December	.....	155,339	150,823,731	124,450,023	26,373,708
1895.					
January	.....	72,190	150,751,541	124,291,481	26,460,060
February	.....	46,384	150,705,157	124,052,481	26,652,676
March	.....	375,068	150,330,089	124,187,305	26,142,784
April	.....	745,618	149,584,471	123,987,305	25,597,166
May	.....	1,540,191	148,044,280	123,920,712	24,123,568
June	.....	1,955,880	146,088,400	123,858,712	22,229,688
July	.....	598,120	145,490,280	124,001,762	21,488,518
August	.....	995,000	144,495,280	124,001,762	20,493,518
September	.....	829,000	143,666,280	124,001,672	19,664,608
Total	155,931,002	12,264,722	.....	.....	.....

Trust Funds.

United States bonds of the following descriptions and amounts were held on June 30, 1895, in trust for national banks to secure circulating notes and public deposits:

KIND OF BONDS.	Rate of interest.	To secure circulation.	To secure public deposits.	Total.
	Per cent.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Funded loan of 1891, continued	2	22,578,350	1,033,000	23,591,370
Funded loan of 1907	4	149,382,100	11,993,000	161,375,100
Loan of 1925	4	10,465,500	575,000	11,040,500
Loan of 1904	5	12,896,850	525,000	13,421,850
Bonds issued to Pacific railroads	6	12,378,000	1,152,000	13,530,000
Total		207,680,800	15,278,000	222,958,800

During the year, $28.251,650 of bonds were deposited and $22,262,600 withdrawn as security for circulation, and $1,780,000 deposited and $1,238,000 withdrawn as security for public deposits.

The following described bonds were held on June 30, 1895, for the sinking funds of the Pacific railroads:

KIND OF BONDS.	Rate of interest.	Union Pacific.	Central Pacific.	Total.
	Per cent.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
United States bonds issued to Pacific railroads	6	74,000	2,175,000	2,249,000
Union Pacific first mortgage	6	6,367,000	939,000	7,306,000
Central Pacific first mortgage	6	3,409,000	1,710,000	5,119,000
Central Branch, Union Pacific	6	1,025,000	163,000	1,188,000
Eastern Division, Union Pacific	6	1,478,000	300,000	1,778,000
Sioux City and Pacific	6	716,500	32,000	748,500
Western Pacific	6	350,000	117,000	467,000
United States loan of 1904	5	915,750	125,000	1,040,750
Total		14,335,250	5,561,000	19,896,250

The $1,188,000 of the bonds of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific became due on the 1st of May, 1895, and were presented for payment, but payment was refused. Interest amounting to $798,300, which became due from May 1, 1894, to August 1, 1895, on the first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific railroad and its branches, held for the sinking fund of that road, remains unpaid, together with $126,180 due within the same dates on the like bonds held for the sinking fund of the Central Pacific.

Redemption of National Bank Notes.

The amount of national bank notes received for redemption during the year, according to the claims of the senders, was $86,709,132.54, of which the net proceeds, together with those of $231,616 in unbroken remittances carried over from the previous year, were $86,355,723.22. The amount of redeemed notes assorted and delivered from the agency was $88,218,529. Of these, $35,055,620 fit for circulation were returned to the banks of issue, $40,094,540 unfit for circulation were delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction and reissue, and $13,068,369, the notes of banks whose circulation was being wholly or partly withdrawn, were delivered to him for destruction and retirement. Inclusive of charges for transportation, salaries, stationery and contingent expenses, the total costs for the year were $100,352.79, which have been assessed upon the banks at the rate of $1.15 per $1,000 of notes redeemed. The deposits on account of the reduction or retirement of circulation amounted to $12,056,172.50, and the redemptions on the same account to $13,068,369.

THE PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

Report of the Commissioner of Pensions — Amount Paid for Pensions — Estimates for 1897.

William Lochren, the Commissioner of Pensions, in the report on the operations of his Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, says:

The number of pensioners on the rolls July 30, 1894, was 969,544. During the year following 39,185 new pensioners were added to the rolls, 4,206 who had been previously dropped were restored, and 42,411 were dropped for death and other causes. The net increase during the year was 980, and on June 30, 1895, the number of pensioners on the rolls was 970,524.

During the year 27,816 pensioners were reported as having died. The other droppings were because of the remarriage of widows, limitation of time in case of minors, failure to claim pensions for three years, adjudication that pensioners had no title to pension or that the right had ceased, and for other causes.

During the same period there were allowed 57,152 claims for increase, additional pension and other changes, so that the whole number of certificates issued during the year was 96,337, and 103,855 claims of all kinds were rejected.

An act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, raised on and after that date the rate of all pensions then below $6 per month to that rate. It was deemed unnecessary to issue new certificates, which would require a large amount of labor, and, therefore, the pension agents were instructed to pay at the advanced rates upon the old certificates. As every certificate for a rate below $6 was by that act increased to $6, there was no chance for a mistake, and the plan adopted, besides saving the labor of a reissue of certificates, effectually guarded against any delay in paying the pensioners at the increased rates.

Condition of the Work.

On July 1, 1895, there were in the pending files, undisposed of and in different stages of preparation and advancement, claims for pension or for increase to the number of 552,210, represented by 459,475 claimants, of whom 248,710 were upon the pension rolls, and 210,765 were original claimants, or widows, or dependents not upon the rolls. The number of pending claims of this latter class is 76,444 less than at the beginning of the year. The number of new applications of all classes filed within the year was 37,060.

Expenditures for Pensions.

The appropriation for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, was $150,000,000. There was also paid into the Treasury to the credit of this fund sums aggregating $8,672.58, mainly from recoveries of pension money and attorneys' fees paid to persons afterward shown to be not entitled thereto. The amount of money paid for pensions during the year was $139,807,337.30, leaving a balance in the Treasury of this appropriation at the close of the year of $10,201,325.28.

All payments of pensions were made by the pension agents with promptness and dispatch and without loss to the Government. The salaries of the pension

agents, with their clerk hire, rents, fuel, lights, and contingent expenses, amounted to $573,514.50, leaving in the Treasury a balance of the appropriation for these purposes of $8,095.45.

There was paid during the year from the appropriation for 1894, fees of examining surgeons earned during that year, $229,257.76, and from the appropriation for 1895 fees of examining surgeons for that year to the amount of $578,509.57, leaving a balance in the Treasury of that appropriation, including $22 of returned fees, of $421,512.43, which will be largely reduced by the payment of surgeons' fees not yet adjusted.

Appropriations.

The amount paid for pensions in the year ended June 30, 1895, viz.: $139,807,337.30, was very close to the amount paid the last previous year, which was $139,804,461.05, the increase in the latter year being $2,876.25. There would have been some decrease from the amount paid the previous year but for two acts of Congress, approved March 2, 1895. One of these acts increased all pensions then below $6 per month to that rate, and, as the rolls then stood, increased the expenditure for pensions about $1,500,000 per year. The other act repealed the enactment of March 3, 1893, which forbade the payment of pensions to persons not residing in the United States (with certain exceptions) after July 1, 1893. This repeal made all such unpaid pensions to nonresidents as had accumulated, remaining unpaid after July 1, 1893, payable at once, and increased by about $275,000 the amount of payments made in the last four months of the last fiscal year.

It will be seen, therefore, that the appropriation of $140,000,000 for the payment of pensions during the present fiscal year may possibly, in view of the changes in the laws just adverted to, require a slight addition to meet the expenditure. My present judgment is that it will be sufficient, unless expenditures for pensions are increased by further changes in the laws, as otherwise, from natural causes, such expenditures must gradually be diminished henceforth from year to year. Certainly this is true in respect to pensions granted on account of wars preceding the civil war.

Estimates for 1897.

The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1897, have already been submitted and are as follows:

For pensions	$140,000,000
For surgeons' fees	800,000
For salaries of pension agents	72,000
For clerk hire at pension agencies	450,000
For fuel at pension agencies	750
For light at pension agencies	750
For rents at pension agencies	26,070
For contingent expenses	35,000
Total	$141,384,570

UNITED STATES STATISTICS.

Summary.

Imports and Exports of Merchandise.

GROUPS.	Seven Months Ending January— 1895. Dollars.	1895. Per cent.	1896. Dollars.	1896. Per cent.
IMPORTS.				
Free of duty:				
Articles of food and live animals	94,092,155	45.37	72,569,806	31.32
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry	89,408,624	43.13	123,880,567	53.46
Articles manufactured—				
For mechanic arts	10,757,519	5.19	17,592,614	7.59
For consumption	7,937,852	3.83	11,543,085	4.98
Articles for voluntary use, luxuries, etc	5,131,082	2.48	6,127,540	2.65
Total free of duty	207,327,232	100	231,713,612	100
Dutiable:				
Articles of food and live animals	36,682,868	18.28	54,743,925	22.17
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry	14,838,309	7.39	15,039,003	6.09
Articles manufactured—				
For mechanic arts	31,159,269	15.53	42,455,867	17.19
For consumption	59,836,541	29.82	81,660,445	33.06
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	58,073,416	28.98	53,112,624	21.49
Total dutiable	200,590,403	100	247,011,864	100
Free and dutiable:				
Articles of food and live animals	130,775,023	32.06	127,313,731	26.59
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry	104,246,933	25.55	138,919,570	29.02
Articles manufactured—				
For mechanic arts	41,916,788	10.28	60,048,481	12.54
For consumption	67,774,393	16.61	93,203,530	19.47
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	63,204,498	15.50	59,240,164	12.38
Total imports of merchandise	407,917,635	100	478,725,476	100
Per cent of free		50.83		48.40
Remaining in warehouse at end of the month.				
EXPORTS.				
Domestic:				
Products of—Agriculture	356,474,477	72.13	349,128,653	67.94
Manufactures	104,607,101	21.17	126,802,461	24.67
Mining	11,054,808	2.25	12,381,279	2.42
Forest	16,245,092	3.24	18,363,830	3.57
Fisheries	3,734,074	.76	5,090,801	.99
Miscellaneous	2,225,023	.45	2,136,381	.41
Total	494,340,575	100	513,903,405	100
Foreign:				
Free of duty	3,656,258	48.35	4,959,821	45
Dutiable	3,906,101	51.65	6,040,817	55
Total	7,562,359	100	11,000,638	100

Gold and Silver.

GOLD AND SILVER.	Seven Months Ending January— 1895. Dollars.	1896. Dollars.
Gold—Imports	10,393,127	16,921,730
Exports	56,829,573	79,940,111
Silver—Imports	5,902,463	8,031,173
Exports	27,085,391	34,839,025

Tonnage.

VESSELS.	SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JANUARY— 1895.	1896.
	Tons.	Tons.
Entered—Sailing	2,692,169	2,680,641
Steam	9,635,402	9,594,760
Cleared—Sailing	2,550,504	2,684,036
Steam	9,451,856	9,767,803

Imports and Exports of Merchandise, by Countries.

COUNTRIES.	SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JANUARY— IMPORTS. 1895.	IMPORTS. 1896.	EXPORTS. 1895.	EXPORTS. 1896.
EUROPE.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Austria-Hungary	3,892,641	4,356,899	1,315,897	1,452,807
Azores and Madeira Islands	22,213	8,571	184,830	112,111
Belgium	5,616,424	8,299,523	14,587,245	15,179,305
Denmark	147,265	231,067	1,965,744	3,273,022
France	35,577,647	43,588,740	31,640,353	30,406,246
Germany	48,338,893	54,451,047	59,087,946	61,792,041
Gibraltar	3,004	10,003	209,500	207,507
Greece	199,461	457,890	169,139	130,028
Greenland, Iceland, etc	85,915	93,198	.....	.....
Italy	10,624,996	12,487,360	10,383,246	11,843,751
Netherlands	10,817,125	8,478,922	18,834,698	21,840,593
Portugal	982,094	1,306,077	1,274,453	2,017,229
Roumania	.....	.....	8,173	1,596
Russia, Baltic, etc	1,233,250	1,788,149	2,772,978	1,579,112
Russia, Black sea	1,231,180	1,142,189	6[illegible],850	348,022
Servia	10,558	.....	.....	.....
Spain	2,348,220	2,709,486	7,118,518	7,061,433
Sweden and Norway	1,673,168	2,297,167	2,395,059	2,713,818
Switzerland	8,974,149	9,389,706	13,489	12,346
Turkey and Europe	1,010,105	1,824,345	11,530	23,345
United Kingdom	88,244,440	112,380,124	243,831,730	243,921,512
Total Europe	221,032,748	265,300,463	395,870,378	403,915,824
NORTH AMERICA.				
Bermuda	98,454	138,063	471,454	561,739
British Honduras	99,433	89,556	213,656	319,323
Dominion of Canada:				
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc,	3,506,934	4,228,344	2,273,765	2,615,829
Quebec, Ontario, etc	16,213,537	19,792,728	25,813,545	31,418,967
British Columbia	2,096,304	1,987,237	1,216,184	1,476,094
Total Dominion of Canada	21,817,075	26,008,309	29,303,494	35,510,890
Newfoundland and Labrador	367,261	257,645	640,442	892,821
Central American States:				
Costa Rica	300,547	458,628	581,228	633,233
Guatemala	582,030	522,749	1,452,793	2,810,712
Honduras	440,228	419,898	364,359	316,582
Nicaragua	614,160	657,866	613,989	862,236
Salvador	1,174,789	167,213	672,097	947,937
Total Central American States	3,111,754	2,226,354	3,684,466	4,570,700
Mexico	7,103,930	9,335,432	8,660,700	10,605,771
Miquelon, Langley, etc	183,772	164,529	71,200	53,088
West Indies:				
British	5,118,336	4,707,776	4,566,891	5,419,467
Danish	155,538	153,005	316,400	325,962
Dutch	140,750	75,629	389,319	405,280
French	25,769	12,591	994,876	968,605
Haiti	1,292,323	968,606	2,922,945	2,896,196
Santo Domingo	355,882	785,997	1,443,628	616,414
Spanish—Cuba	23,034,115	24,276,713	8,147,272	5,003,014
Puerto Rico	470,160	737,805	1,086,468	1,253,352
Total West Indies	30,592,873	31,718,122	19,867,799	16,888,290

Imports and Exports of Merchandise by Countries — (Concluded).

COUNTRIES.	Seven Months Ending January —			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
South America.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Argentina	3,078,435	5,911,579	2,989,082	3,699,240
Bolivia	.....	.....	4,881	12,672
Brazil	46,600,834	45,767,297	9,892,680	8,935,222
Chile	2,621,641	2,494,684	1,474,293	2,304,201
Colombia	2,031,314	3,151,503	1,731,829	1,933,547
Ecuador	557,808	590,539	473,779	455,454
Guianas—British	2,107,804	2,180,893	1,047,110	1,139,400
Dutch	490,866	599,872	189,195	199,114
French	16,065	19,215	41,242	65,560
Paraguay	6,529	.....	.....	.....
Peru	284,986	372,536	361,548	533,806
Uruguay	1,321,094	2,570,052	804,425	207,719
Venezuela	5,008,435	5,246,390	2,281,206	2,364,679
Total South America	64,125,811	68,904,060	21,291,270	22,594,614
Asia.				
China	13,240,525	15,242,675	2,343,567	3,302,459
East Indies—British	9,965,403	12,095,248	1,726,417	1,429,899
Dutch	5,891,902	8,536,679	631,817	960,077
French	.....	.....	34,086	77,375
Portuguese	.....	603	.....	.....
Hong Kong	422,023	1,053,342	2,373,881	2,809,752
Japan	16,275,158	19,907,352	3,015,230	3,982,751
Korea	100	.....	.....	.....
Russia, Asiatic	441,013	346,138	3,311	19,157
Turkey in Asia	989,165	2,526,582	96,995	31,297
All other Asia	64,175	87,036	143,468	149,649
Total Asia	48,389,464	59,745,655	10,368,772	12,762,416
Oceanica.				
British Australasia	1,775,712	3,787,849	5,014,379	6,617,563
French Oceanica	111,966	110,808	151,252	135,749
Hawaiian Islands	2,859,260	3,085,112	2,121,070	2,387,172
Philippine Islands	2,401,170	1,774,912	100,182	82,838
Total Oceanica	7,148,108	8,758,681	7,386,883	9,223,322
Africa.				
British Africa	407,186	799,471	2,831,406	5,434,242
Canary Islands	36,792	41,260	151,180	161,820
French Africa	134,770	251,669	176,947	183,617
Liberia	8,643	3,803	14,418	17,169
Madagascar	39,156	12,065	130,154	170,360
Portuguese Africa	3,739	9,657	41,531	413,371
Spanish Africa	.....	16,972	.....	.....
Turkey in Africa—Egypt	2,070,284	3,206,109	104,816	101,793
Tripoli	48,594	64,813	.....	.....
All other Africa	486,538	724,233	75,831	190,820
Total Africa	3,235,702	5,130,052	3,526,283	6,673,202
All Other Countries.				
All other British	566,853	910,471	428,109	304,700
All other German	.....	.....	2,905	.....
All other Spanish	154	.....	84,125	.....
All other islands and ports	44,243	38,084	30,998	27,343
Total all other countries	611,250	948,555	546,137	332,043
Grand total	407,917,635	478,725,476	501,902,934	524,904,043
Recapitulation.				
Europe	221,032,748	265,300,463	395,870,378	403,915,824
North America	63,374,552	69,938,010	62,913,211	69,402,622
South America	64,125,811	68,904,060	21,291,270	22,594,614
Asia	48,389,464	59,745,655	10,368,772	12,762,416
Oceanica	7,148,108	8,758,681	7,386,883	9,223,322
Africa	3,235,702	5,130,052	3,526,288	6,673,202
All other countries	611,250	948,555	546,137	332,043

TREASURY FINANCIAL TABLES.

Public Debt and the Cash in the Treasury of the United States for the Month of January, 1896.

Interest-Bearing Debt.

TITLE OF LOAN.	Authorizing act.	Rate.	When redeemable.	Interest payable.	Amount issued.
					Dollars.
Funded loan of 1891.	July 14, 1870 and Jan. 20, 1871....	4½ per cent... Continued at 2 per cent..	Option U.S.	M., J., S., and D.	(4½s) 250,000,000
Funded loan of 1907.	"	4 per cent.....	July 1, 1907..	J., A., J., and O.	740,895,350
Refunding certificates.....	Feb. 26, 1879	"	.....	"	40,012,750
Loan of 1904.....	Jan. 14, 1875	5 per cent.....	Feb. 1, 1904..	F., M., A., and N.	100,000,000
Loan of 1925	"	4 per cent.....	Feb. 1, 1925..	"	62,315,400
Aggregate of interest-bearing debt, exclusive of United States bonds issued to Pacific railroads.....					1,193,223,500

TITLE OF LOAN.	Outstanding January 31, 1896.			Outstanding March 1, 1893.	Outstanding Feb. 1, 1896.
	Registered.	Coupon.	Total.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Funded loan of 1891.....	25,364,500	....	25,364,500	25,364,500	25,364,500
Funded loan of 1907.....	490,228,100	69,405,900	559,634,000	559,595,900	559,634,000
Refunding certificates...	....	....	48,920	73,860	48,920
Loan of 1904.....	57,677,700	42,322,300	100,000,000	....	100,000,000
Loan of 1925.....	36,273,000	26,042,400	62,315,400	.....	62,315,400
Aggregate of interest-bearing debt, exclusive of United States bonds issued to Pacific railroads..	609,543,300	137,770,600	747,362,820	585,034,260	747,362,820

Debt on Which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.

	Dollars.
Funded loan of 1891, matured September 2, 1891.....	409,000 00
Old debt matured at various dates prior to January 1, 1861, and other items of debt matured at various dates subsequent to January 1, 1861.....	1,264,190 26
Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....	1,673,190 26

Debt Bearing no Interest.

	Dollars.
United States notes, February 25, 1862; July 11, 1862; March 3, 1863.....	346,681,016 00
Old demand notes, July 17, 1861; February 12, 1862.....	54,847 50
National bank notes—Redemption account, July 14, 1890	21,973,653 00
Fractional currency, July 17, 1862; March 3, 1863; June 30, 1864; less $8,375,934, estimated as lost or destroyed, act of June 21, 1879.....	6,892,489 14
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest.....	375,602,005 64

Certificates and Notes Issued on Deposits of Coin and Legal-Tender Notes and Purchases of Silver Bullion.

CLASSIFICATION.	In Treasury.	In circulation.	Amount issued.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Gold certificates, March 3, 1863; July 12, 1882.....	131,140	49,847,849	49,978,989
Silver certificates, February 28, 1878; August 4, 1886; March 3, 1887.....	14,380,165	331,614,339	345,994,504
Certificates of deposit, June 8, 1872	320,000	28,925,000	29,245,000
Treasury notes of 1890, July 14, 1890.....	27,103,095	110,221,185	137,324,280
Aggregate of certificates and Treasury notes offset by cash in the Treasury.....	41,934,400	520,608,373	562,542,773

Recapitulation.

CLASSIFICATION.	Jan. 31, 1896.	Dec. 31, 1895.	Decrease.	Increase.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Interest-bearing debt	747,362,820 00	747,361,960 00	.....	860 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,673,190 26	1,674,510 26	1,320 00	.....
Debt bearing no interest	375,602,005 64	376,288,992 14	686,986 50	.....
Aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt	1,124,638,015 90	1,125,325,462 40	688,306 50	860 00
Certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury	562,542,773 00	568,023,673 00	5,480,900 00	.....
Aggregate of debt, including certificates and Treasury notes	1,687,180,788 90	1,693,349,135 40	6,169,206 50	860 00

Cash in the Treasury.

CLASSIFICATION.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Gold:			
Coin	84,225,418 64		
Bars	15,467,937 93		
		99,693,356 57	
Silver:			
Dollars	366,659,953 00		
Subsidiary coin	14,186,736 99		
Bars	124,575,128 69		
		505,421,818 68	
Paper:			
United States notes	100,935,176 00		
Treasury notes of 1890	27,103,095 00		
Gold certificates	131,140 00		
Silver certificates	14,380,165 00		
Certificates of deposit, act June 8, 1872	820,000 00		
National bank notes	10,409,649 58		
		153,279,225 58	
Other:			
Bonds, interest and coupons paid, awaiting reimbursement	273,750 02		
Minor coin and fractional currency	1,081,771 32		
Deposits in national-bank depositaries—			
General account	10,815,371 00		
Disbursing officers' balances	3,988,432 55		
		16,159,324 89	
Aggregate	.....	.....	774,553,725 72

DEMAND LIABILITIES.			
Gold certificates		49,978,989 00	
Silver certificates		345,994,504 00	
Certificates of deposit, act June 8, 1872		29,245,000 00	
Treasury notes of 1890		137,324,280 00	562,542,773 00
Fund for redemption of uncurrent national-bank notes		7,598,024 18	
Outstanding checks and drafts		2,683,827 41	
Disbursing officers' balances		25,180,028 18	
Agency accounts, etc		4,957,294 68	40,419,174 45
	Dollars.		
Gold reserve	49,845,507 00		
Net cash balance	121,746,271 27	.....	171,591,778 27
Aggregate	.....	.....	774,553,725 72

Cash balance in the Treasury, December 31, 1895	178,027,200 92
Cash balance in the Treasury, January 31, 1896	171,591,778 27
Decrease during the month	6,435,422 65

Amounts of Gold and Silver Coin and Certificates, United States Notes, and National Bank Notes in Circulation February 1, 1895 and 1896, Respectively.

CLASSIFICATION.	FEBRUARY 1, 1895.			FEBRUARY 1, 1896.		
	General stock, coined or issued.	In Treasury.	Amount in circulation.	General stock, coined or issued.	In Treasury.	Amount in circulation.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Gold coin	557,532,641	51,343,230	506,189,411	583,488,105	84,225,419	499,262,686
Silver, standard dollars	422,626,749	366,753,119	55,873,630	423,289,629	366,659,953	56,629,676
subsidiary	77,192,015	15,481,586	61,710,429	78,573,872	14,186,737	64,387,135
Notes, United States	346,681,016	89,681,673	256,999,343	346,681,016	100,935,176	245,745,840
Treasury, act July 14, 1890	150,751,541	33,571,316	117,180,225	137,324,280	27,103,095	110,221,185
National bank	205,297,571	6,333,175	198,964,396	213,496,547	10,409,650	203,086,897
Certificates, gold	52,984,869	337,060	52,647,809	49,978,989	131,140	49,847,849
silver	333,796,504	7,329,232	326,467,272	345,924,504	14,380,165	331,614,339
currency	41,245,000	3,620,000	37,625,000	29,245,000	320,000	28,925,000
Total		574,450,391	1,613,657,515		618,351,335	1,589,720,607

Population of the United States February 1, 1895, estimated at 69,257,000; circulation *per capita*, $23.30. February 1, 1896, population estimated at 70,756,000; circulation *per capita*, $22.47.

Comparative Statement of the Circulation on January 1 and February 1, 1895 and 1896, and the Changes in Circulation During January, 1896.

CLASSIFICATION.	IN CIRCULATION —				FROM JANUARY 1, 1896.	
	Jan. 1, 1895.	Feb. 1, 1895.	Jan. 1, 1896.	Feb. 1, 1896.	Decrease.	Increase.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Gold coin	485,501,376	506,189,411	484,728,547	499,262,686		14,534,139
Silver, standard dollars	57,889,090	55,873,630	59,205,927	56,629,676	2,576,251	
subsidiary	62,672,086	61,710,429	64,417,685	64,387,135	30,550	
Notes, United States	264,761,858	256,999,343	230,855,873	245,745,840		14,889,967
Treasury, act July 14, 1890	122,453,781	117,180,225	115,726,769	110,221,185	5,505,584	
National bank	201,845,738	198,964,396	206,653,836	203,086,897	3,566,939	
Certificates, gold	53,361,909	52,647,809	49,936,439	49,847,849	88,590	
silver	331,077,784	326,467,272	336,076,648	331,614,339	4,462,309	
currency	47,005,000	37,625,000	31,605,000	28,925,000	2,680,000	
Total	1,626,568,622	1,613,657,515	1,579,206,724	1,589,720,607		10,513,883

Comparative Statement of Changes in Money and Bullion in Treasury during January, 1895 and 1896, Respectively.

CLASSIFICATION.	IN TREASURY —				FROM JAN. 1, 1896.	
	Jan. 1, '95.	Feb. 1, '95.	Jan. 1, '96.	Feb. 1, '96.	Decrease.	Increase.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Gold coin	91,879,020	51,343,230	83,378,392	84,225,419		847,027
Standard silver dollars	364,537,659	366,753,119	364,083,702	366,659,953		2,576,251
Subsidiary silver	14,483,636	15,481,586	12,764,321	14,186,737		1,422,416
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	28,369,950	33,571,316	22,044,511	27,103,095		5,058,584
United States notes	81,919,158	89,681,673	115,825,143	100,935,176	14,889,967	
National bank notes	4,759,972	6,333,175	7,063,137	10,409,650		3,346,513
Total	585,949,395	563,164,099	605,159,206	603,520,030	14,889,967	13,250,791
Gold bullion	47,727,334	46,010,546	29,820,315	15,467,938	14,352,377	
Silver bullion	125,014,161	124,852,679	124,612,532	124,575,129	37,403	
Total	758,690,890	734,027,324	759,592,053	743,563,097	16,028,956	

Paper Currency of Each Denomination Outstanding January 31, 1896.

DENOMINATIONS.	United States notes.	Treasury notes of 1890.	National bank notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Total.	Currency certificates. (a)
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
One-dollar	3,451,223	11,357,260	353,417	.....	30,060,719	45,222,619	.....
Two-dollar	3,733,179	9,208,000	171,260	.....	16,465,333	29,577,772	.....
Five-dollar	55,258,689	40,894,690	66,294,050	.....	94,741,405	257,188,834	.....
Ten-dollar	82,721,955	41,746,680	65,714,440	.....	106,703,421	296,886,496	.....
Twenty-dollar	84,954,770	14,340,200	48,855,980	5,899,034	65,593,496	219,643,480	.....
Fifty-dollar	13,306,450	574,050	10,589,300	3,453,955	10,958,310	38,882,065	.....
One-hundred-dollar	23,056,750	8,187,400	20,828,400	4,721,000	20,893,820	77,687,370	.....
Five-hundred-dollar	7,752,000	.....	124,000	4,091,500	285,000	12,252,500	.....
One-thousand-dollar	73,421,000	11,016,000	28,000	7,288,500	293,000	92,046,500	.....
Five-thousand-dollar	15,000	.....	....	6,945,000	....	6,960,000	295,000
Ten-thousand-dollar	10,000	.....	.....	17,580,000	.....	17,590,000	28,950,000
Fractional parts	.....	.....	29,061	.....	.....	29,061	.....
Total	347,681,016	137,324,280	212,987,908	49,978,989	345,994,504	1,093,966,697	29,245,000
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000	....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	.....
Net	346,681,016	137,324,280	212,987,908	49,978,989	345,994,504	1,092,966,697	29,245,000

Comparative Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States.

[Prepared by the Warrant Division, Secretary's office.]

Receipts.

SOURCE OF REVENUE AND OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	JANUARY—		SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JANUARY—	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Customs	17,361,916 25	16,380,796 30	87,026,246 53	98,722,070 12
Internal revenue	9,034,964 65	11,041,401 32	91,195,746 83	87,925,866 49
Miscellaneous	1,407,518 81	1,815,472 59	8,971,863 67	10,157,787 53
Total	27,804,399 71	29,237,670 21	187,193,857 03	196,805,724 14

Expenditures.

Civil and miscellaneous	10,217,952 58	8,643,635 72	59,638,132 16	58,577,072 72
War	3,647,892 03	3,607,816 50	33,024,372 13	34,104,838 06
Navy	2,531,103 35	2,488,229 32	19,098,740 12	16,029,720 27
Indians	983,719 47	841,126 13	5,852,378 40	6,531,310 04
Pensions	10,054,298 75	9,965,237 21	82,296,158 98	81,223,364 71
Interest	7,088,480 82	6,983,295 77	21,566,145 31	24,025,795 83
Total	34,523,447 00	32,529,340 65	221,475,927 10	215,492,101 63

a Issued under act of June 8, 1872, and representing United States notes deposited in the Treasury.

Gold in the Treasury.

[Prepared in the office of the Treasurer of the United States.]

MONTHS.	GOLD AND GOLD BULLION IN TREASURY, AND GOLD CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF EACH MONTH.			
	Total gold in Treasury, coin and bullion.	Gold certificates in Treasury.	Gold certificates in circulation.	Net gold in Treasury, coin and bullion.
1891.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
October	263,774,741 81	20,790,420	136,100,319	127,674,422 81
November	271,843,193 85	19,202,170	142,649,969	129,193,224 35
December	278,846,749 90	17,472,720	148,106,119	130,740,630 90
1892.				
January	282,753,863 24	19,486,810	163,178,959	119,574,904 24
February	282,123,301 53	18,150,140	160,001,279	122,122,112 53
March	280,144,269 34	23,673,770	154,329,229	125,815,040 34
April	273,623,455 45	21,931,180	153,713,699	119,909,756 45
May	271,527,091 86	14,470,520	157,295,209	114,231,882 86
June	255,577,705 23	15,363,590	141,235,339	114,342,366 23
July	247,306,220 66	17,738,500	136,861,829	110,444,391 66
August	242,543,695 63	23,847,210	128,387,379	114,156,316 63
September	240,605,908 58	25,345,590	121,210,399	119,395,509 58
October	244,261,468 91	23,181,990	120,255,349	124,006,119 91
November	247,598,465 89	19,632,830	123,188,809	124,409,656 89
December	238,359,801 29	24,254,750	117,093,139	121,266,662 29
1893.				
January	228,827,532 53	15,729,770	120,645,819	108,181,713 53
February	217,672,947 91	7,742,260	114,388,729	103,284,218 91
March	218,378,232 99	5,135,430	111,486,009	106,892,223 99
April	202,283,358 08	8,888,310	105,272,029	97,011,330 08
May	196,518,609 76	3,324,670	101,469,969	95,048,640 76
June	188,455,432 59	1,071,170	92,970,019	95,485,413 59
July	186,813,962 98	93,710	87,611,029	99,202,933 98
August	176,423,272 44	565,370	80,414,049	96,009,123 44
September	173,209,771 16	129,220	79,627,599	93,582,172 16
October	163,274,171 26	115,860	78,889,309	84,384,862 26
November	161,122,128 09	149,090	78,163,079	82,959,049 09
December	158,303,779 13	75,590	77,412,179	80,891,600 13
1894.				
January	142,665,594 37	78,350	77,015,419	65,650,175 37
February	177,462,797 49	106,490	70,935,729	106,527,068 49
March	176,456,044 63	137,310	70,306,909	106,149,135 63
April	170,192,457 63	102,770	69,990,449	100,202,008 63
May	148,067,816 58	41,650	69,374,549	78,693,267 58
June	131,217,433 55	43,490	66,344,409	64,873,024 55
July	120,922,836 41	103,470	65,947,229	54,975,607 41
August	120,885,869 49	34,730	65,668,969	55,216,900 49
September	123,665,756 92	55,260	64,790,439	58,875,317 92
October	125,613,895 73	56,280	64,252,069	61,361,826 73
November	164,350,468 01	751,370	58,925,899	105,424,569 01
December	139,606,354 05	58,960	53,361,909	86,244,445 05
1895.				
January	97,353,776 27	337,060	52,647,809	44,705,967 27
February	138,593,280 14	80,100	51,507,769	87,085,511 14
March	139,486,496 08	84,660	48,843,189	90,463,307 08
April	139,998,153 35	63,640	48,751,009	91,247,144 35
May	147,690,977 53	102,390	48,539,569	99,151,408 53
June	155,893,931 46	88,390	48,381,569	107,512,362 46
July	155,354,065 79	219,330	48,117,579	107,236,486 79
August	149,410,926 27	209,820	49,081,089	100,329,837 27
September	143,557,512 75	103,370	50,645,539	92,911,973 75
October	143,360,838 92	168,230	50,417,659	92,943,179 92
November	129,567,945 32	107,910	50,233,979	79,333,966 32
December	113,198,707 67	163,450	49,936,439	63,262,268 67
1896.				
January	99,693,356 57	131,140	49,847,849	49,845,507 57
February	167,695,998 46	651,470	48,733,019	100,000,000 00

Receipts and Expenditures for the Fiscal Year 1895, as Shown by Warrants Issued.

ACCOUNT.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Repayments from unexpended appropriations.	Counter credits to appropriations.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Customs	152,158,617 45	18,434,414 54	461,146 39	92,154 34
Internal revenue	143,421,672 02	5,091,947 77	69,094 06	930 73
Lands	1,103,347 16			
Miscellaneous	16,706,438 48			
Interior civil		8,667,750 63	99,367 01	13,849 63
Treasury proper		51,629,248 75	1,225,624 36	332,984 28
Diplomatic		1,703,363 46	18,196 25	39,636 35
Judiciary		7,752,995 99	208,320 96	86,129 64
War Department		51,804,759 13	1,198,682 22	371,246 43
Navy Department		28,797,795 73	163,412 68	7,082,965 31
Interior Department (Indians)		9,939,754 21	347,428 82	99,265 93
Interior Department (pensions)		141,395,228 87	1,942,804 51	21 00
Interest on the public debt		30,978,080 21	184,523 20	
Total net	313,390,075 11	356,195,298 29	5,918,600 46	8,119,183 64
THE PUBLIC DEBT.				
Gold certificates	120,000 00	18,037,940 00		
Silver certificates	115,170,000 00	123,424,000 00		
Currency certificates	68,340,000 00	71,820,000 00		
Refunding certificates		4,880 00		
United States notes	74,720,000 00	74,720,000 00		
Fractional currency		3,019 93		
One year notes of 1863		140 00		
Loan of 1863		3,000 00		
Compound interest notes		1,310 00		
7-30's of 1864 and 1865		150 00		
Funded loan of 1891		96,200 00		
10-40's of 1864		1,600 00		
Consols of 1865		3,700 00		
Consols of 1867		2,700 00		
Loan of July 12, 1882		7,350 00		
Consols of 1868		500 00		
Funded loan of 1881		5,600 00		
Loan of July and August, 1861		7,400 00		
Treasury notes of 1890	44,215,983 00	50,712,000 00		
National bank notes (redemption account)	12,056,172 50	13,068,369 00		
Central Pacific Railroad bonds		2,357,000 00		
Loan of 1904	50,000,000 00			
Premium on loan of 1904	8,538,500 00			
Funded loan of 1907	7,350 00			
Loan of 1925	31,157,700 00			
Premium on loan of 1925	2,800,844 62			
Total	720,516,625 23	710,472,157 22		
Balance June 30, 1894	735,463,895 84			
Balance June 30, 1895		745,508,363 85		
Aggregate	1,455,980,521 07	1,455,980,521 07	5,918,600 46	8,119,183 64

Analysis of the Principal of the Public Debt of the United States on July 1 of Each Year from 1870 to 1895.

[Prepared in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.]

JULY 1—	3 per cents.	3½ per cents.	4 per cents.	4½ per cents.	5 per cents.	6 per cents.	Total interest-bearing debt.	Annual interest charged.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1870	59,550,000 00	.....	.....	.....	221,588,300 00	1,765,317,422 39	2,046,455,722 39	118,781,960 34
1871	45,885,000 00	.....	678,000 00	.....	274,236,450 00	1,613,897,300 00	1,934,696,750 00	111,949,330 50
1872	24,665,000 00	.....	678,000 00	.....	414,567,300 00	1,374,883,800 00	1,814,794,100 00	103,988,463 00
1873	14,000,000 00	.....	678,000 00	.....	414,567,300 00	1,281,238,650 00	1,710,483,950 00	98,019,804 00
1874	14,000,000 00	.....	678,000 00	.....	510,628,050 00	1,213,624,700 00	1,738,930,750 00	98,796,004 50
1875	14,000,000 00	.....	678,000 00	.....	607,132,750 00	1,100,865,550 00	1,722,676,300 00	96,855,690 50
1876	14,000,000 00	.....	.....	.....	711,685,800 00	984,999,650 00	1,710,685,450 00	96,104,269 00
1877	14,000,000 00	.....	.....	140,000,000 00	703,266,650 00	854,621,850 00	1,711,888,550 00	93,160,643 50
1878	14,000,000 00	.....	98,850,000 00	240,000,000 00	703,266,650 00	738,619,000 00	1,794,735,650 00	94,654,472 50
1879	14,000,000 00	.....	741,522,000 00	250,000,000 00	508,440,350 00	283,681,350 00	1,797,643,700 00	83,773,778 50
1880	14,000,000 00	.....	739,347,800 00	250,000,000 00	484,864,900 00	235,780,400 00	1,723,993,100 00	79,633,981 00
1881	14,000,000 00	.....	739,347,800 00	250,000,000 00	439,841,350 00	196,378,600 00	1,639,567,750 00	75,018,695 50
1882	14,000,000 00	460,461,050 00	739,349,350 00	250,000,000 00	.....	.....	1,463,810,400 00	57,360,110 75
1883	318,204,350 00	32,082,600 00	737,942,200 00	250,000,000 00	.....	.....	1,338,229,150 00	51,436,709 50
1884	238,612,150 00	.....	737,951,700 00	250,000,000 00	.....	.....	1,226,563,850 00	47,926,432 50
1885	208,190,500 00	.....	737,960,450 00	250,000,000 00	.....	.....	1,196,150,950 00	47,014,133 00
1886	158,046,600 00	.....	737,967,500 00	250,000,000 00	.....	.....	1,146,014,100 00	45,510,098 00
1887	33,716,500 00	.....	737,975,850 00	250,000,000 00	.....	.....	1,021,692,350 00	41,780,529 50
1888	14,000,000 00	.....	714,315,450 00	222,207,050 00	.....	.....	950,522,500 00	38,991,935 25
1889	14,000,000 00	.....	676,214,990 00	139,639,000 00	.....	.....	829,853,990 00	33,752,354 60
1890	14,000,000 00	.....	602,297,360 00	109,015,750 00	.....	.....	725,313,110 00	29,417,603 15
1891	.....	.....	559,659,920 00	50,869,200 00	.....	.....	610,529,120 00	23,615,735 80
1892	.....	.....	559,664,830 00	a 25,364,500 00	.....	.....	585,029,330 00	22,893,883 50
1893	.....	.....	559,672,600 00	a 25,364,500 00	.....	.....	585,037,100 00	22,894,194 00
1894	.....	.....	559,677,390 00	a 25,364,500 00	50,000,000 00	.....	635,041,890 00	25,394,385 60
1895	.....	.....	590,837,560 00	a 25,364,500 00	100,000,000 00	.....	716,202,060 00	29,140,792 40

a Continued at 2 per cent.

NOTE 1.— The interest charge is computed upon the amount of outstanding principal at the close of the fiscal year, and is exclusive of interest charged on Pacific Railway bonds.

NOTE 2.— The total interest-bearing debt, as above, is exclusive of Pacific Railway bonds.

Analysis of the Principal of the Public Debt of the United States, etc., 1870 to 1895 — (Concluded).

JULY 1—	Debt on which interest has ceased.	Debt bearing no interest.	Outstanding principal.	Cash in the Treasury.	Total of debt, less cash in Treasury.	Population of the United States, June 1.	Debt per capita.	Interest per capita.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1870	3,708,641 00	430,508,064 42	2,480,672,427 81	149,502,471 60	2,331,169,956 21	38,558,371	60 46	3 08
1871	1,948,902 26	416,565,680 06	2,353,211,332 32	106,217,263 65	2,246,994,068 67	39,555,000	56 81	2 83
1872	7,926,797 26	430,530,431 52	2,253,251,328 78	103,470,798 43	2,149,780,530 35	40,596,000	52 96	2 56
1873	51,929,710 26	472,069,332 94	2,234,482,993 20	129,020,932 45	2,105,462,060 75	41,677,000	50 52	2 35
1874	3,216,590 26	509,543,128 17	2,251,690,468 43	147,541,314 74	2,104,149,153 69	42,796,000	49 17	2 21
1875	11,425,820 26	498,182,411 69	2,232,284,531 95	142,243,361 82	2,090,041,170 13	43,951,000	47 53	2 20
1876	3,902,420 26	465,807,196 89	2,180,395,067 15	119,469,726 70	2,060,925,340 45	45,137,000	45 66	2 11
1877	16,648,860 26	476,764,031 84	2,205,301,392 10	186,025,960 73	2,019,275,431 37	46,353,000	43 56	2 01
1878	5,594,560 26	455,875,682 27	2,256,205,892 53	255,823,612 08	1,999,382,280 45	47,598,000	42 01	1 99
1879	37,015,630 26	410,835,741 78	2,245,495,072 04	249,080,167 01	1,996,414,905 03	48,866,000	40 85	1 71
1880	7,621,455 26	388,800,815 37	2,120,415,370 63	201,088,622 88	1,919,326,747 75	50,155,783	38 27	1 59
1881	6,723,865 26	422,721,954 32	2,069,013,569 58	249,363,415 35	1,819,650,154 23	51,316,000	35 46	1 46
1882	16,260,805 26	438,241,788 77	1,918,312,994 03	243,289,519 78	1,675,023,474 25	52,495,000	31 91	1 09
1883	7,831,415 26	538,111,162 81	1,884,171,728 07	345,389,902 92	1,538,781,825 15	53,693,000	28 66	96
1884	19,656,205 26	584,308,868 31	1,830,528,923 57	391,985,928 18	1,438,542,995 39	54,911,000	26 20	87
1885	4,100,995 26	663,712,927 88	1,863,964,873 14	488,612,429 23	1,375,352,443 91	56,148,000	24 50	84
1886	9,704,445 26	619,344,468 52	1,775,063,013 78	492,917,173 34	1,282,145,840 44	57,404,000	22 34	79
1887	6,115,165 26	629,795,077 37	1,657,602,592 63	482,433,917 21	1,175,168,675 42	58,680,000	20 03	71
1888	2,496,095 26	739,840,389 32	1,692,858,984 58	629,854,089 85	1,063,004,894 73	59,974,000	17 72	65
1889	1,911,485 26	787,287,446 97	1,619,052,922 23	643,113,172 01	975,939,750 22	61,289,000	15 92	53
1890	1,815,865 26	825,011,289 47	1,552,140,204 73	661,355,834 20	890,784,370 53	62,622,250	14 22	47
1891	1,614,705 26	933,852,766 35	1,545,996,591 61	694,083,839 83	851,912,751 78	64,002,000	13 32	37
1892	2,785,375 26	1,000,648,939 37	1,588,464,144 63	746,937,681 03	841,526,463 60	65,403,000	12 86	35
1893	2,094,060 26	958,854,525 87	1,545,985,686 13	707,016,210 38	838,969,475 75	66,826,000	12 55	34
1894	1,851,240 26	995,360,506 42	1,632,253,636 68	732,940,256 13	899,313,380 55	68,275,000	13 17	37
1895	1,721,590 26	958,197,332 99	1,676,120,983 25	774,448,016 51	901,672,966 71	69,753,000	12 93	42

NOTE 1.— The population is for June 1, for 1870, 1880 and 1890, from the census, and for other years estimates, for the same date each year, of the actuary of the Treasury Department.

NOTE 2.—The figures for July 1, 1879, were made up assuming pending funding operations to have been completed.

NOTE 3.— The column of "Debt bearing no interest" includes certificates issued against gold, silver and currency deposited in the Treasury.

NOTE 4.— The temporary loan, per act of July 11, 1862, is included in the 4 per cents. from 1862 to 1868, inclusive, with the exception of the amount outstanding August 31, 1865, this being the date at which the public debt reached its highest point. This loan bore interest from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent., and was redeemable on ten days' notice after 30 days; but being constantly changing, it has been considered more equitable to include the whole amount outstanding as bearing 4 per cent. interest on an average for the year.

Area of Each State and Territory in the United States, Date of Organization of Territories and of Admission of New States into the Union.

[From the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.		Date of act of organization or admission.	U. S. STATUTES. Vol.	Page.	AREA. Water.	Land.		Total.
ORIGINAL STATES.					*Sq.miles.*	*Sq.miles.*	*Acres.*	*Sq.miles.*
New Hampshire					300	9,005	5,763,200	9,305
Massachusetts					275	8,040	5,145,600	8,315
Rhode Island					165	1,085	694,400	1,250
Connecticut					145	4,845	3,100,800	4,990
New York					1,600	47,620	30,476,800	49,220
New Jersey					720	7,455	4,781,200	8,175
Pennsylvania					230	44,985	28,790,400	45,215
Delaware					400	1,960	1,254,400	2,360
Maryland					2,350	9,860	6,310,400	12,210
Virginia					2,325	40,125	25,680,000	42,450
North Carolina					3,670	48,580	31,091,200	52,250
South Carolina					400	30,170	19,308,800	30,570
Georgia					495	58,980	37,747,200	59,475
STATES ADMITTED.								
Kentucky		Feb. 4, 1791	1	189	400	40,000	25,600,000	40,400
Vermont		Feb. 18, 1791	1	191	430	9,135	5,846,400	9,565
Tennessee		June 1, 1796	1	491	300	41,750	26,720,000	42,050
Maine		Mar. 3, 1820	3	544	3,145	29,895	19,132,800	33,040
Texas*		Dec. 29, 1845	9	108	3,490	262,290	167,865,600	265,780
West Virginia		Dec. 31, 1862	12	633	135	24,645	15,772,800	24,780
PUBLIC LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.								
Ohio	State	Apr. 30, 1802	2	173	300	40,760	26,086,400	41,060
Louisiana	Territory.	Mar. 3, 1805	2	331	3,300	45,420	28,907,000	48,720
	State	Apr. 8, 1812	2	701				
Indiana	Territory.	May 7, 1800	2	58	440	35,910	22,982,400	36,350
	State*	Dec. 11, 1816	3	399				
Mississippi	Territory.	Apr. 7, 1798	1	549	470	46,340	29,685,000	46,810
	State*	Dec. 10, 1817	3	472				
Illinois	Territory.	Feb. 3, 1809	2	514	650	56,000	35,840,000	56,650
	State*	Dec. 3, 1818	3	536				
Alabama	Territory.	Mar. 3, 1817	3	371	710	51,540	32,658,000	52,250
	State*	Dec. 14, 1819	3	608				
Missouri	Territory.	June 4, 1812	2	743	680	68,735	43,796,000	69,415
	State†	Mar. 2, 1821	3	645				
Arkansas	Territory.	Mar. 2, 1819	3	493	805	53,045	33,543,500	53,850
	State	June 15, 1836	5	50				
Michigan	Territory.	Jan. 11, 1805	2	309	1,435	57,480	36,819,000	58,915
	State	Jan. 26, 1837	5	144				
Florida	Territory.	Mar. 30, 1822	3	654	4,440	54,240	34,713,600	58,680
	State	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742				
Iowa	Territory.	June 12, 1838	5	235	550	55,475	35,646,000	56,025
	State	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742				
Wisconsin	Territory.	April 20, 1836	5	10	1,590	54,450	34,848,000	56,040
	State	May 29, 1848	9	178				
California	State	Sept. 9, 1850	9	452	2,380	155,980	102,837,200	158,360
Minnesota	Territory.	Mar. 3, 1849	9	403	4,160	79,205	50,691,200	83,365
	State	May 11, 1858	11	166				
Oregon	Territory.	Aug. 14, 1848	9	323	1,470	94,560	60,518,400	96,030
	State	Feb. 14, 1859	11	383				
Kansas	Territory.	May 30, 1854	10	277	380	81,700	52,288,000	82,080
	State	Jan. 29, 1861	12	126				
Nevada	Territory.	Mar. 2, 1861	12	209	960	109,740	70,233,600	110,700
	State‡	Mar. 21, 1864	13	30				
Nebraska	Territory.	May 30, 1854	10	277	670	76,840	49,177,600	77,510
	State§	Feb. 9, 1867	14	391				
Colorado	Territory.	Feb. 28, 1861	12	172	280	103,645	66,332,800	103,925
	State‖	Mar. 3, 1875	18	474				
North Dakota	Territory.	Mar. 2, 1861	12	239	600	70,195	44,924,800	70,795
	State	Feb. 22, 1889	25	676				
South Dakota	Territory.	Mar. 2, 1861	12	239	800	76,850	49,696,000	77,650
	State	Feb. 22, 1889	25	¶676				
Montana	Territory.	May 26, 1864	13	85	770	145,810	92,998,400	146,080
	State	Feb. 22, 1889	25	¶676				
Washington	Territory.	Mar. 2, 1853	10	172	2,300	66,880	42,803,200	69,180
	State	Feb. 22, 1889	25	¶676				
Idaho	Territory.	Mar. 3, 1863	12	808	510	84,290	53,945,600	84,800
	State	July 3, 1890	....	....				
Wyoming	Territory.	July 25, 1868	15	178	315	97,575	62,448,000	97,890
	State	July 10, 1890	....	....				

*Joint resolution by Congress. †See President's proclamation, 3 Statutes, Appendix No. 2. ‡See President's proclamation, October 13, 1864, 13 Statutes, 749. §See President's proclamation, March 1, 1867, 14 Statutes, 820. ‖See President's proclamation, August 1, 1876, 19 Statutes, 665. ¶See President's proclamation, 2 Statutes, 1548 to 1552, inclusive.

Area of Each State and Territory, Etc.—(Concluded).

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Date of act of organization or admission.	U. S. STATUTES.		AREA.			
		Vol.	Page.	Water.	Land.		Total.
TERRITORIES.				*Sq.miles.*	*Sq.miles.*	*Acres.*	*Sq.miles.*
New Mexico..... Territory.	Sept. 9, 1850	9	446	120	122,460	78,374,400	122,580
Utah..... Territory.	Sept. 9, 1850	9	453	2,780	82,190	52,601,600	84,970
Arizona ..... Territory.	Feb. 24, 1863	12	664	100	112,920	72,268,800	113,020
Alaska..... Territory.	July 27, 1868	15	240	.....	.....	....	....
Indian Territory; limits defined by act May, 1854.....	.....	....	....	400	31,000	19,840,000	31,400
District of Columbia.. { Territory.	July 16, 1790	1	214	} 10	60	38,400	70
District of Columbia.. { District..	Mar. 3, 1791	1	130	}			
Oklahoma*..... Territory.	May 2, 1890	26	81	200	38,880	24,851,200	39,080
Total.....	.....	....	....	55,600	2,970,000	1,893,476,100	3,025,600

* Including Cherokee country and No Man's Land.

POPULATION.

Population of the United States at Each Census, from 1790 to 1890.

[From the Reports of the Superintendents of the Census.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.		
											Native born.	Foreign born.	Totals.
MAINE.													
White	96,002	150,901	227,736	297,340	398,263	500,438	581,813	626,952	625,309	647,485	580,568	79,328	659,896
Colored	538	818	969	929	1,192	1,355	1,356	1,327	1,606	1,451	1,190	.....	1,190
Totals	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,269	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915	648,936	581,758	79,328	661,086
NEW HAMPSHIRE.													
White	141,097	182,998	213,490	243,236	268,721	284,036	317,456	325,579	317,720	346,306	303,644	72,272	375,916
Colored	788	860	970	786	607	538	520	494	580	685	614	.....	614
Totals	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,022	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,300	346,991	304,258	72,272	376,530
VERMONT.													
White	85,154	153,908	217,145	235,063	279,771	291,218	313,402	314,389	329,627	331,229	287,394	44,091	331,485
Colored	271	557	750	903	881	730	718	709	924	1,057	937	.....	937
Totals	85,425	154,465	217,895	235,966	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098	330,551	332,286	288,331	44,091	332,422
MASSACHUSETTS.													
White	373,324	416,393	465,303	516,419	603,359	729,030	985,450	1,221,464	1,443,404	1,764,388	1,561,870	1,654,929	2,216,799
Colored	5,463	6,452	6,737	6,740	7,049	8,669	9,064	9,602	13,947	18,697	22,144	.....	22,144
Totals	378,787	422,845	472,040	523,159	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	1,584,014	1,654,929	2,238,943
RHODE ISLAND.													
White	64,470	65,438	73,214	79,413	93,621	105,587	143,875	170,668	212,373	270,043	231,832	106,281	338,113
Colored	4,355	3,684	3,717	3,602	3,578	3,243	3,670	3,952	4,980	6,488	7,393	.....	7,393
Totals	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,015	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620	217,353	276,531	239,225	106,281	345,506
CONNECTICUT.													
White	232,374	244,721	255,179	267,181	289,603	301,856	363,099	451,520	527,786	611,153	550,283	183,673	733,956
Colored	5,572	6,281	6,763	7,967	8,072	8,122	7,693	8,627	9,668	11,547	12,302	.....	12,302
Totals	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,148	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,700	562,585	183,673	746,258

NEW YORK.													
White	314,142	557,731	918,699	1,332,744	1,873,663	2,378,890	3,048,325	3,831,730	4,330,678	5,017,767	4,358,260	1,569,501	5,927,761
Colored	25,978	31,220	40,350	39,367	44,945	50,031	49,069	49,005	52,081	65,104	70,092	.....	70,092
Totals	340,120	589,051	959,049	1,372,111	1,918,508	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	4,428,352	1,569,501	5,997,853
NEW JERSEY.													
White	169,954	194,325	226,868	257,409	300,266	351,588	465,509	646,699	875,438	1,092,263	1,068,596	1,328,699	1,397,295
Colored	14,185	16,824	18,694	20,017	20,557	21,718	24,046	25,336	30,658	38,853	47,638	.....	47,638
Totals	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,426	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,116,234	1,328,699	1,444,933
PENNSYLVANIA.													
White	4,099	586,095	786,804	1,017,094	1,309,900	1,676,115	2,258,160	2,849,266	3,456,657	4,197,356	4,304,668	845,750	5,150,418
Colored	10,274	16,270	23,287	30,413	38,333	47,918	53,626	56,949	65,294	85,535	107,596	.....	107,596
Totals	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,047,507	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	4,412,264	845,750	5,258,014
Total North Atlantic Div:													
White	1,900,616	2,552,510	3,384,438	4,245,899	5,417,167	6,619,758	8,477,089	10,438,267	12,118,992	14,277,990	13,247,115	3,884,524	17,131,639
Colored	67,424	83,066	102,237	110,724	125,214	142,324	149,762	156,001	179,738	229,417	269,906	.....	269,906
Totals	1,968,040	2,635,576	3,486,675	4,356,623	5,542,381	6,761,082	8,626,851	10,594,268	12,298,730	14,507,407	13,517,021	3,884,524	17,401,545
DELAWARE.													
White	46,310	49,852	55,361	55,282	57,601	58,561	71,169	90,589	102,221	120,166	126,970	13,137	140,107
Colored	12,786	14,421	17,313	17,467	19,147	19,524	20,363	21,627	22,794	26,442	28,386	.....	28,386
Totals	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125,015	146,608	155,356	13,137	168,493
MARYLAND.													
White	208,649	216,326	235,117	260,223	291,108	318,204	417,943	515,918	605,503	724,713	732,706	94,027	826,733
Colored	111,079	125,222	145,429	147,127	155,932	151,815	165,091	171,131	175,391	210,230	215,657	.....	215,657
Totals	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049	780,894	934,943	948,363	94,027	1,042,390
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.													
White	.....	10,066	16,079	22,614	27,563	30,657	37,941	60,764	88,296	118,028	136,178	18,642	154,820
Colored	.....	4,027	7,944	10,425	12,271	13,055	13,746	14,316	43,404	59,596	75,572	.....	75,572
Totals	.....	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080	131,700	177,624	211,750	18,642	230,392
VIRGINIA.													
White	442,117	514,280	551,514	603,085	694,300	740,968	894,800	1,047,411	712,322	880,949	1,001,933	18,609	1,020,542
Colored	305,493	365,920	423,086	462,031	517,105	498,829	526,861	548,907	512,841	631,616	635,438	.....	635,438
Totals	747,610	880,200	974,600	1,065,116	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,637,371	18,609	1,655,980
WEST VIRGINIA.													
White	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	424,034	592,571	711,225	18,879	730,104
Colored	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,980	25,886	32,690	.....	32,690
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	442,014	618,457	743,915	18,879	762,794

Population of the United States at Each Census, from 1790 to 1890 — (Continued).

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.		
											Native born.	Foreign born.	Total.
NORTH CAROLINA.													
White	288,204	337,764	376,410	419,200	472,843	484,870	553,028	631,100	679,711	868,473	1,051,720	5,209	1,056,929
Colored	105,547	140,339	179,090	219,629	265,144	268,549	316,011	361,522	391,650	531,277	561,018	.....	561,018
Totals	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,612,738	5,209	1,617,947
SOUTH CAROLINA.													
White	140,178	196,255	214,196	237,440	257,863	259,084	274,563	291,388	289,792	391,245	455,865	6,350	462,215
Colored	108,895	149,336	209,919	265,301	323,322	335,314	393,944	412,320	415,814	604,332	688,934	.....	688,934
Totals	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,144,799	6,350	1,151,149
GEORGIA.													
White	52,886	102,26.	145,414	189,566	296,806	407,695	521,572	591,588	638,967	817,047	966,465	12,073	978,538
Colored	29,662	60,425	107,019	151,419	220,017	283,697	384,613	465,698	545,142	725,133	858,815	.....	858,815
Totals	82,548	162,686	252,433	340,985	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,825,280	12,073	1,837,353
FLORIDA.													
White	.....	.....	....	.....	18,385	27,943	47,203	77,747	96,059	142,803	206,771	18,471	225,242
Colored	.....	.....	.....	....	16,345	26,534	40,242	62,677	91,689	126,690	166,180	.....	166,180
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748	269,493	372,951	18,471	391,422
Total South Atlantic Div.													
White	.....	1,426,804	594,091	1,787,410	2,116,469	2,327,982	2,818,219	3,306,505	3,636,905	4,655,995	5,389,833	205,397	5,595,230
Colored	673,462	859,690	1,080,800	1,273,399	1,529,283	1,597,317	1,860,871	2,058,198	2,216,705	2,941,202	3,262,690	.....	3,262,690
Totals	1,851,806	2,286,494	2,674,891	3,060,809	3,645,752	3,925,299	4,679,090	5,364,703	5,852,610	7,597,197	8,652,523	205,397	8,857,920
OHIO.													
White	.....	45,028	228,861	576,572	928,329	1,502,122	1,955,050	2,302,838	2,602,047	3,118,162	3,126,252	458,951	3,585,203
Colored	.....	337	1,899	4,723	9,574	17,345	25,279	36,673	63,213	79,900	87,113	.....	87,113
Totals	.....	45,365	230,760	581,295	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,213,365	458,951	3,672,316
INDIANA.													
White	.....	5,343	23,890	145,758	339,399	678,698	977,154	1,339,000	1,656,077	1,939,073	2,000,733	146,456	2,147,189
Colored	.....	298	630	1,420	3,632	7,168	11,262	11,428	24,560	39,228	45,215	....	45,215
Totals	.....	5,641	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,045,948	146,456	2,192,404

ILLINOIS.													
White	.....	.....	11,501	53,788	155,061	472,254	846,034	1,704,323	2,511,129	3,031,503	2,927,497	841,826	3,769,323
Colored	.....	.....	781	1,374	2,384	3,929	5,436	7,628	28,762	46,368	57,028	.....	57,028
Totals	.....	.....	12,282	55,162	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	2,984,525	841,826	3,826,351
MICHIGAN.													
White	.....	.....	4,618	8,591	31,346	211,560	395,071	742,314	1,172,210	1,621,857	1,531,283	547,383	2,078,666
Colored	.....	.....	144	174	293	707	2,583	6,799	11,849	15,100	15,223	.....	15,223
Totals	.....	.....	4,762	8,765	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	1,546,506	547,383	2,093,889
WISCONSIN.													
White	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,749	304,756	774,710	1,052,557	1,312,795	1,161,484	522,952	1,684,436
Colored	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196	635	1,171	2,113	2,702	2,444	.....	2,444
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,163,928	522,952	1,686,880
MINNESOTA.													
White	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,038	171,764	438,947	779,209	829,102	469,041	1,298,143
Colored	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	259	759	1,564	3,683	.....	3,683
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,077	172,023	439,706	780,773	832,785	469,041	1,301,826
IOWA.													
White	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,924	191,881	673,844	1,188,258	1,615,099	1,577,154	324,057	1,901,211
Colored	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	333	1,069	5,762	9,516	10,685	.....	10,685
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,587,839	324,057	1,911,896
MISSOURI.													
White	.....	.....	17,227	55,988	114,795	323,888	592,004	1,063,509	1,603,224	2,023,030	2,294,176	234,824	2,529,000
Colored	.....	.....	3,618	10,569	25,660	59,814	90,040	118,503	118,071	145,350	150,184	.....	150,184
Totals	.....	.....	20,845	66,557	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,444,360	234,824	2,679,184
NORTH DAKOTA.													
White	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,837	14,087	134,776	100,775	81,571	182,346
Colored	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	401	373	.....	373
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,837	14,181	135,177	101,148	81,571	182,719
SOUTH DAKOTA.													
White	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236,447	91,820	328,267
Colored	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	541	.....	541
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236,988	61,820	328,808
NEBRASKA.													
White	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,759	122,204	450,017	844,644	205,353	1,049,997
Colored	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	789	2,385	8,913	.....	8,913
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,841	122,993	452,402	853,557	205,353	1,058,910

Population of the United States at Each Census, from 1790 to 1890—(Continued).

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.		
											Native born.	Foreign born.	Total.
KANSAS.													
White	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,579	347,291	952,989	1,228,923	148,463	1,377,386
Colored	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	627	17,108	43,107	49,710	.....	49,710
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,278,633	148,463	1,427,096
Totals North Central Division:													
White	.....	50,371	286,097	840,697	1,568,930	3,262,195	5,267,988	8,912,477	12,708,021	16,978,490	17,858,470	4,072,697	21,931,167
Colored	.....	635	7,072	18,260	41,543	89,347	135,607	184,239	273,080	385,621	431,112	.....	431,112
Totals	.....	51,006	293,169	858,957	1,610,473	3,351,542	5,403,595	9,096,716	12,981,111	17,364,111	18,289,582	4,072,697	22,362,279
KENTUCKY.													
White	61,133	179,873	324,237	434,644	517,787	590,253	761,413	919,517	1,098,801	1,377,239	1,531,222	59,342	1,590,564
Colored	12,544	41,082	82,274	129,491	170,130	189,575	229,992	236,167	222,210	271,451	268,071	.....	268,071
Totals	73,677	220,955	406,511	564,135	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,799,293	59,342	1,858,635
TENNESSEE.													
White	31,913	91,709	215,875	339,927	535,746	640,627	756,836	826,782	936,189	1,139,208	1,316,738	20,102	1,336,840
Colored	3,778	13,893	45,852	82,844	146,158	188,583	245,881	283,019	322,331	403,151	430,678	.....	430,678
Totals	35,691	105,602	261,727	422,771	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,747,416	20,102	1,767,518
ALABAMA.													
White	.....	.....	.....	85,451	190,406	335,185	426,514	526,431	521,482	662,402	819,114	15,414	834,528
Colored	.....	.....	.....	42,450	119,121	255,571	345,109	437,770	475,510	600,103	678,489	.....	678,489
Totals	.....	.....	.....	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201	996,992	1,262,505	1,497,603	15,414	1,513,017
MISSISSIPPI.													
White	.....	5,179	23,024	42,176	70,443	179,074	295,718	353,901	383,721	481,306	537,127	9,914	547,041
Colored	.....	3,671	17,328	33,272	66,178	196,577	310,808	437,404	444,201	650,291	742,559	.....	742,559
Totals	.....	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,279,686	9,914	1,289,600
LOUISIANA.													
White	.....	.....	34,311	73,383	89,441	158,457	255,491	357,629	362,705	456,291	509,555	49,834	559,389
Colored	.....	.....	42,245	79,540	126,298	193,954	262,271	350,373	364,210	483,655	559,198	.....	559,198
Totals	.....	.....	76,556	152,923	215,739	352,411	517,762	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,068,753	49,834	1,118,587

TEXAS.													
White	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154,034	421,294	565,104	1,198,365	1,594,466	152,886	1,747,352
Colored	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,558	182,921	253,475	393,384	488,171	.....	488,171
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212,592	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,082,637	152,886	2,235,523
OKLAHOMA.													
White	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,117	2,744	58,861
Colored	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,973	.....	2,973
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,090	2,744	61,834
ARKANSAS.													
White	.....	.....	.....	12,579	25,671	77,174	162,189	324,191	362,302	591,859	804,658	14,404	819,062
Colored	.....	.....	.....	1,676	4,717	20,400	47,708	111,259	122,169	210,666	309,117	.....	309,117
Totals	.....	.....	.....	14,255	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,113,775	14,404	1,128,179
Totals South Cent'l Div.:													
White	93,046	276,761	597,447	988,160	1,429,494	1,980,770	2,812,195	3,729,745	4,230,304	5,906,670	7,168,997	324,645	7,493,642
Colored	16,322	58,646	187,699	369,273	632,602	1,044,660	1,491,327	2,038,913	2,204,106	3,012,701	3,479,251	.....	3,479,251
Totals	109,368	335,407	785,146	1,357,433	2,062,096	3,025,430	4,303,522	5,768,658	6,434,410	8,919,371	10,648,248	324,645	10,972,893
MONTANA.													
White	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,412	38,813	86,941	43,728	130,669
Colored	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183	346	1,490	.....	1,490
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,595	39,159	88,431	43,728	132,159
WYOMING.													
White	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,935	20,491	44,845	14,938	59,783
Colored	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183	298	922	.....	922
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,118	20,789	45,767	14,938	60,705
COLORADO.													
White	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,231	39,408	181,892	321,962	84,021	405,983
Colored	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	456	2,435	6,215	.....	6,215
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,277	39,864	194,327	328,177	84,021	412,198
NEW MEXICO.													
White	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,525	93,431	91,702	118,550	131,859	19,778	151,637
Colored	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	83	172	1,015	1,956	.....	1,956
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,547	93,516	91,874	119,565	133,815	19,778	153,593
ARIZONA.													
White	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,632	40,285	38,117	20,146	58,263
Colored	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	155	1,357	.....	1,357
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,658	40,440	39,474	20,146	59,620

Population of the United States at Each Census, from 1790 to 1890 — (Continued).

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.		
											Native born.	Foreign born.	Total.
UTAH.													
White							11,330	40,214	86,668	143,731	153,766	53,551	207,317
Colored							50	59	118	232	588		588
Totals							11,380	40,273	86,786	143,963	154,354	53,551	207,905
NEVADA.													
White								6,812	42,134	61,778	27,190	18,329	45,519
Colored								45	357	488	242		242
Totals								6,857	42,491	62,266	27,432	18,329	45,761
IDAHO.													
White									14,939	32,557	66,554	17,630	84,184
Colored									60	53	201		201
Totals									14,999	32,610	66,755	17,630	84,385
WASHINGTON.													
White								11,564	23,748	74,791	254,319	93,469	347,788
Colored								30	207	325	1,602		1,602
Totals								11,594	23,955	75,116	255,921	93,469	349,390
OREGON.													
White							13,087	52,337	90,577	174,281	253,936	58,645	312,581
Colored							207	128	346	487	1,186		1,186
Totals							13,294	52,465	90,923	174,768	255,122	58,645	313,767
CALIFORNIA.													
White							91,635	375,908	555,975	858,676	818,119	378,689	1,196,802
Colored							962	4,086	4,272	6,018	11,322		11,328
Totals							92,597	379,994	560,247	864,694	829,441	378,689	1,208,130
Total Western Division.													
White							177,577	614,497	984,130	1,755,845	2,197,608	802,924	3,000,532
Colored							1,241	4,479	6,380	11,852	27,081		27,081
Totals							178,818	618,976	990,510	1,767,697	2,224,689	802,924	3,027,612

Persons on public ships in the service of the United States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,318	6,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total United States:													
White	3,172,006	4,306,446	5,862,073	7,862,166	10,537,378	14,195,805	19,553,068	27,001,491	33,678,362	43,574,990	45,862,023	9,290,187	55,152,210
Colored	757,208	1,002,037	1,377,808	1,771,656	2,328,642	2,873,648	3,638,808	4,441,830	4,880,009	6,580,793	7,470,040	.....	*7,470,040
Totals	3,929,214	5,308,483	7,239,881	9,633,822	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	53,332,063	9,290,187	62,622,250

* African descent only.

Rank in Population of Each State and Territory at Each Census, From 1790 to 1890.

[From the reports of the Superintendents of the Census.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	19	15	12	12	13	16	17	17
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	44	43
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	26	28	25	26	25	26	25	24
California	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	29	26	24	24	22
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	41	35	31
Connecticut	8	8	9	14	16	20	21	24	25	28	29
Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	42	45	40	{*41 / †37
Delaware	16	17	19	22	24	26	30	32	35	38	42
District of Columbia	.....	19	22	25	25	28	33	35	34	36	39
Florida	.....	...	.....	.....	26	27	31	31	33	34	32
Georgia	13	12	11	11	10	9	9	11	12	13	12
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	46	45
Illinois	.....	.....	24	24	20	14	11	4	4	4	3
Indiana	.....	21	21	18	13	10	7	6	6	6	8
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	27	20	11	10	10
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	29	20	19
Kentucky	14	9	7	6	6	6	8	9	8	8	11
Louisiana	.....	.....	18	17	19	19	18	17	21	22	25
Maine	11	14	14	12	12	13	16	22	23	27	30
Maryland	6	7	8	10	11	15	17	19	20	23	27
Massachusetts	4	5	5	7	8	8	6	7	7	7	6
Michigan	.....	.....	25	27	27	23	20	16	13	9	9
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	30	28	26	20
Mississippi	.....	20	20	21	22	17	15	14	18	18	21
Missouri	.....	.....	23	23	21	16	13	8	5	5	5
Montana	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	45	44
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	36	30	26
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	40	43	49
New Hampshire	10	11	16	15	18	22	22	27	31	31	33
New Jersey	9	10	12	13	14	18	19	21	17	19	18
New Mexico	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	....	.....	32	34	37	41	43
New York	5	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Carolina	3	4	4	4	5	7	10	12	14	15	16
Ohio	....	18	13	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	4
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	34	36	38	37	38
Pennsylvania	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rhode Island	15	16	17	20	23	24	28	29	32	33	35
South Carolina	7	6	6	8	9	11	14	18	22	21	23
Tennessee	17	15	10	9	7	5	5	10	9	12	13
Texas	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	23	19	11	7
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	37	39	39	40
Vermont	12	13	15	16	17	21	23	28	30	32	36
Virginia	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	10	14	15
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	42	42	34
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	29	28
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	30	24	15	15	16	14
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	47	47	47
GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.											
North Atlantic division	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
South Atlantic division	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	4
North Central division	....	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	1
South Central division	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3
Western division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5

* North Dakota. † South Dakota.

Sex and Classes of Occupations According to the Census of 1870, 1880 and 1890.

SEX AND CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	1870.	1880.	1890.	INCREASE FROM 1880.	
				Number.	Per cent.
AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND MINING.					
Males	5,744,314	7,402,970	8,333,692	923,722	12.47
Females	397,049	594,654	679,509	84,855	14.27
Totals	6,141,363	8,004,624	9,013,201	1,008,577	12.60
PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.					
Males	279,347	425,947	632,641	206,694	48.53
Females	92,303	177,255	311,682	134,427	75.84
Totals	371,650	603,202	944,323	341,121	56.55
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.					
Males	1,329,242	2,321,937	2,692,820	370,883	15.97
Females	972,635	1,181,506	1,667,686	486,180	41.15
Totals	2,301,877	3,503,443	4,360,506	857,063	24.46
TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.					
Males	1,219,806	1,803,629	3,097,653	1,294,024	71.75
Females	20,261	62,852	228,309	165,457	263.25
Totals	1,240,161	1,866,481	3,325,962	1,459,481	78.19
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.					
Males	2,096,932	2,783,459	4,064,144	1,280,685	46.01
Females	353,940	630,890	1,027,525	396,635	62.87
Totals	2,450,872	3,414,349	5,091,669	1,677,320	49.13
ALL OCCUPATIONS.					
Males	10,669,635	14,744,942	18,820,950	4,076,008	27.64
Females	1,836,288	2,647,157	3,914,711	1,267,554	47.88
Totals	12,505,923	17,392,099	23,735,661	5,343,562	30.72

Annual Appropriations Made by Congress for Each Year Ending June 30, from 1887 to 1896, Inclusive.

[Prepared in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.]

APPROPRIATED—	Second session 49th Congress. Fiscal year 1888.	First session 50th Congress. Fiscal year 1889.	Second session 50th Congress. Fiscal year 1890.	First session 51st Congress. Fiscal year 1891.	Second session 51st Congress. Fiscal year 1892.	First session 52d Congress. Fiscal year 1893.	Second session 52d Congress. Fiscal year 1894.	First and second sessions 53d Congress Fiscal year 1895.	Third session 53d Congress. Fiscal year 1896.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
To supply deficiencies for the service of the various branches of the Government	137,000 00	21,190,995 61	14,230,179 71	34,137,737 96	38,516,227 87	14,934,157 68	21,226,494 81	9,450,820 26	8,518,981 15
For legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government	20,772,720 67	20,924,492 42	20,865,219 93	21,073,137 47	22,027,674 75	21,901,066 00	21,866,302 81	21,343,976 87	21,885,818 08
For sundry civil expenses of the Government	22,369,840 96	26,316,529 85	25,527,641 65	29,760,054 47	35,459,163 99	26,854,624 88	27,550,158 15	25,856,431 95	35,096,045 40
For support of the Army	23,724,718 69	24,474,710 97	24,316,615 73	24,206,471 79	24,613,529 19	24,308,499 82	24,225,639 78	23,592,884 68	23,252,608 09
For the naval service	25,786,847 79	19,938,281 05	21,675,374 98	23,136,035 53	31,541,645 78	23,543,266 65	22,104,061 38	25,366,826 72	29,416,077 31
For the Indian service	5,234,397 66	5,401,330 51	8,077,453 39	7,256,758 27	16,278,492 48	7,664,067 57	7,884,240 38	10,754,732 61	8,762,751 24
For rivers and harbors	...	22,397,616 90	.....	25,136,295 00	2,951,200 00	22,068,218 00	14,166,153 00	20,043,180 00	11,452,115 00
For forts and fortifications	.....	3,972,000 00	1,233,594 00	4,282,935 00	3,774,803 00	2,734,256 00	2,210,055 00	2,427,004 00	1,904,557 50
For support of Military Academy	419,936 93	315,043 81	902,766 69	435,296 11	402,070 39	428,917 33	432,556 12	406,535 08	464,261 66
For service of Post-Office Department	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.
For invalid and other pensions, including deficiencies	83,152,500 00	81,758,700 00	81,758,700 00	98,457,461 00	135,214,785 00	146,737,350 00	166,531,350 00	151,581,570 00	141,381,570 00
For consular and diplomatic service	1,429,942 44	1,428,465 00	1,980,025 00	1,710,725 96	1,656,925 00	1,604,312 12	1,557,445 00	1,569,787 25	1,574,458 76
For service of Agricultural Department	1,028,780 00	1,715,826 14	1,669,770 00	1,796,502 85	3,028,153 50	3,233,060 72	3,323,500 00	3,226,915 00	3,303,750 00
For expenses of the District of Columbia	4,284,590 66	5,056,678 98	5,682,409 91	5,762,236 75	5,597,125 17	5,317,361 47	5,413,228 91	5,544,296 93	5,745,443 25
For miscellaneous	4,694,635 33	10,129,501 65	10,186,688 81	10,620,840 80	2,721,283 24	3,331,018 51	520,666 28	623,858 43	297,667 37
Totals	193,035,861 13	245,020,172 89	218,115,439 80	287,722,488 96	323,783,079 36	304,710,196 75	319,011,846 62	301,788,819 78	293,057,104 81

Receipts and Expenditures of the United States During the Years Ending June 30, 1889 to 1895.

Receipts and their Sources.

SOURCES.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
CUSTOMS REVENUE.							
Duties on Merchandise.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Class A.—Articles of food and live animals—							
Animals	733,406	651,126	589,002	664,903	797,107	349,950	392,012
Breadstuffs	1,161,027	1,148,611	894,648	989,855	842,231	530,944	432,413
Fish	595,944	674,642	893,967	880,385	922,243	795,488	742,976
Fruits, including nuts	4,008,045	3,915,470	4,343,622	3,083,422	3,818,801	2,847,620	2,739,634
Provisions, including meat and dairy products	440,306	494,268	636,215	645,947	761,340	643,319	544,032
Rice	2,005,193	1,632,078	2,006,258	1,473,707	1,184,454	1,129,154	1,844,546
Salt	469,435	394,215	408,790	329,144	301,973	229,804	53,879
Sugar and molasses	55,976,228	55,150,819	32,468,339	76,987	165,196	251,039	15,589,641
Vegetables	496,851	1,008,739	2,523,030	1,027,766	2,400,881	1,797,345	1,027,129
All other	632,497	748,286	782,503	1,128,110	1,679,112	1,391,113	1,041,131
Totals Class A	66,568,933	65,818,254	45,546,374	10,300,226	12,873,338	9,965,776	24,410,393
Class B.—Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry—							
Coal and coke	871,287	712,630	804,845	1,026,777	839,636	872,054	564,436
Flax, hemp and other vegetable fiber	2,482,746	2,419,797	697,224	328,606	299,947	160,147	80,411
Hops	326,446	515,758	543,110	359,632	398,605	123,222	242,394
Iron and steel:							
Ores	492,697	868,776	721,383	768,488	516,181	133,686	134,204
Pig iron	1,207,730	995,032	550,902	559,618	420,967	159,581	68,863
Scrap iron	296,086	254,017	370,754	247,206	135,490	17,221	9,044
Steel ingots, cogged ingots, etc	948,571	546,466	653,040	644,239	611,689	273,158	286,186
Lead ore, pigs and bars	55,707	50,701	822,901	812,936	976,696	642,254	1,179,284
Marble in block, rough or squared	a 260,780	a 251,501	a 250,369	244,718	297,440	205,487	212,321
Seeds: Castor, linseed, poppy and garden	802,080	619,802	520,027	211,616	188,732	226,706	952,813	
Wood pulp	.....	177,339	216,893	221,529	353,397	195,826	101,627
Wools, raw, and mungo, flocks, etc	6,830,110	5,959,412	6,758,795	7,860,440	8,203,334	2,154,236	335,832
All other	789,385	689,449	735,141	762,623	945,924	1,174,087	643,900
Total Class B	15,363,625	14,060,680	13,645,384	14,048,428	14,188,038	6,337,615	4,811,515
Class C.—Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanic arts—							
Cement	292,948	435,631	830,311	836,374	918,021	809,189	853,989
Chemicals, drugs, etc	4,707,458	4,653,683	4,431,446	4,199,190	4,507,943	3,139,394	3,817,727
Cotton thread, yarn or warp yarn, not on spools	398,604	409,346	425,575	335,587	377,508	158,131	271,319
Flax and hemp yarn or thread	319,612	342,826	363,982	299,754	344,798	203,795	187,097
Furs, dressed on the skin, and hatters' furs	1,025,084	1,071,072	1,312,001	1,225,437	1,212,368	857,998	1,430,177

a Marble and stone.

Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, etc.—(Continued).

SOURCES.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Iron and steel:							
Tin plate	7,279,460	6,746,645	10,577,115	8,801,358	13,500,960	9,609,175	7,336,749
All other	2,558,910	2,203,933	1,830,640	1,927,353	2,884,374	2,007,418	1,522,307
Leather	980,944	957,575	985,089	1,114,697	1,231,773	700,937	956,224
Paints and colors	413,284	429,869	439,717	420,360	475,733	309,095	321,405
Silk, partially manufactured from cocoons, etc., spun silk, etc	203,456	265,949	627,804	389,464	476,425	255,285	423,579
Wood, manufactures of	1,133,964	1,208,490	1,149,132	906,943	985,385	701,849	103,158
Woolen and worsted yarns	1,502,514	1,270,087	1,141,557	733,853	742,337	339,476	508,344
All other	1,378,857	1,351,616	1,025,114	1,028,042	1,175,360	828,293	921,152
Total Class C	22,195,095	21,241,722	25,139,483	22,218,412	28,827,985	19,920,035	18,653,227
Class D.—Manufactured articles, ready for consumption—							
Books and other printed matter	728,670	713,859	621,606	518,975	519,655	396,164	392,239
Brushes of all kinds	197,528	225,219	313,372	323,138	327,678	220,134	234,371
Buttons	682,089	665,146	525,949	802,868	802,353	180,192	445,457
Carriages, and parts of	90,387	158,509	209,291	309,565	237,047	66,572	11,755
Clocks and watches, and parts of	539,275	547,909	604,626	518,146	535,592	317,526	329,448
Cotton, manufactures of	6,418,202	6,783,438	8,721,944	9,136,530	10,965,732	7,298,293	9,486,672
Earthen, stone and china ware	3,694,402	4,005,745	4,660,477	5,628,314	5,404,985	3,857,193	3,232,749
Flax, hemp, etc., manufactures of	8,163,417	8,685,735	7,935,059	8,274,647	9,116,974	6,491,474	5,998,482
Glass and glassware	4,526,582	4,215,839	4,532,220	5,331,089	5,067,306	3,500,225	3,124,639
Iron and steel:							
Cutlery	1,072,752	1,139,766	861,076	935,790	1,120,637	579,105	1,018,495
Machinery	1,064,127	1,232,267	1,255,661	1,289,275	1,449,731	705,008	566,385
All other	1,969,007	1,397,270	1,439,600	1,345,998	1,276,117	579,320	699,329
Leather: Gloves and other manufactures of	2,436,739	2,838,628	3,159,924	3,385,662	3,996,492	2,497,457	2,677,210
Metals, not elsewhere specified, compositions and manufactures of	950,230	1,152,949	2,390,394	2,233,547	2,524,530	1,591,571	1,322,950
Paper, and manufactures of	495,872	542,393	871,519	1,092,094	1,221,333	825,345	776,137
Straw, manufactures of	24,432	22,775	247,192	179,144	290,221	264,495	320,337
Wood, manufactures o	629,497	640,646	882,102	984,163	1,090,175	824,257	572,177
Wool, manufactures of:							
Carpets and carpeting	684,512	790,754	829,064	851,541	976,290	587,992	633,895
Cloths	6,659,385	11,702,134	10,537,969	12,436,533	12,809,558	6,949,470	8,719,888
Dress goods	14,613,817	16,490,948	16,616,302	16,458,244	18,271,035	8,805,690	8,767,162
Flannels	795,870	854,813	295,293	80,804	74,143	59,345	61,638
Wearing apparel—							
Clothing, ready-made, cloaks, dolmans, etc	1,103,085	1,010,134	1,524,947	1,127,768	899,484	659,375	193,761
Hats	11,146	5,236	12,511	9,865	19,447	42,137	33,563
Knit fabrics	1,133,176	1,242,656	779,099	1,156,271	1,368,504	933,838	624,699
Shawls	597,661	628,043	509,162	326,831	270,076	128,006	497,907
Webbings, gorings, etc	484,146	359,038	300,577	348,836	288,533	176,391	74,063
All other manufactures of wool	6,940,416	2,587,681	2,104,807	701,716	676,032	358,471	472,134
All other	1,982,343	2,197,673	1,655,327	1,649,464	1,771,578	1,305,881	1,507,073
Total Class D	68,683,765	72,837,203	74,397,070	76,827,808	83,361,238	50,200,927	52,794,615

Art works: Paintings and statuary	357,921	445,934	287,807	241,612	339,265	162,917	12,141
Cotton laces, edgings and embroideries	4,025,165	4,498,785	5,799,291	6,964,616	7,688,399	4,707,231	5,964,834
Fancy articles:							
Dolls and toys	657,164	727,168	776,781	861,878	989,465	752,050	625,683
Feathers and downs	354,981	465,226	447,581	166,138	134,886	85,348	143,921
Feathers and flowers, artificial	375,451	589,638	670,736	919,452	818,684	855,464	628,206
Perfumery, cosmetics, and toilet articles	238,305	283,579	300,618	305,645	332,779	261,405	345,730
Pipes and smokers' articles	184,481	173,484	233,373	276,662	292,857	191,416	199,852
All other	970,628	844,679	378,914	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Firecrackers	276,591	273,001	439,520	551,434	494,228	410,715	180,624
Flax and hemp: Laces, edgings, embroideries, etc	443,773	434,201	1,078,195	1,492,233	1,538,941	607,996	916,586
Jewelry and precious stones	1,232,351	1,466,131	1,535,893	1,336,226	1,646,479	610,878	1,110,102
Liquors:							
Malt liquors and extract	663,387	726,653	835,922	833,124	928,944	776,200	637,512
Spirits, distilled	2,943,248	3,129,424	3,437,571	2,948,715	3,183,634	2,447,657	2,594,366
Wines	4,179,815	4,662,004	5,147,765	5,058,662	5,144,039	3,706,387	3,697,826
Musical instruments	428,166	432,882	475,203	421,890	395,539	227,549	246,565
Silk, manufactures of:							
Dress and piece goods	3,811,480	5,370,098	5,225,348	3,769,042	4,596,481	3,785,840	3,420,438
Handkerchiefs, hats, caps, etc	411,078	b 105,138	b 323,470	745,978	880,708	450,627	419,054
Laces, embroideries, etc	1,702,671	1,907,596	1,797,205	2,619,530	2,959,054	1,412,393	1,941,142
Ribbons	872,864	1,026,593	896,765	857,482	1,101,848	501,864	522,134
Velvets, plushes, etc	2,703,936	2,535,244	2,843,264	2,045,593	2,558,236	1,632,429	1,863,559
Wearing apparel	319,943	626,545	1,429,481	1,305,495	1,446,601	876,176	889,720
Webbings, gorings, suspenders, etc	.....	180,901	360,759	311,489	361,511	176,476	185,177
All other	7,316,959	6,927,690	5,857,068	4,913,705	5,979,394	3,728,622	5,037,527
Tobacco, and manufactures of	11,194,487	13,317,368	16,172,277	10,265,068	14,831,990	13,668,907	14,916,306
All other	225,562	207,255	341,658	491,127	523,892	420,969	732,463
Total Class E	45,890,357	51,357,217	57,062,375	49,702,796	59,122,854	42,457,516	47,231,468
Total duly collected: Ordinary	218,701,774	225,317,076	215,790,686	173,097,670	198,373,453	128,881,869	147,901,218
Additional and discriminating	1,875,215	1,222,961	1,095,015	1,026,599	770,225	677,023	1,549,390
Total duties collected on merchandise	220,576,989	226,540,037	216,885,701	174,124,269	199,143,678	129,558,892	149,450,608
Tonnage tax	473,269	565,860	520,333	636,012	539,233	537,798	521,241
Miscellaneous	2,782,484	2,562,688	2,116,171	2,692,683	3,672,106	1,721,840	2,186,768
Total customs revenue	223,832,742	229,668,585	219,522,205	177,452,964	203,355,017	131,818,530	152,158,617
INTERNAL REVENUE.							
Tax collected on:							
Spirits	69,447,176	76,539,003	79,626,093	85,541,208	89,231,300	79,899,647	74,837,396
Tobacco	30,399,977	32,443,510	32,573,736	31,000,493	31,889,712	28,617,899	29,704,908
Fermented liquors	23,235,864	25,494,798	28,192,328	29,431,498	31,962,743	30,834,674	31,044,305
Oleomargarine	677,302	619,206	871,488	945,675	1,301,318	1,328,558	1,065,293
Special taxes on manufactures, dealers, etc., and miscellaneous	7,121,195	7,510,189	4,422,604	7,052,199	6,642,551	6,430,455	6,769,770
Total internal revenue	130,881,514	142,606,706	145,686,249	153,971,073	161,027,624	147,111,238	143,421,672
POSTAL SERVICE.							
Revenue	56,175,611	60,882,098	65,981,786	70,930,476	75,896,933	75,080,479	76,983,128

a Not separately stated

b Handkerchiefs only.

Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, etc.— (Continued).

SOURCES,	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
MISCELLANEOUS.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits and assays	10,165,265	10,217,244	7,701,992	2,020,512	2,349,471	870,017	1,640,580
Sales of public lands	8,038,652	6,358,272	4,029,536	3,261,876	3,182,090	1,673,637	1,103,347
Fees: Consular, letters-patent and land	3,378,064	3,146,692	3,019,782	3,130,437	3,156,217	2,765,699	2,655,299
The District of Columbia	2,523,951	2,809,131	2,853,898	2,967,045	3,111,742	3,745,423	3,658,048
Sinking fund for Pacific railways	1,321,124	1,842,564	2,326,359	1,828,772	2,052,488	1,916,314	1,735,887
Tax on national banks	1,536,087	1,301,327	1,236,043	1,261,338	1,392,624	1,610,868	1,712,551
Customs fees, fines, penalties and forfeitures	1,113,021	1,299,325	966,122	909,250	806,920	682,042	640,966
Repayment of interest by Pacific railways	603,765	705,692	823,904	962,438	971,833	926,420	982,411
Sales of Indian lands	446,258	372,288	602,345	847,813	779,311	399,811	540,820
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund	592,427	308,887	308,648	194,385	162,733	191,382	212,465
Immigrant fund	236,196	241,464	292,271	330,129	288,220	214,142	305,225
Tax on seal skins	317,500	262,500	269,674	46,749	23,973	500	700
Sales of Government property	295,530	192,124	259,379	236,498	164,703	201,971	178,124
Deposits for surveying public lands	95,819	112,315	131,423	149,966	156,282	103,425	162,607
Sales of ordnance material	.....	.....	122,668	101,242	26,187	60,160	31,607
Sales of condemned naval vessels	22,583	.....	78,037	31,854	1,138	5,401	939
Depredations on public lands	65,434	35,852	55,906	61,624	21,148	8,774	17,730
Other miscellaneous sources	1,584,127	1,600,015	2,325,806	5,171,819	2,789,908	3,416,270	2,230,480
Total miscellaneous	32,335,803	30,805,692	27,403,993	23,513,747	21,436,988	18,792,256	17,809,786
Total receipts	443,225,670	463,963,081	458,544,233	425,868,260	461,716,562	372,802,498	390,373,203

Recapitulation of Receipts.

Customs revenue	223,832,742	229,668,585	219,522,205	177,452,964	203,355,017	131,818,530	152,158,617
Internal revenue	130,881,514	142,606,706	145,686,249	153,971,073	161,027,624	147,111,233	143,421,672
Postal service	56,175,611	60,882,098	65,931,786	70,930,476	75,896,933	75,080,479	76,983,128
Miscellaneous	32,335,803	30,805,692	27,403,993	23,513,747	21,436,988	18,792,256	17,809,786
Total receipts	443,225,670	463,963,081	458,544,233	425,868,260	461,716,562	372,802,498	390,373,203

Recapitulation of Receipts Per Capita.

Customs revenue	3 65	3 67	3 43	2 72	3 04	1 93	2 18
Internal revenue	2 13	2 28	2 28	2 35	2 41	2 15	2 06
Postal service	92	97	1 03	1 08	1 14	1 10	1 10
Miscellaneous	53	49	43	36	32	28	26
Totals	7 23	7 41	7 17	6 51	6 91	5 46	5 69

Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, etc. — (Continued).

Expenditures and Their Objects.

OBJECTS.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
LEGISLATIVE.							
United States Senate:	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Salaries and expenses	1,053,944	939,310	1,199,877	1,058,252	1,166,274	1,190,066	1,170,961
House of Representatives:							
Salaries and expenses	2,417,256	2,568,224	2,520,450	2,324,516	2,473,248	2,844,411	2,945,716
Public printing and binding	2,872,864	2,830,043	3,175,737	3,237,723	3,235,053	3,644,206	3,355,732
Library of Congress	51,034	47,503	56,705	951,098	594,722	1,156,528	1,054,586
Botanic Garden	21,872	22,890	21,893	21,872	23,893	23,890	23,894
Miscellaneous	3,455,850	576,754	496,936	90,053	809,867	62,200	1,420,282
Totals	9,872,820	7,034,724	7,471,598	7,683,514	8,308,057	8,921,301	9,971,171
EXECUTIVE.							
Executive Office:							
Salaries and miscellaneous	449,529	186,545	174,897	177,616	329,616	138,935	185,193
Department of State:							
Salaries and miscellaneous, State Department proper.	151,792	124,790	141,332	135,505	141,910	139,938	141,682
Foreign intercourse	1,897,626	1,648,277	2,028,715	1,742,400	1,997,043	1,702,307	1,703,364
Totals	2,049,418	1,773,067	2,170,047	1,877,905	2,138,953	1,842,245	1,845,046
Treasury Department.							
Salaries and contingent expenses:							
Treasury proper	3,133,579	3,066,277	3,158,833	3,210,409	3,188,908	3,123,650	3,072,875
Independent treasury	476,267	439,701	474,754	498,499	497,834	647,764	586,413
Mints and assay offices	1,306,766	1,346,643	1,392,353	1,191,590	1,155,520	1,114,854	1,079,718
Territorial governments	401,584	278,182	418,162	199,385	214,856	149,302	257,971
Internal revenue	3,941,466	3,928,068	a 16,552,292	a 14,412,717	a 14,866,437	a 16,308,850	5,091,948
Customs service	b 15,992,890	b 15,203,863	b 20,370,737	b 15,041,410	b 14,804,814	b 15,304,803	13,613,270
Light-house Establishment	2,702,443	2,905,338	3,007,883	3,237,317	2,684,853	3,062,117	2,763,243
United States Coast and Geodetic Survey	493,555	449,603	479,655	526,069	465,540	435,956	414,989
Steamboat Inspection Service	269,261	259,993	278,714	273,870	301,534	280,166	315,510
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	946,741	993,365	1,081,053	1,123,034	1,039,843	1,186,924	1,146,552
Miscellaneous	21,898,732	4,336,822	6,567,767	5,824,406	8,287,049	7,037,595	4,999,237
District of Columbia	5,248,670	5,677,419	5,635,511	8,744,705	6,232,681	5,742,369	6,176,891

a Included in this expenditure were the following: In 1891 refund of direct tax, $11,521,496.92; in 1892 refund of direct tax, $2,610,855.07; sugar bounties, $7,342,077.79; in 1893 refund of direct tax, $816,315.65; sugar bounties, $9,375,130.88; 1894 refund of direct tax, $91,733.02; sugar bounties, $12,100,208.89; 1895 refund of direct tax, $181,505.91; sugar bounties, $966,153.86.

b Besides the leading item of expenditure "collecting revenue from customs," under this head, the remainder is largely made up of the items "repayment to importers of excess of deposits" and "debentures or drawbacks, bounties or allowances." These two latter items were as follows: 1890, $6,913,815.95; 1891, $11,937,408.79; 1892, $6,752,211.62; 1893, $6,471,711.13; 1894, $6,936,788.98; 1895, $5,241,571.15.

Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, Etc.—(Continued).

OBJECTS.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Marine Hospital Service	514,912	618,882	520,212	634,278	634,856	654,997	669,619
Life Saving Service	928,421	993,051	998,567	1,059,698	1,258,527	1,287,718	1,384,019
Public buildings	5,028,171	4,377,960	4,811,822	6,319,277	5,050,797	3,820,840	3,599,614
Interest on public debt.	41,001,484	36,099,284	37,547,135	23,378,116	27,264,392	27,841,406	30,978,030
Totals	103,584,942	80,974,451	103,295,450	85,674,980	87,948,441	87,399,321	76,149,899
War Department:							
Salaries and expenses: War Department proper	2,373,790	3,182,167	3,150,699	2,230,245	2,231,855	2,137,788	1,949,013
Public buildings and grounds	164,499	155,659	180,662	184,704	150,861	136,041	144,598
Pay Department	14,124,955	13,696,046	14,606,422	13,936,796	13,615,177	13,546,464	13,684,705
Signal Service	1,605,937	575,958	753,285	31,698	36,264	37,300	15,372
Commissary Department	601,594	1,482,093	1,685,577	1,524,041	1,608,306	1,665,167	1,622,876
Quartermaster's Department	8,621,416	8,442,402	9,234,601	7,209,850	8,095,768	7,676,957	7,301,807
Medical department	552,433	512,949	807,406	681,989	382,460	847,797	364,602
Ordnance Department	1,842,061	2,673,984	2,869,618	4,694,947	4,827,733	5,162,243	3,989,169
Military Academy	82,067	233,106	236,399	317,472	227,129	363,109	402,358
Forts and fortifications	145,482	467,786	676,466	878,562	839,732	361,934	220,799
Improving harbors	3,257,101	3,571,983	3,490,163	4,473,678	4,067,120	6,806,316	7,233,625
Improving rivers	7,951,196	8,165,455	8,760,465	8,543,530	10,732,716	13,081,046	12,663,928
Miscellaneous war expenses	5,651,029	4,760,987	5,599,664	4,602,893	5,209,368	5,019,597	4,305,518
Totals	46,973,560	47,920,665	52,051,427	49,310,405	52,024,489	56,841,759	53,898,370
Navy Department:							
Salaries and expenses:							
Navy Department proper	323,913	340,895	362,691	380,540	386,855	389,365	410,274
Naval Academy	187,736	214,067	273,545	224,378	211,745	220,847	237,786
Marine Corps	857,956	959,565	930,886	878,988	894,841	993,412	1,008,224
Miscellaneous	7,973,578	7,736,626	7,658,592	7,177,999	7,754,669	7,722,351	7,753,584
Increase of the Navy	5,630,954	6,831,803	10,609,197	13,756,500	15,030,227	16,199,259	13,182,134
Bureau of:							
Yards and Docks	1,519,195	1,513,406	1,208,501	1,445,358	1,209,763	1,371,463	1,340,438
Equipment and Recruiting	1,111,452	509,818	1,158,810	1,063,617	861,415	1,044,793	995,958
Navigation	179,845	251,579	217,477	253,287	245,617	150,013	165,193
Construction and Repair	1,018,687	1,004,396	1,283,439	1,206,786	994,423	988,039	1,061,314
Ordnance	288,384	318,483	410,443	610,095	449,788	338,201	456,484
Steam Engineering	682,492	661,468	670,261	763,110	753,836	740,190	832,934
Supplies and Accounts (Provisions and Clothing)	1,699,687	1,801,769	1,462,192	1,575,064	1,505,844	1,777,194	1,556,537
Medicine and Surgery	228,844	203,226	230,553	219,007	223,916	215,531	207,206
Totals	21,702,723	22,347,101	26,476,587	29,554,679	30,522,939	32,090,658	29,208,069
Interior Department:							
Salaries and expenses:							
Interior Department proper	4,285,321	4,364,282	4,733,336	4,774,280	4,762,903	4,736,775	4,854,902
Public lands	2,188,611	2,393,841	2,856,242	2,351,440	2,321,716	1,856,032	1,981,978
Current and contingent	202,896	177,027	219,671	203,633	175,705	139,841	671,999
Miscellaneous, Indian service	1,476,991	896,158	1,877,282	2,800,207	5,544,745	2,046,978	1,558,704

Beneficiaries (humane and educational institutions)	437,337	408,091	419,305	489,554	434,456	401,452	402,980
Interior, miscellaneous civil	449,840	1,276,199	7,272,823	2,452,936	2,232,431	1,916,795	1,427,900
Pensions, etc	87,624,779	106,936,855	124,415,951	134,583,053	159,357,558	141,177,285	141,895,229
Fulfilling treaty stipulations with and support of Indian tribes	2,352,448	2,557,933	2,687,333	3,334,849	2,879,123	2,934,694	2,681,864
Miscellaneous support of Indians	726,753	764,566	680,531	718,442	539,406	511,988	580,121
Indian trust fund	787,571	851,566	1,212,180	1,873,644	1,780,457	2,522,251	2,502,821
Incidental expenses, Indian service	115,991	112,210	120,783	115,374	101,738	102,012	90,974
Support of Indian schools	1,229,557	1,349,587	1,729,689	2,104,428	2,324,173	2,035,718	1,853,271
Totals	101,878,095	122,087,315	148,225,126	155,801,840	182,454,411	160,381,821	160,002,743
Post-Office Department:							
Salaries and expenses: Post-office Department proper	801,709	827,548	852,993	876,817	861,123	865,822	875,717
Deficiency in postal revenue and miscellaneous expenses	5,151,162	8,119,908	6,095,535	5,740,641	7,563,433	9,879,117	12,685,477
Postal service paid from postal revenue	56,175,611	60,882,098	65,931,786	70,930,476	75,896,932	75,080,479	76,983,128
Totals	62,128,482	69,829,554	72,880,314	77,587,934	84,321,489	85,825,419	90,544,322
Department of Agriculture:							
Salaries and expenses	1,750,027	1,612,796	1,797,147	2,943,863	3,141,881	2,704,118	2,604,551
Department of Labor:							
Salaries and expenses	140,943	137,926	143,683	821,695	179,689	167,834	168,758
Department of Justice.							
Salaries and expenses	638,262	364,750	810,113	356,986	913,743	283,399	323,275
JUDICIAL.							
Salaries and expenses	4,295,788	4,349,692	5,808,081	4,855,826	7,091,180	6,008,949	8,277,029
Grand totals	355,465,589	358,618,585	421,304,470	415,953,807	459,374,888	442,605,759	433,178,426

Recapitulation of Expenditures.

Legislative	9,872,820	7,034,724	7,471,598	7,683,514	8,308,057	8,921,301	9,971,170
Executive:							
Executive, proper	449,529	186,545	174,897	177,616	329,616	138,935	185,193
State Department	2,049,418	1,773,067	2,170,047	1,877,905	2,138,953	1,842,245	1,845,046
Treasury Department	103,584,942	80,974,451	103,295,450	85,674,980	87,948,441	87,399,321	76,149,899
War Department	46,973,560	47,920,665	52,051,427	49,310,405	52,024,489	56,841,759	53,898,370
Navy Department	21,702,723	22,347,101	26,476,587	29,554,679	30,522,939	32,090,658	29,208,059
Interior Department	101,878,095	122,087,315	148,225,126	155,801,840	182,454,411	160,381,821	160,002,743
Post-Office Department	62,128,482	69,829,554	72,880,314	77,547,934	84,321,489	85,825,419	90,544,322
Department of Agriculture	1,750,027	1,612,796	1,797,147	2,943,863	3,141,881	2,704,118	2,604,551
Department of Labor	140,943	137,925	143,683	168,259	179,689	167,834	168,758
Department of Justice	638,262	364,750	810,113	356,986	913,743	283,399	323,275
Totals	341,295,981	347,234,169	408,024,791	403,414,467	443,975,651	427,675,509	414,930,226
Judicial	4,295,788	4,349,692	5,808,081	4,855,826	7,091,180	6,008,949	8,277,029
Total disbursements	355,465,589	358,618,585	421,304,470	415,953,807	459,374,888	442,605,759	433,178,426

Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, etc.—(Concluded)—Recapitulation of Expenditures Per Capita.

OBJECTS.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Legislative	Dollars. .16	Dollars. .11	Dollars. .12	Dollars. .12	Dollars. .12	Dollars. .13	Dollars. .14
Executive:							
Executive, proper	.007	.003	.003	.003	.005	.002	.003
State Department	.033	.03	.034	.029	.031	.03	.03
Treasury Department	1.69	1.29	1.61	1.31	1.32	1.28	1.09
War Department	.77	.77	.81	.75	.78	.83	.77
Navy Department	.36	.36	.41	.45	.46	.47	.42
Interior Department	1.66	1.95	2.32	2.38	2.73	2.35	2.30
Post-Office Department	1.01	1.11	1.14	1.19	1.26	1.25	1.29
Department of Agriculture	.028	.03	.028	.05	.047	.042	.04
Department of Labor	.002	.002	.002	.003	.003	.002	.002
Department of Justice	.01	.005	.013	.005	.014	.004	.005
Total per capita	5.57	5.55	6.37	6.17	6.65	6.26	5.95
Judicial	.07	.07	.09	.07	.11	.09	.12
Totals	5.80	5.73	6.58	6.36	6.88	6.48	6.21

Internal Revenue and Customs Revenue and Expenses of Collecting, from 1858 to 1895.

[Prepared in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.]

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	INTERNAL REVENUE.			CUSTOMS REVENUE.		
	Revenue.	Expenses of collecting.*a*		Revenue.	Expenses of collecting.*b*	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per cent.
1858	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	41,789,620 96	2,903,336 89	6.94
1859	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	49,565,824 38	3,407,931 77	6.85
1860	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	53,187,511 87	3,337,188 15	6.27
1861	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	39,582,125 64	2,843,455 84	7.18
1862	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	49,056,397 62	3,276,560 39	6.67
1863	37,640,787 95	108,685 00	.29	69,059,642 40	3,181,026 17	4 60
1864	109,741,134 10	253,372 99	.23	102,316,152 99	4,192,582 43	4.00
1865	209,461,215 25	385,239 52	.18	84,928,260 00	5,415,449 32	6.39
1866	309,226,813 42	5,783,128 77	1.87	179,046,651 58	5,342,469 99	2.98
1867	266,027,537 43	7,335,029 81	2.77	176,417,810 88	5,763,979 01	3.26
1868	191,087,589 41	8,705,366 36	4.55	164,464,599 56	7,641,116 68	4.65
1869	158,356,460 86	7,257,176 11	4.59	180,048,426 63	5,388,082 31	2.99
1870	184,899,756 49	7,253,439 81	3.92	194,538,374 44	6,233,747 68	3.20
1871	143,098,153 63	7,593,714 17	5.30	206,270,408 05	6,568,350 61	3.18
1872	130,642,177 72	5,694,116 86	4.36	216,370,286 77	6,950,173 88	3.21
1873	113,729,314 14	5,340,230 00	4.69	188,089,522 70	7,077,864 70	3.76
1874	102,409,784 90	4,509,976 05	4.40	163,103,833 69	7,321,469 94	4.49
1875	110,007,493 58	4,289,442 71	3.89	157,167,722 35	7,028,521 80	4.47
1876	116,700,732 03	3,942,613 72	3.38	148,971,984 61	6,704,858 09	4.53
1877	118,630,407 83	3,556,943 85	2.99	130,956,493 07	6,501,037 57	4.96
1878	110,531,624 74	3,280,162 22	2.96	130,170,680 20	5,826,974 32	4.47
1879	113,561,610 58	3,527,956 56	3.10	137,250,047 70	5,477,421 52	3,96
1880	124,009,373 92	3,657,105 10	2.95	186,522,064 60	6,023,253 53	3.23
1881	135,264,385 51	4,327,793 24	3.20	198,159,676 02	6,383,288 10	3 22
1882	146,497,595 45	4,097,241 34	2.80	220,410,730 25	6,506,359 26	2.95
1883	144,720,368 98	4,424,707 39	3.06	214,706,496 93	6,593,509 43	3.07
1884	121,586,072 51	4,216,847 26	3.47	195,067,489 76	6,709,485 76	3.44
1885	112,498,725 54	3,853,035 94	3.42	181,471,939 34	6,494,847 29	3.58
1886	116,805,936 48	3,578,679 42	3.06	192,905,023 44	6,427,612 67	3.33
1887	118,823,391 22	3,826,507 98	3.22	217,286,893 13	6,855,801 74	3.16
1888	124,296,871 98	3,626,038 91	2 92	219,091,173 63	7,156,187 77	3.27
1889	130,881,513 92	3,770,388 72	2.88	223,832,741 69	7,030,487 00	3.14
1890	142,606,705 81	3,780,950 41	2.65	229,668,584 57	6,859,986 09	2.98
1891	145,686,249 44	4,003,485 65	2.75	219,522,205 23	6,964,367 09	3.17
1892	153,971,072 57	3,879,082 31	2.52	177,452,964 15	6,646,276 05	3.74
1893	161,027,623 93	4,144,927 02	2.57	203,355,016 73	6,756,790 98	3.32
1894	147,111,232 81	3,749,029 22	2.55	131,818,530 62	6,791,872 86	5.15
1895	143,421,672 02	3,754,935 45	2.62	152,158,617 45	6,736,690 92	4.43

a The cost of collecting the internal revenue embraces the following items: Salaries and expenses of collectors, including pay of deputy collectors, clerks, etc., and including expenses incident to enforcing the provisions of law taxing oleomargarine; salaries and expenses of revenue agents, surveyors of distilleries, gaugers, storekeepers, and miscellaneous expenses; paper for internal revenue stamps, and expenses of detecting and punishing violations of internal revenue laws.

b The expenses of collecting the revenue from customs includes all sums drawn from the appropriation made by Congress for that purpose. The money is expended for salaries, rents, labor in weighing, gauging and measuring imported merchandise, revenue boatmen, repairs and other expenses incident to rented buildings, stationery, and the traveling expenses of special agents, but does not include expenditures for revenue cutters, fuel, lights, water, furniture, janitors, etc., for buildings owned by the Government, nor expenditures for erecting new buildings, all of which are paid for from specific appropriations made for those purposes.

The expenses of collecting internal and customs revenue do not include the expenditures for salaries, etc., incident to auditing these accounts in the Departments at Washington.

c No data.

Values of Domestic Merchandise, Grouped According to Sources of Production, Exported During 1860, 1870, and from 1875 to 1895.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE OTHER THAN MANUFACTURES.[a]												EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.		TOTAL EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.
	AGRICULTURE.		MINING.		FOREST.		FISHERIES.		MISCELLANEOUS.		TOTAL.				
	Values.	P. ct.	Values.	P. ct.	Values.	P. ct.	Values.	P. ct.	Values.	P. ct.	Values.	P. ct.	Values.	P. ct.	Values.
	Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1860	256,560,972	81.13	999,465	.31	10,299,959	3.26	4,156,480	1.31	3,879,655	1.23	275,896,531	87.24	40,345,892	12.76	316,242,423
1870	361,188,483	79.35	5,026,111	1.10	14,897,963	3.27	2,835,508	.62	2,980,512	.66	386,928,577	85.00	68,279,764	15.00	455,208,341
1875	430,306,570	76.95	6,469,181	1.15	19,165,907	3.43	4,874,660	.87	5,742,506	1.03	466,558,824	83.43	92,678,814	16.57	559,237,638
1876	456,113,515	76.67	7,122,989	1.20	18,076,668	3.04	5,806,445	.98	6,160,550	1.03	493,280,167	82.92	101,637,548	17.08	594,917,715
1877	459,734,148	72.63	8,770,769	1.39	19,943,290	3.14	5,737,879	.91	4,861,219	.77	499,047,305	78.84	133,933,549	21.16	632,980,854
1878	536,192,873	77.07	6,732,119	.97	17,750,396	2 55	6,434,182	.92	4,833,164	.70	571,942,734	82.21	123,807,196	17 79	695,749,930
1879	516,476,703	78.12	6,405,813	.92	16,336,943	2.84	6,282,368	.90	7,021,186	1.00	582,523,013	83 28	117,015,729	16.72	699,538,742
1880	685,961,091	83 25	5,863,232	.71	17,321,268	2.11	5,255,402	.64	6,689,345	.81	721,090,338	87.52	102,856,015	12.48	823,946,353
1881	730,394,943	82.63	7,401,282	.84	19,486,051	2.20	5,556,439	.63	6,854,013	.78	769,692,728	87.08	114,233,219	12.92	883,925,947
1882	552,219,819	75.31	8,175,692	1.11	25,580,264	3.50	6,197,752	.85	6,271,859	.85	598,445,386	81.62	134,794,346	18.38	733,239,732
1883	619,269,449	77.09	10,446,719	1.30	28,636,199	3.56	6,216,375	.78	5,366,807	.67	669,995,549	83.31	134,228,083	16.69	804,223,632
1884	536,315,318	73.98	15,022,255	2.07	26,222,959	3.62	5,614,111	.77	5,417,322	.75	588,591,965	81.19	136,372,887	18.81	724,964,852
1885	530,172,966	72.96	15,797,885	2.18	22,014,839	3.03	5,955,122	.82	5,554,607	.76	579,495,419	79.75	147,187,527	20 25	726,682,946
1886	484,954,595	72.82	13,654,286	2.05	20,961,708	3.15	5,138,806	.77	4,713,156	.71	529,422,551	79.50	136,541,978	20.50	665,964,529
1887	523,073,798	74.41	11,758,662	1.67	21,126,273	3.01	5,155,775	73	5,173,310	.73	566,287,818	80.55	136,735,105	19 45	703,022,923
1888	500,840,086	73.23	17,993,895	2.63	23,991,092	3.51	5,518,552	.82	5,218,392	.76	553,562,017	80.95	130,300,087	19.05	683,862,104
1889	532,141,490	72.87	19,947,518	2.73	26,997,127	3.70	7,106,388	.97	5,414,579	.74	591,607,102	81.01	138,675,507	18.99	730,282,609
1890	629,820,808	74 51	22,297,755	2 64	29,473,084	3.49	7,458,385	.88	5,141,420	.61	694,191,452	82.13	151,102,376	17.87	845,293,828
1891	642,751,344	73.69	22,054,970	2.53	28,715,713	3.29	6,208,577	.71	3,612,364	.41	703,342,968	80.63	169,927,315	19.37	872,270,283
1892	799,328,232	78.69	20,692,885	2.04	27,957,423	2.75	5,403,587	.53	3,838,947	.38	857,221,074	84.39	158,510,937	15.61	1,015,732,011
1893	615,382,986	74.05	20,020,026	2.41	28,127,113	3.38	5,541,378	.67	3,936,164	.47	673,007,667	80.98	158,023,118	19.02	831,030,785
1894	628,363,038	72.28	20,449,598	2.35	28,000,629	3.22	4,261,920	.49	4,400,944	.52	685,476,129	78.86	183,728,808	21.14	869,204,937
1895	553,210,026	69.73	18,509,814	2.33	28,576,235	3.61	5,328,807	.67	4,171,974	.52	609,796,856	76.86	183,505,743	23.14	793,392,599

[a] The group "Other than manufactures" embraces substantially all articles crude or slightly enhanced in value by manufacture.

NOTE.—The values of exports of products of domestic agriculture from the United States for decennial fiscal years prior to 1860 were as follows: 1820, $41,657,673, or 81 per cent.; 1830, $48,005,184, or 82 per cent.; 1840, $92,548,067, or 83 per cent.; 1850, $108,605,713, or 81 per cent. of all exports of merchandise.

Total Values of Imports Entered for Consumption and Duties Collected Thereon from 1869 to 1895.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Per cent. of free.	Amounts of duty collected.	Average Ad Valorem Rates of Duty on—		Duty collected per capita.	Imports per capita.
						Dutiable.	Free and dutiable.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1869	21,692,532	372,756,642	394,449,174	5.50	176,557,584	47.22	44.65	4 68	10 45
1870	20,214,105	406,131,905	426,346,010	4.74	191,513,974	47.08	42 23	4 96	11 06
1871	40,619,064	459,597,058	500,216,122	8.12	202,446,673	43.95	38.94	5 12	12 65
1872	47,683,747	512,735,287	560,419,034	8.51	212,619,105	41 35	37.00	5 23	13 80
1873	178,399,796	484,746,861	663,146,657	26.90	184,920,042	38.07	26.95	4 43	15 91
1874	151,694,834	415,748,693	567,443,527	26.73	160,522,285	38 53	26.88	3 74	13 26
1875	146,465,463	379,795,113	526,260,576	27 83	154,554,983	40 62	28.20	3 51	11 97
1876	140,561,381	324,024,926	464,586,307	30.26	145,178,603	44.74	30.19	3 22	10 29
1877	140,840,149	298,989,240	439,829,389	32 02	128,423,343	42.89	26.68	2 77	9 49
1878	141,339,059	297,083,409	438,422,468	32.24	127,195,159	42.75	27.13	2 67	9 21
1879	142,550,159	296,742,215	439,292,374	32.45	133,395,436	44.87	28.97	2 73	8 99
1880	208,049,180	419,506,091	627,555,271	33.15	182,747,654	43.48	29.07	3 64	12 51
1881	202,557,412	448,061,587	650,618,999	31.13	193,800,880	43.20	29.75	3 78	12 68
1882	210,721,981	505,491,967	716,213,948	29.42	216,138,916	42.66	30.11	4 12	13 46
1883	206,913,289	493,916,384	700,829,673	29.52	210,637,293	42.45	29.92	3 92	13 05
1884	211,280,265	456,295,124	667,575,389	31 15	190,282,836	41.61	28.44	3 47	12 16
1885	192,912,234	386,667,820	579,580,054	33.28	178,151,631	45.86	30.59	3 17	10 32
1886	211,530,759	413,778,055	625,308,814	33.83	189,410,448	45.55	30 13	3 30	10 89
1887	233,093,659	450,325,322	683,418,981	34.11	214,222,310	47.10	31.02	3 67	11 65
1888	244,104,852	468,143,774	712,248,626	34.27	216,042,256	45.63	29.99	3 60	11 88
1889	256,574,630	484,856,768	741,431,398	34.61	220,576,989	45.13	29.50	3 62	12 10
1890	266,103,048	507,571,764	773,674,812	34.39	226,540,037	44.41	29.12	3 62	12 35
1891	388,064,404	466,455,173	854,519,577	45.41	216,885,701	46.28	25.25	3 39	13 36
1892	458,074,604	355,526,741	813,601,345	56.30	174,124,270	48.71	21.26	2 66	12 44
1893	444,172,064	400,282,519	844,454,583	52.60	199,143,678	49.58	23.49	2 97	12 64
1894	378,968,717	257,645,703	636,614,420	59.53	129,558,892	50.06	20.25	1 90	9 32
1895	376,890,100	354,271,990	731,162,090	51.55	149,450,608	41.75	20.23	2 14	10 48

Internal-Revenue Collections from Various Sources, from 1869 to 1895.

[Prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented liquors.	Oleomargarine.	Playing cards.	Penalties, etc.	Articles and occupations formerly taxed, but now exempt.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1869	45,071,231	23,430,708	6,099,879	.....	.....	877,089	84,560,437	160,039,344
1870	55,606,094	31,350,708	6,319,127	.....	.....	827,905	91,132,034	185,235,868
1871	46,281,848	33,578,907	7,389,502	.....	.....	636,980	56,123,939	144,011,176
1872	49,475,516	33,736,171	8,258,498	.....	.....	442,205	39,858,557	131,770,947
1873	52,099,372	34,386,303	9,324,938	.....	.....	461,653	17,803,190	114,075,456
1874	49,444,090	33,242,876	9,304,680	.....	.....	364,216	10,288,885	102,644,747
1875	52,081,991	37,303,462	9,144,004	.....	.....	281,108	11,734,589	110,545,154
1876	56,426,365	39,795,340	9,571,281	.....	.....	409,284	11,034,817	117,237,087
1877	57,469,430	41,106,547	9,480,789	.....	.....	419,999	10,518,419	118,995,184
1878	50,420,815	40,091,755	9,937,052	.....	.....	346,008	10,302,095	111,097,725
1879	52,570,285	40,135,003	10,729,320	.....	.....	279,498	10,204,361	113,918,467
1880	61,185,509	38,870,140	12,829,803	.....	.....	383,755	11,247,407	124,516,614
1881	67,153,975	42,854,992	13,700,241	.....	.....	231,078	11,839,079	135,779,365
1882	69,873,408	47,391,889	16,153,920	.....	.....	199,830	13,474,236	147,093,383
1883	74,368,775	42,104,250	16,900,616	.....	.....	305,804	11,479,477	145,158,922
1884	76,905,385	26,062,400	18,084,954	.....	.....	289,144	265,510	121,607,393
1885	67,511,209	26,407,088	18,230,782	.....	.....	222,681	49,361	112,421,121
1886	69,092,266	27,907,363	19,676,731	.....	.....	194,422	32,087	116,902,869
1887	65,829,322	30,108,067	21,922,188	723,948	.....	220,205	33,571	118,837,301
1888	69,306,166	30,662,432	23,324,218	864,140	.....	155,548	13,971	124,326,475
1889	74,312,206	31,866,861	23,723,835	894,248	.....	84,992	12,292	130,894,434
1890	81,687,375	33,958,991	26,008,535	786,292	.....	136,721	16,783	142,594,697
1891	83,335,964	32,796,271	28,565,130	1,077,924	.....	256,214	3,913	146,035,416
1892	91,309,984	31,000,493	30,037,453	1,266,326	.....	240,432	2,856	153,857,544
1893	94,720,261	31,889,712	32,548,983	1,670,643	.....	168,483	6,908	161,004,990
1894	85,259,252	28,617,899	31,414,788	1,723,480	.....	151,046	1,985	147,168,450
1895	79,862,627	29,704,908	31,640,618	1,409,211	382,402	168,805	77,507	143,246,078

Internal-Revenue Collections Returned from each State and Territory, from 1885 to 1895.

[Prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30— 1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
1	Alabama	73,315 34	81,038 08	78,542 76	79,617 65	92,762 36	118,800 50	93,835 50	106,771 14	107,147 14	112,768 14	88,719 83	1
2	Arkansas	87,292 48	94,893 08	97,630 38	106,541 78	120,719 22	119,015 70	97,639 79	95,718 86	102,503 30	103,340 20	84,952 64	2
3	California and Nevada	a 2,669,098 79	b 2,152,933 26	b 2,151,641 07	2,199,415 11	2,097,013 18	2,014,624 90	2,080,628 00	2,280,933 30	2,194,048 21	1,907,928 55	2,090,720 25	3
4	Colorado and Wyoming	195,194 89	201,482 46	260,154 86	280,053 19	294,116 03	319,224 65	295,622 23	323,884 20	370,138 94	298,220 14	300,211 63	4
5	Connecticut and Rhode Island	540,213 81	594,053 56	707,636 58	804,708 30	785,714 88	813,263 98	968,936 38	930,783 02	1,025,458 19	1,044,999 17	1,066,176 44	5
6	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia and two counties of Virginia	3,018,568 64	2,706,568 71	3,138,894 86	3,389,377 19	3,986,928 18	3,312,718 73	3,056,528 82	3,288,873 77	3,627,345 56	3,842,242 59	3,771,282 40	6
7	Florida	218,837 09	237,271 82	322,903 20	349,335 86	424,082 75	475,382 75	495,881 64	465,629 67	481,618 56	416,332 82	470,763 03	7
8	Georgia	316,441 40	304,384 29	336,705 86	380,673 22	436,119 14	555,085 14	569,950 91	482,811 52	449,677 39	413,442 43	393,417 72	8
9	Illinois	23,075,864 61	23,852,252 60	24,825,704 34	39,130,995 31	31,007,419 79	34,878,691 13	38,364,312 88	36,795,338 24	34,317,541 64	30,942,223 86	30,604,069 60	9
10	Indiana	4,031,866 00	4,873,230 48	4,259,038 68	4,139,159 32	5,788,236 34	6,250,981 00	6,524,722 38	6,473,438 89	6,459,712 23	4,920,667 23	6,804,164 98	10
11	Iowa	2,222,059 15	2,547,340 94	1,951,124 89	518,911 17	392,576 90	432,014 87	434,242 51	478,008 40	551,361 05	488,288 13	465,105 87	11
12	Kansas	170,202 02	204,145 48	211,120 11	193,849 15	183,432 22	196,593 29	196,829 39	290,501 40	361,761 12	362,739 97	277,633 81	12
13	Kentucky	14,842,475 44	15,746,940 59	12,417,529 63	14,182,687 12	16,910,814 76	17,059,042 10	15,858,707 54	21,813,851 61	26,618,820 36	24,308,630 94	19,947,823 67	13
14	Louisiana and Mississippi	586,766 02	599,177 65	586,357 14	603,915 11	632,009 26	699,345 86	644,809 35	734,832 29	758,158 78	828,647 66	1,173,368 80	14
15	Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont	467,318 82	469,091 68	457,968 57	466,994 36	469,351 54	517,992 05	463,509 99	546,770 58	532,912 58	494,012 32	500,906 92	15
16	Massachusetts	2,287,453 96	2,292,678 83	2,471,131 00	2,580,071 78	2,424,536 26	2,307,125 97	2,314,575 93	2,462,209 61	2,563,928 48	2,453,203 36	2,687,178 35	16
17	Michigan	1,528,155 16	1,671,994 45	1,801,907 37	1,774,319 01	1,962,397 59	2,192,290 51	2,218,291 60	2,283,909 44	2,346,427 77	2,127,647 28	2,173,888 01	17
18	Minnesota	492,704 97	534,532 31	554,088 98	510,492 15	1,377,796 84	3,096,097 15	2,748,260 21	2,272,427 38	2,610,225 83	2,178,592 49	2,169,344 78	18
19	Missouri	6,276,165 85	7,060,651 99	7,858,789 27	7,910,083 57	7,730,608 20	8,062,294 29	7,694,102 87	8,521,216 60	8,975,110 66	7,636,660 61	7,830,900 70	19
20	Montana, Idaho and Utah	a 90,565 20	c 90,840 37	c 101,158 38	145,835 38	162,642 81	179,464 22	152,605 48	195,751 86	196,249 86	150,257 41	175,432 53	20
21	Nebraska, North and South Dakota	1,971,296 12	1,674,013 12	2,393,404 70	2,778,269 38	2,248,624 19	2,969,745 17	3,255,331 93	4,898,588 64	3,817,479 94	2,240,292 03	1,146,947 88	21
22	New Jersey	3,661,358 75	3,951,675 75	4,596,161 56	4,072,246 48	4,319,618 58	4,206,722 98	4,104,879 32	4,335,011 87	4,457,608 90	4,230,610 86	4,088,666 53	22
23	New Mexico and Arizona	66,969 85	65,123 81	63,565 42	59,055 19	59,062 67	59,410 68	35,689 97	39,778 14	48,886 68	36,720 56	41,308 22	23
24	New York	13,823,644 60	14,365,208 96	15,101,203 03	15,417,202 95	15,648,675 01	16,224,321 98	16,565,328 45	17,670,978 82	19,696,554 78	18,922,111 64	19,090,722 70	24
25	North Carolina	1,686,828 95	1,744,959 29	1,950,701 71	2,185,168 75	2,467,150 27	2,759,504 01	2,487,996 79	2,383,656 85	2,425,783 28	2,369,781 63	2,632,779 96	25

a Includes part of Utah. b Includes Utah. c Utah not included.

Internal-Revenue Collections Returned from Each State and Territory, from 1885 to 1895 — (Concluded).

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—											
		1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
26	Ohio	12,565,516 62	12,921,349 10	13,898,226 86	12,446,312 98	11,566,727 51	13,430,972 74	14,355,266 61	12,921,175 43	13,415,456 55	12,454,898 37	12,477,148 01	26
27	Oregon, Washington and Alaska	119,723 07	124,034 27	152,318 15	176,235 93	226,524 99	322,356 99	363,882 76	379,876 04	362,802 43	340,531 04	331,890 52	27
28	Pennsylvania	7,371,209 62	7,847,230 56	8,120,282 73	8,317,359 74	8,520,796 56	9,732,217 25	10,334,524 10	11,159,407 21	12,470,224 11	12,151,196 35	10,981,086 12	28
29	South Carolina	94,518 23	100,014 30	100,146 85	102,456 19	81,722 51	94,597 03	72,599 75	71,812 85	56,821 49	73,834 90	87,419 32	29
30	Tennessee	1,057,139 43	1,024,912 62	1,012,516 05	1,009,290 34	1,066,335 77	1,160,387 52	1,276,123 09	1,278,862 03	1,311,893 94	1,010,291 70	897,302 88	30
31	Texas	181,829 61	196,850 59	209,343 92	211,927 37	228,117 52	263,384 10	239,147 41	306,375 93	295,396 66	377,100 49	392,129 07	31
32	Virginia	3,052,639 72	2,982,727 70	2,923,394 64	3,253,165 72	3,303,626 48	3,516,195 49	3,208,066 34	2,915,412 52	2,912,548 28	2,548,051 75	2,607,181 90	32
33	West Virginia	543,188 59	486,062 88	538,266 42	565,278 66	781,663 47	904,669 97	842,676 87	807,588 36	854,634 66	864,380 96	688,991 06	33
34	Wisconsin	3,033,017 78	3,095,316 63	3,179,964 01	2,985,446 09	3,096,495 92	3,342,653 37	3,619,677 22	3,794,699 38	4,228,740 35	4,517,792 12	4,706,441 62	34
	Aggregate receipts by States and Territories	112,419,490 58	116,894,932 21	118,829,523 98	124,326,451 50	130,894,419 70	142,587,188 07	146,035,184 01	153,856,885 85	161,004,989 67	147,168,449 70	143,246,077 75	
35	Adhesive stamps	1,630 49	7,887 23	7,777 08	23 82	14 50	7,508 50	231 96	658 50	.....	.....	.....	35
	Aggregate receipts from all sources	112,421,121 07	116,902,869 44	118,837,301 06	124,326,475 32	130,894,434 20	142,594,696 57	146,035,415 97	153,857,544 35	161,004,989 67	147,168,449 70	143,246,077 75	

Cereal Crops: Estimated Production and Value of the United States from 1872 to 1895.

Corn.

[From reports of the Department of Agriculture.]

CALENDAR YEAR.	TOTAL.			AVERAGE.		
	Production.	Area of crop.	Value of crop.	Value per bushel.	Yield per acre.	Value of yield per acre.
	Bushels.	Acres.	Dollars.	Cents.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1872	1,092,719,000	35,526,886	435,149,290	39.8	30.8	12 24
1873	932,274,000	39,197,148	447,183,020	48.0	23.8	11 41
1874	850,148,500	41,036,918	550,043,080	64.7	20.7	13 40
1875	1,321,069,000	44,841,371	555,445,930	42.0	29.5	12 39
1876	1,283,827,500	49,033,364	475,491,210	37.0	26.2	9 70
1877	1,342,558,000	50,369,113	480,643,400	35.8	26.6	9 54
1878	1,388,218,750	51,585,000	441,153,405	31.9	26.9	8 55
1879	1,547,901,790	53,085,450	580,486,217	37.5	29.2	10 93
1880	1,717,434,543	62,317,842	679,714,499	39.6	27.6	10 91
1881	1,194,916,000	64,262,025	759,432,170	63.6	18.6	11 82
1882	1,617,025,100	65,659,545	783,867,175	48.5	24.6	11 94
1883	1,551,066,895	68,301,889	658,051,485	42.4	22.7	9 63
1884	1,795,528,000	69,683,780	640,735,560	35.7	25.8	9 19
1885	1,936,176,000	73,130,150	635,674,630	32.8	26.5	8 69
1886	1,665,441,000	75,694,208	610,311,000	36.6	22.0	8 06
1887	1,456,161,000	72,392,720	646,106,770	44.4	20.1	8 93
1888	1,987,790,000	73,672,763	677,561,580	34.1	26.3	8 95
1889	2,112,892 000	73,319,651	597,918,829	28.3	27.1	7 65
1890	1,489,970,000	71,970,763	754,433,451	50.6	20.7	10 43
1891	2,060,154,000	76,204,515	836,439,228	40.6	27.0	10 98
1892	1,628,464,000	70,426,658	642,146,630	39.4	23.1	9 09
1893	1,619,496,131	72,036,465	591,625,627	36.5	22.5	8 21
1894	1,212,770,052	62,582,269	554,719,162	45.7	19.4	8 86
1895	2,151,138,580	82,075,830	567,509,106	26.4	26.2	6 91

Wheat.

1872	249,997,100	20,858,359	310,180,375	124.1	12.0	14 87
1873	281,254,790	22,171,676	323,594,805	115.1	12.7	14 59
1874	308,102,700	24,967,027	291,107,895	94.5	12.3	11 66
1875	292,136,000	26,381,512	294,580,990	100.8	11.1	11 17
1876	289,356,500	27,627,021	300,259,300	103.7	10.5	10 86
1877	364,194,146	26,277,546	394,695,779	108.4	13.9	15 03
1878	420,122,400	32,108,560	326,346,424	77.7	13.1	10 16
1879	448,756,630	32,545,950	497,080,142	110.8	13.8	15 27
1880	498,549,868	37,986,717	474,201,850	95.1	13.1	12 43
1881	383,280,090	37,709,020	456,880,427	119.2	10.2	12 12
1882	504,185,470	37,067,194	444,602,125	88.2	13.6	11 99
1883	421,086,160	36,455,593	383,649,272	91.1	11.6	10 52
1884	512,765,000	39,475,885	330,862,260	64.5	13.0	8 38
1885	357,112,000	34,189,246	275,320,390	77.1	10.4	8 05
1886	457,218,000	36,806,184	314,226,020	68.7	12.4	8 55
1887	456,329,000	37,641,783	310,612,960	68.1	12.1	8 25
1888	415,868,000	37,336,138	385,248,030	92.6	11.1	10 32
1889	490,560,000	38,123,859	342,491,707	69.8	12.9	8 98
1890	399,262,000	36,087,154	334,773,678	83.8	11.1	9 28
1891	611,780,000	39,916,897	513,472,711	83.9	15.3	12 86
1892	515,949,000	38,554,430	322,111,881	62.4	13.4	8 35
1893	396,131,725	34,629,418	213,171,381	53.8	11.4	6 16
1894	460,267,416	34,882,436	225,902,025	49.1	13.2	6 48
1895	467,102,947	34,047,332	237,938,998	50.9	13.7	6 99

a Rye.

1872	14,888,600	1,048,654	11,363,693	76.3	14.2	10 83
1873	15,142,000	1,150,355	11,548,126	76.3	13.2	10 04
1874	14,900,900	1,116,716	12,870,411	85.9	13.4	11 53
1875	17,722,100	1,359,788	13,631,900	76.9	13.0	10 03
1876	20,374,800	1,468,374	13,635,826	66.9	13.9	9 20
1877	21,170,100	1,412,902	12,542,895	59.2	15 0	8 88
1878	25,842,790	1,622,700	13,592,826	52.6	15.9	8 38
1879	23,639,460	1,625,450	15,507,431	65.6	14.5	9 54
1880	24,540,829	1,767,619	18,564,560	75.6	13.9	10 50
1881	20,704,950	1,789,100	19,327,415	93.3	11.6	10 80
1882	29,960,087	2,227,889	18,439,194	61.5	13.4	8 28
1883	28,058,583	2,314,754	16,300,503	58.1	12.1	7 04
1884	28,640,000	2,343,963	14,857,040	51.9	12.2	6 34
1885	21,756,000	2,129,301	12,594,820	57.9	10.2	5 92
1886	24,489,000	2,129,918	13,181,330	53.8	11.5	6 19
1887	20,693,000	2,053,447	11,283,140	54.5	10.1	5 49
1888	28,415,000	2,364,805	16,721,869	58.8	12.0	7 07
1893	26,555,446	2,038,485	13,612,222	51.3	13.0	6 68
1894	26,727,615	1,944,780	13,395,476	50.1	13.7	6 89
1895	27,210,070	1,890,345	11,964,826	44.0	14.4	6 33

a No estimates prepared by Agricultural Department for 1889 to 1892.

Cereal Crops: Production and Value, etc.—(Concluded).

Oats.

CALENDAR YEAR.	TOTAL.			AVERAGE.		
	Production.	Area of crop.	Value of crop.	Value per bushel.	Yield per acre.	Value of yield per acre.
	Bushels.	Acres.	Dollars.	Cents.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1872	271,747,000	9,000,769	91,315,710	33.6	30.2	10 14
1873	270,340,000	9,751,700	101,175,750	37.4	27.7	10 38
1874	240,369,000	10,897,412	125,047,530	52.0	22.1	11 47
1875	354,317,500	11,915,075	129,499,930	36.5	29.7	10 87
1876	320,884,000	13,358,908	112,865,900	35.2	24.0	8 45
1877	406,394,000	12,826,148	118,661,550	29.2	31.7	9 25
1878	413,578,560	13,176,500	101,945,830	24.6	31.4	7 74
1879	363,761,320	12,683,500	120,533,294	33.1	28.7	9 50
1880	417,885,380	16,187,977	150,243,565	36.0	25.8	9 28
1881	416,481,000	16,831,600	193,198,970	46.4	24.7	11 48
1882	488,360,610	18,494,691	183,973,022	37.5	26.4	9 89
1883	571,302,400	20,324,902	187,040,264	32.7	28.1	9 20
1884	583,628,000	21,300,917	161,528,470	27.7	27.4	7 58
1885	629,409,000	22,783,630	179,631,860	28.5	27.6	7 88
1886	624,134,000	23,658,474	186,137,930	29.8	26.4	7 87
1887	659,618,000	25,920,906	200,699,790	30.4	25.4	7 74
1888	701,735,000	25,998,282	195,424,240	27.8	26.0	7 28
1889	751,515,000	27,462,316	171,781,008	22.9	27.4	6 26
1890	523,621,000	26,431,369	222,043,486	42.4	19.8	8 41
1891	738,394,000	25,581,861	232,312,267	31.5	28.9	9 08
1892	661,035,000	27,063,835	209,253,611	31.7	24.4	7 73
1893	638,854,850	27,273,033	187,576,092	29.4	23.4	6 88
1894	662,036,928	27,023,553	214,816,920	32.4	24.5	7 95
1895	824,443,537	27,878,406	163,655,068	19.9	29.6	5 87

Barley.*a*

1872	26,846,400	1,397,082	19,837,773	73.9	19.2	14 20
1873	32,044,491	1,387,106	29,333,529	91.5	23.1	21 15
1874	32,552,500	1,580,626	29,983,769	92.1	20.6	18 97
1875	36,908,600	1,789,902	29,952,082	81.2	20.6	16 73
1876	38,710,500	1,766,511	25,735,110	66.5	21.9	14 57
1877	34,441,400	1,614,654	22,028,644	64 0	21.3	13 65
1878	42,245,630	1,790,400	24,483,315	58.0	23.6	13 67
1879	40,283,100	1,680,700	23,714,444	58.9	24.0	14 11
1880	45,165,346	1,843,329	30,090,742	66.6	24.5	16 32
1881	41,161,330	1,967,510	33,862,513	82.3	20.9	17 21
1882	48,953,926	2,272,103	30,768,015	62.8	21.5	13 54
1883	50,136,097	2,379,009	29,420,423	58.7	21.1	12 37
1884	61,203,000	2,603,818	29,779,170	48.7	23.5	11 44
1885	58,360,000	2,729,359	32,867,696	56.3	21.4	12 04
1886	59,428,000	2,652,957	31,840,510	53.6	22.4	12 00
1887	56,812,000	2,901,953	29,464,390	51.9	19.6	10 15
1888	63,884,000	2,996,382	37,672,032	59.0	21.3	12 57
1893	69,869,495	3,220,371	28,729,386	41.1	21.7	8 92
1894	61,400,465	3,170,602	27,134,127	44.2	19.4	8 56
1895	87,072,744	3,299,973	29,312,413	33.7	26.4	8 88

Buckwheat.*a*

1872	8,133,500	448,497	6,747,618	83.0	18.1	15 04
1873	7,837,700	454,152	6,382,043	81.4	17.3	14 05
1874	8,016,600	452,590	6,477,885	80.8	17.7	14 31
1875	10,082,100	575,530	7,166,267	71.1	17.5	12 45
1876	9,668,800	666,441	7,021,498	72.7	14.5	10 54
1877	10,177,000	649,923	6,998,810	68.8	15.7	10 77
1878	12,246,820	673,100	6,454,120	52.7	18.2	9 59
1879	13,140,000	639,900	7,856,191	59.8	20.5	12 28
1880	14,617,535	822,802	8,682,488	59.4	17.8	10 55
1881	9,486,200	828,815	8,205,705	86.5	11.4	9 90
1882	11,019,353	847,112	8,038,862	72.9	13.1	9 48
1883	7,668,954	857,349	6,303,980	82.2	8.9	7 35
1884	11,116,600	879,403	6,549,020	59.0	12.6	7 45
1885	12,626,000	914,394	7,057,363	55.9	13.8	7 72
1886	11,869,000	917,915	6,465,120	54.5	12.9	7 04
1887	10,844,000	910,506	6,122,320	56.5	11.9	6 72
1888	12,050,000	912,630	7,627,647	63.3	13.2	8 36
1893	12,132,311	815,614	7,074,450	58.3	14.9	8 67
1894	12,668,200	789,232	7,040,238	55.6	16.1	8 92
1895	15,341,399	763,277	6,936,525	45.2	21.1	9 09

a No estimates of crops prepared by Agricultural Department for 1889 to 1892.

Cotton Crop: Estimated Annual Acreage, Product and Value, by States and Territories, in 1850, 1860, 1870, 1878 to 1880, 1882 to 1888, 1890, 1893 and 1894.

YEAR.	ALABAMA.			ARKANSAS.			FLORIDA.			GEORGIA.		
	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.
	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.
1850*a*	.....	564,429	.....	.....	65,344	.....	.....	45,131	.....	.....	499,091	.....
1860*a*	.....	989,955	.....	.....	367,393	.....	.....	65,153	.....	.....	701,840	.....
1870*a*	.....	429,482	.....	.....	247,968	.....	.....	39,789	.....	.....	473,934	.....
		Pounds.			Pounds.			Pounds			Pounds.	
1878	1,837,550	242,556,600	19,889,641	1,165,850	318,277,050	26,098,718	166,650	17,664,900	1,448,522	1,483,500	238,843,500	19,585,167
1879	1,892,700	321,759,000	35,393,490	1,177,500	323,812,500	32,381,250	161,600	16,968,000	1,696,800	1,592,000	248,352,000	24,835,200
1880	2,460,600	378,932,400	37,893,240	1,080,200	232,243,000	23,224,300	251,600	35,727,200	3,215,448	2,786,300	454,167,900	45,416,690
		Bales.			Bales.			Bales.			Bales.	
1882	2,610,420	810,000	6,450,000	1,188,545	697,000	31,365,000	237,799	62,000	3,472,000	2,872,748	942,000	41,448,500
1883	2,610,420	630,400	28,052,800	1,188,545	518,500	22,814,000	257,799	58,900	2,650,500	2,872,748	752,500	33,110,000
1884	2,740,941	648,700	29,862,905	1,259,853	531,400	23,711,068	263,111	57,300	3,151,500	2,958,930	807,400	35,141,278
1885	2,795,760	760,447	31,349,428	1,348,048	610,666	25,226,612	273,473	73,837	4,357,860	3,047,698	960,025	39,413,826
		Pounds			Pounds.			Pounds.			Pounds.	
1886	2,823,718	367,083,340	30,467,917	1,354,788	325,149,120	26,662,228	270,738	27,886,014	2,286,653	2,956,267	405,003,579	33,210,703
		Bales.			Bales.			Bales.			Bales.	
1887	2,809,599	842,880	35,881,402	1,388,658	611,010	25,495,761	262,616	66,179	1,829,383	2,941,486	947,158	39,388,513
		Pounds.			Pounds.			Pounds.			Pounds.	
1888	2,851,743	456,278,880	38,783,705	1,416,422	297,450,510	25,283,293	259,990	30,158,840	2,533,343	2,970,901	463,460,556	39,394,147
		Bales.			Bales.			Bales.			Bales.	
1890*a*	2,761,165	915,210	.....	1,700,578	691,494	.....	227,370	57,928	.....	3,345,104	1,191,846	.....
1893	2,316,000	810,000	.....	1,867,250	679,000	.....	165,000	55,000	.....	3,050,000	1,000,000	.....
1894	2,664,861	854,122	23,915,416	1,483,319	709,722	16,572,009	201,621	48,005	1,344,140	3,610,968	1,183,924	32,853,891

a The crop of the preceding year.

Cotton Crop: Estimated Annual Acreage, Product and Value, etc.—(Continued).

YEAR.	LOUISIANA.			MISSISSIPPI.			NORTH CAROLINA.			SOUTH CAROLINA.		
	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.
	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.
1850*a*	.....	178,737	.....	.....	484,292	.....	.....	73,845	.....	.....	300,901	.....
1860*a*	.....	777,738	.....	.....	1,201,507	.....	.....	145,514	.....	.....	353,412	.....
1870*a*	.....	350,832	.....	.....	564,938	.....	.....	144,935	.....	.....	224,500	.....
		Pounds.			Pounds.			Pounds.			Pounds.	
1878	1,348,950	214,483,050	17,802,093	2,055,050	337,028,200	27,973,341	590,500	99,794,500	8,482,532	944,650	153,977,950	13,396,082
1879	1,322,000	267,044,000	26,704,400	2,055,000	382,239,000	38,223,000	625,900	97,640,400	10,740,444	944,600	135,077,800	14,858,558
1880	888,000	161,616,000	16,161,600	2,275,000	391,300,000	39,130,000	933,600	184,734,000	18,473,400	1,141,600	266,696,000	29,336,560
		Bales.			Bales.			Bales			Bales.	
1882	931,900	560,000	24,920,000	2,278,521	1,064,000	47,348,000	1,050,543	463,000	19,909,000	1,618,989	630,000	27,090,000
1883	931,900	490,200	21,568,800	2,278,521	901,300	39,657,200	1,050,543	398,200	17,321,700	1,618,989	469,600	20,662,400
1884	922,581	485,200	21,426,432	2,392,447	883,200	39,426,048	1,061,048	404,100	17,663,211	1,716,128	511,800	22,227,987
1885	1,005,613	487,722	20,106,339	2,535,994	1,019,470	41,854,341	1,071,658	407,230	15,922,693	1,733,289	554,652	21,969,766
		Pounds.			Pounds.			Pounds.			Pounds.	
1886	1,035,781	228,907,601	18,999,331	2,548,674	453,663,972	37,654,110	1,071,658	168,250,306	14,133,026	1,655,291	231,740,740	19,234,481
		Bales.			Bales.			Bales.			Bales.	
1887	1,066,854	504,622	20,917,591	2,548,674	1,062,797	43,872,260	1,066,301	443,581	17,752,112	1,622,185	595,342	24,343,534
		Pounds.			Pounds.			Pounds.			Pounds.	
1888	1,088,191	219,814,582	18,904,054	2,592,001	523,584,202	45,028,241	1,071,633	176,819,445	15,029,653	1,646,518	266,735,916	22,672,553
		Bales.			Bales.			Bales.			Bales.	
1890*a*	1,270,154	659,180	.....	2,883,278	1,154,725	.....	1,147,136	336,261	.....	1,987,469	747,190	.....
1893	946,000	473,000	.....	2,845,400	1,050,000	.....	1,180,000	400,000	.....	1,885,000	650,000	.....
1894	1,313,296	721,591	20,240,628	2,826,272	1,167,881	31,299,211	1,296,522	454,920	12,965,220	2,160,391	818,330	22,544,992

a The crop of the preceding year.

Cotton Crop: Estimated Annual Acreage, Product and Value, etc. — (Concluded).

YEAR.	TENNESSEE.			TEXAS.			VIRGINIA.			ALL OTHER. *b*			TOTAL.		
	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.
	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.
1850*a*	.....	194,532	.....	.....	58,072	.....	.....	3,947	.....	.....	772	.....	.....	2,469,093	.....
1860*a*	.....	296,464	.....	.....	431,463	.....	.....	12,727	.....	.....	42,883	.....	.....	5,387,052	.....
1870*a*	.....	181,842	.....	.....	350,628	.....	.....	183	.....	.....	2,965	.....	.....	3,011,996	.....
		Pounds.			Pounds.			Pounds.			Pounds.			Pounds.	
1878	740,700	196,235,500	15,899,125	1,808,400	497,310,000	40,779,420	.....	.....	.....	125,000	*b* 31,250,000	2,500,000	12,266,800	2,347,471,250	193,854,641
1879	762,900	204,457,200	20,445,720	1,935,000	338,625,000	33,862,500	.....	.....	.....	126,300	*b* 31,575,000	2,999,625	12,595,500	2,367,540,900	242,140,987
1880	816,200	165,688,600	14,911,974	2,395,100	550,873,000	49,578,570	.....	.....	.....	147,700	*b* 32,494,000	2,924,460	15,475,300	2,854,471,100	280,266,242
		Bales.			Bales.			Bales.			Bales.			Bales.	
1882	807,602	337,000	15,165,000	3,034,922	1,326,005	59,670,000	55,786	24,000	1,032,000	83,782	42,000	1,827,000	16,791,567	6,957,000	309,696,500
1883	807,602	310,700	13,360,100	3,034,922	1,118,000	49,192,000	55,786	17,300	735,250	70,218	35,000	1,470,000	16,777,993	5,700,600	250,594,750
1884	815,678	313,800	14,153,949	3,186,668	995,400	45,330,516	46,302	13,500	593,852	70,920	30,200	1,304,640	17,439,612	5,682,000	253,993,385
1885	864,618	321,638	13,259,527	3,505,335	1,332,027	54,613,107	44,913	14,821	579,501	74,466	32,765	1,336,812	18,300,865	6,575,300	269,989,812
		Pounds.			Pounds.			Pounds.			Pounds.			Pounds.	
1886	847,326	144,892,746	11,881,205	3,771,740	754,348,000	61,102,188	42,667	6,400,050	537,604	75,955	13,899,765	1,125,881	18,454,603	3,127,230,233	257,295,327
		Bales.			Bales.			Bales.			Bales.			Bales.	
1887	855,799	316,646	13,188,306	3,960,327	1,584,131	66,530,334	40,334	16,134	638,261	78,234	29,729	1,207,889	18,641,067	7,020,209	291,045,346
		Pounds.			Pounds.			Pounds.			Pounds.			Pounds.	
1888	881,473	176,294,600	14,985,041	4,158,343	806,718,542	67,774,358	42,351	6,649,107	551,876	79,016	14,222,880	1,208,945	19,058,591	3,438,188,060	292,139,209
		Bales.			Bales.						Bales.			Bales.	
1890*a*	747,471	190,579	....	3,934,525	1,471,242	.....	39,213	5,375	.....	131,807	51,481	.....	20,175,270	7,472,511	.....
1893	805,920	276,000	.....	4,153,760	1,997,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	310,670	103,000	.....	19,525,000	7,493,000	.....
1894	879,954	286,630	6,692,811	6,854,621	3,073,821	86,220,679	61,128	12,735	362,948	334,997	144,754	4,152,695	23,687,950	9,476,435	259,164,640

a The crop of the preceding year.

b Produced chiefly in the Indian Territory, Missouri and Kentucky.

Tobacco Crop: Estimated Annual Acreage, Product and Value by States and Territories, from 1881 to 1888, 1893 and 1894.

[From the Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture.]

YEAR.	ARKANSAS.			CONNECTICUT.			ILLINOIS.			INDIANA.			KENTUCKY.		
	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.
	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1881	2,023	979,922	82,313	8,753	13,763,759	2,202,201	5,062	3,346,195	274,387	10,760	7,719,373	578,952	232,911	163,037,700	14,347,316
1882	2,124	1,175,906	99,952	8,665	9,772,269	1,270,396	5,163	3,848,124	307,850	11,298	9,108,860	637,620	242,227	198,905,994	15,912,480
1883	2,300	1,100,000	95,700	8,145	9,576,824	1,292,871	5,679	3,155,462	252,437	11,863	8,471,240	635,343	230,116	171,059,155	14,711,087
1884	2,185	1,111,000	83,325	8,064	9,481,000	1,175,644	5,736	3,944,000	276,080	12,812	9,318,000	624,306	276,139	208,692,000	15,651,900
1885	2,294	1,606,000	112,406	7,661	12,066,000	1,496,193	5,908	4,963,000	446,645	13,324	9,593,000	863,395	265,093	209,423,000	13,612,526
1886	2,409	2,108,000	158,100	7,292	11,667,000	1,633,380	10,710	6,158,000	369,480	22,545	14,880,000	892,000	251,838	193,915,000	11,634,900
1887	2,361	1,228,000	196,435	6,198	9,173,000	1,311,745	3,320	1,494,000	149,400	8,450	3,718,000	185,900	196,434	115,896,000	13,907,527
1888	2,408	1,156,000	80,909	6,136	9,603,000	1,248,369	4,648	2,947,000	223,959	18,252	16,153,000	1,130,711	323,409	283,306,000	21,247,971
1893	1,932	1,707,888	170,789	7,459	10,658,911	1,492,248	3,870	2,109,150	147,641	6,348	4,532,472	330,870	307,697	216,926,385	16,486,405
1894	1,932	1,195,908	131,550	6,713	10,176,908	1,628,305	2,980	1,790,980	132,533	5,396	3,841,952	199,782	236,927	183,618,425	10,099,013

YEAR.	MARYLAND.			MASSACHUSETTS.			MISSOURI.			NEW YORK.			NORTH CAROLINA.		
	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.
	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1881	38,265	25,869,218	2,069,537	3,291	5,000,964	750,144	13,950	12,233,959	1,015,418	5,037	6,291,217	880,770	56,071	24,827,532	3,351,716
1882	30,030	29,232,216	1,753,933	2,962	4,250,819	531,352	16,182	15,047,770	1,203,822	8,059	9,751,386	1,170,166	64,482	32,375,792	3,873,095
1883	40,593	31,570,793	2,052,102	2,814	4,038,278	533,053	15,400	10,540,000	895,900	5,440	9,068,789	1,178,943	60,000	29,048,213	3,631,027
1884	41,811	31,255,000	2,281,615	2,730	3,715,000	453,230	16,170	15,810,000	1,201,560	5,386	8,162,000	979,440	69,600	34,858,000	4,008,670
1885	43,065	28,552,009	2,084,303	2,594	3,798,000	455,714	16,493	14,514,000	1,015,969	6,733	10,234,000	1,023,416	77,952	37,417,000	3,966,198
1886	43,892	25,338,000	1,640,470	2,594	4,231,000	592,340	16,053	11,959,000	837,130	5,833	7,583,000	872,045	75,141	31,559,000	2,998,105
1887	41,697	26,603,000	1,463,148	2,464	3,511,000	596,904	12,842	6,421,000	642,100	5,775	7,623,000	876,645	60,113	29,155,000	2,915,481
1888	33,775	14,015,000	770,914	2,464	3,893,000	486,640	14,126	13,109,000	1,048,714	6,179	6,488,000	778,554	57,107	25,755,000	1,931,644
1893	15,233	10,343,207	786,084	2,640	4,356,000	696,960	10,943	8,940,431	679,473	8,133	7,360,365	1,118,775	88,208	44,897,872	3,591,830
1894	11,882	7,010,380	420,623	2,323	3,449,655	344,966	11,381	8,296,749	755,004	5,530	6,934,620	554,770	63,510	42,043,620	3,783,926

Tobacco Crop: Estimated Annual Acreage, Product and Value, etc. — (Concluded).

YEAR.	OHIO.			PENNSYLVANIA.			TENNESSEE.			VIRGINIA.		
	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.
	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1881	36,760	35,419,913	2,833,593	33,080	38,805,661	5,044,735	40,286	22,157,300	1,683,954	139,663	77,649,854	6,677,907
1882	33,819	33,648,917	3,355,444	29,772	31,044,529	3,725,343	41,897	31,020,220	2,078,355	143,853	89,297,332	6,518,705
1883	32,128	29,947,536	2,395,803	28,879	86,322,099	4,358,652	40,221	28,538,602	1,712,316	129,996	67,865,972	5,429,278
1884	35,983	29,349,000	2,113,128	25,991	34,143,000	3,585,015	45,018	31,392,000	2,197,440	149,495	99,763,000	7,382,462
1885	36,703	33,767,000	2,127,306	23,392	23,392,000	2,456,160	46,850	26,939,000	1,885,713	164,445	107,711,000	7,970,649
1886	36,805	35,333,000	2,473,310	28,695	34,951,000	4,124,218	49,629	31,763,000	1,905,780	161,397	91,189,000	6,383,230
1887	31,234	19,240,000	1,731,569	28,121	40,213,000	6,031,955	45,659	26,254,000	2,756,662	132,346	79,408,000	6,352,608
1888	39,105	35,195,00	2,745,171	19,500	24,180,000	2,587,260	67,119	45,641,000	3,651,274	127,052	64,034,000	3,842,052
1893	41,659	18,246,642	1,186,632	27,715	27,715,000	3,741,525	48,518	30,905,966	2,719,725	103,003	68,599,998	4,253,200
1894	37,493	32,468,938	1,753,323	21,341	26,228,089	2,360,528	39,300	26,724,000	2,405,160	54,592	35,593,984	2,135,639

YEAR.	WEST VIRGINIA.			WISCONSIN.			ALL OTHER.			TOTAL.		
	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.	Area.	Product.	Value.
	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1881	4,112	2,066,531	175,655	10,045	8,702,770	1,087,846	6,170	2,008,146	315,892	646,239	449,880,014	43,372,336
1882	4,235	2,169,858	216,986	11,250	10,443,324	1,253,199	6,504	2,084,242	281,272	671,522	513,077,558	43,189,950
1883	4,108	1,952,872	205,052	12,750	5,743,828	631,821	8,307	3,545,978	443,977	638,739	451,545,641	40,455,362
1884	4,149	2,343,000	224,928	14,653	14,360,000	1,464,720	8,706	3,808,000	456,688	724,668	541,504,000	44,160,151
1885	4,190	2,782,000	211,444	27,127	31,196,000	2,963,625	8,696	4,783,000	573,936	752,520	562,736,000	43,265,598
1886	4,393	2,749,000	192,430	24,229	23,744,000	2,374,400	6,750	3,510,000	386,100	750,210	532,537,000	39,468,218
1887	3,958	2,216,000	281,493	11,050	11,271,000	1,239,810	6,548	2,816,000	337,877	598,620	386,240,000	40,977,259
1888	5,620	4,496,000	359,680	13,813	12,846,000	1,220,379	6,613	2,976,000	312,464	747,326	565,795,000	43,666,665
1893	4,503	3,417,777	348,613	25,091	22,305,899	1,405,272	.....	.....	.....	702,952	483,023,963	39,155,442
1894	3,737	2,634,585	263,459	18,066	14,669,592	792,158	.....	.....	.....	523,103	406,678,385	27,760,739

Hay and Potatoes: Estimated Production and Value in the United States for 1895.

[From reports of the Department of Agriculture.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	HAY.			POTATOES.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
			Dollars.			Dollars.
Maine	1,104,932	1,127,031	10,909,660	62,203	10,139,089	3,447,290
New Hampshire	621,607	590,527	7,381,588	23,395	3,134,930	1,003,178
Vermont	835,476	893,959	10,950,998	33,338	5,134,052	1,334,854
Massachusetts	585,440	649,838	11,372,165	32,354	4,303,082	2,065,479
Rhode Island	82,216	74,817	1,290,593	7,324	1,010,712	454,820
Connecticut	471,106	400,440	6,447,084	27,052	3,462,656	1,419,689
New York	4,873,320	3,557,324	48,738,079	424,175	51,749,350	11,902,351
New Jersey	495,443	599,486	7,577,503	48,942	4,600,548	1,564,186
Pennsylvania	2,843,611	2,872,047	35,326,178	208,948	23,193,228	6,494,104
Delaware	55,372	68,108	823,193	5,651	327,758	124,548
Maryland	349,038	436,298	5,039,242	27,200	2,366,400	709,920
Virginia	685,488	774,601	8,853,689	41,525	3,031,325	1,151,904
North Carolina	167,816	273,450	2,773,696	18,494	1,461,026	803,564
South Carolina	144,986	144,986	1,104,783	4,460	401,400	293,022
Georgia	147,838	236,541	2,578,297	6,277	364,066	258,487
Florida	6,719	10,280	136,004	1,635	89,925	89,925
Alabama	74,987	116,980	1,194,366	6,859	480,130	388,905
Mississippi	76,119	148,432	1,439,790	6,262	363,196	232,445
Louisiana	36,897	74,532	718,488	9,301	827,789	596,008
Texas	457,214	676,677	4,351,033	14,338	1,276,082	995,344
Arkansas	178,663	214,396	1,987,451	21,090	1,476,300	752,913
Tennessee	396,314	550,876	5,965,987	38,177	2,443,328	977,331
West Virginia	475,246	357,425	4,295,420	33,299	2,297,631	965,005
Kentucky	513,865	693,718	7,589,275	45,444	3,908 184	1,524,192
Ohio	1,803,558	1,046,064	13,347,777	208,048	13,107,024	4,194,248
Michigan	1,243,048	720,968	9,437,471	236,797	23,916,497	8,926,640
Indiana	1,566,763	955,725	11,497,392	105,236	6,945,576	2,153,129
Illinois	1,998,686	1,319,133	13,521,113	178,561	13.749,197	4,124,759
Wisconsin	1,556,961	1,370,126	13,194,313	179,720	19,230,040	3,269,107
Minnesota	1,570,591	2,041,768	10,453,852	151,842	23,991,036	3,358,745
Iowa	4,270,910	4,612,583	29,751,141	201,330	21,340,980	4,054,786
Missouri	2,329,731	2,725,785	18.535,338	98,764	10,765,276	2,691,319
Kansas	3,372,007	4,181,289	13,631,002	109,295	7,869,240	3,305,081
Nebraska	1,829,752	1,811,454	6,448,776	119,319	7,994,373	2,398,312
South Dakota	1,959,200	1,547,768	5,092,157	61,169	4,037,154	1,049,660
North Dakota	412,237	585,377	2,037,112	40,566	5,192,448	882,716
Montana	311,337	292,667	3,336,290	5,442	288,426	138,444
Wyoming	236,003	224,883	1,656,740	2,758	275,800	154,448
Colorado	810,408	1,961,187	11,512,168	36,756	3,491,820	1,152,301
New Mexico	46,221	120,637	965,096	742	59,360	37,397
Arizona	34,408	63,655	573,895	422	29,118	17,471
Utah	179,575	459,712	2,422,682	6,191	1,064,852	562,050
Nevada	155,138	466,965	3,152,014	1,420	213,000	80,940
Idaho	178,832	459,599	2,872,488	3,888	408,240	163,296
Washington	324,472	600,273	4,051,843	16,193	2,412,757	675,572
Oregon	655,149	1,166 165	7,136,930	16,571	1,124,544	438,572
California	1,681,753	2,791,710	19,709,473	25,179	1,888,425	906,444
Totals	44,206,453	47,078,541	393,185,615	2,954,952	297,237,370	78,984,901

Farm Animals: Number and Value in Each State and Territory from 1870 to 1896.

[From the Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture.]

JANUARY 1—	HORSES.		MULES.		MILCH COWS.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1870	8,248,800	671,319,461	1,179,500	128,584,796	10,095,660	394,940,745
1871	8,702,000	683,257,587	1,242,300	126,127,786	10,023,000	374,179,093
1872	8,990,900	659,707,916	1,276,300	121,027,316	10,303,500	329,408,983
1873	9,222,470	684,463,957	1,310,000	124,658,085	10,575,900	314,358,931
1874	9,333,806	666,927,406	1,339,350	119,501,859	10,705,300	299,609,309
1875	9,504,200	646,37[illegible],939	1,393,750	111,502,713	10,906,800	311,089,824
1876	9,785,300	632,446,985	1,414,500	106,565,114	11,085,400	320,346,728
1877	10,155,400	610,206,631	1,443,500	99,480,976	11,260,800	307,743,211
1878	10,329,700	600,813,681	1,637,500	104,323,939	11,300,100	298,499,866
1879	10,938,700	573,254,808	1,713,100	96,033,971	11,826,400	256,953,928
1880	11,201,800	613,296,611	1,729,500	105,948,319	12,027,000	279,899,420
1881	11,429,626	667,954,325	1,720,731	120,096,164	12,368,653	296,277,060
1882	10,571,554	615,824,914	1,835,169	130,945,378	12,611,632	326,489,310
1883	10,838,110	765,041,308	1,871,079	148,732,390	13,125,685	396,575,405
1884	11,169,683	833,731,400	1,914,126	161,214,976	13,501,206	423,486,649
1885	11,564,572	852,282,947	1,972,569	162,497,097	13,904,722	412,903,093
1886	12,077,657	860,823,208	2,052,793	163,381,096	14,235,388	389,985,523
1887	12,496,744	901,685,755	2,117,141	167,057,538	14,522,083	378,789,589
1888	13,172,936	946,096,154	2,191,727	174,853,563	14,856,414	366,252,173
1889	13,663,294	982,194,827	2,257,574	179,444,481	15,298,625	366,226,376
1890	14,213,837	978,516,562	2,331,027	182,394,099	15,952,883	353,152,133
1891	14,056,750	941,823,222	2,296,532	178,847,370	16,019,591	346,397,900
1892	15,498,140	1,007,593,636	2,314,699	174,882,070	16,416,351	351,378,132
1893	16,206,802	992,225,185	2,331,128	164,763,751	16,424,087	357,299,785
1894	16,081,139	769,224,799	2,352,231	146,232,811	16,487,400	358,998,661
1895	15,893,318	576,730,580	2,333,108	110,927,834	16,504,629	362,601,729
1896	15,124,057	500,140,186	2,278,946	103,204,457	16,137,586	263,955,545

Farm Animals: Number and Value in the United States from 1870 to 1896—(Continued).

[From the Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture.]

JANUARY 1—	OXEN AND OTHER CATTLE.		SHEEP.		SWINE.		Total value farm animals.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1870	15,388,500	346,926,440	40,853,000	93,364,433	26,751,400	187,191,502	1,822,327,377
1871	16,212,200	369,940,056	31,851,000	74,035,837	29,457,500	182,602,352	1,810,132,711
1872	16,389,800	321,562,693	31,679,300	88,771,197	31,796,300	138,733,828	1,659,211,933
1873	16,413,800	329,298,755	33,002,400	97,922,350	32,632,050	133,729,615	1,684,431,693
1874	16,218,100	310,649,803	33,928,200	88,690,569	30,860,900	134,565,526	1,619,944,472
1875	16,313,400	304,858,859	33,783,600	94,320,652	28,062,200	149,869,234	1,618,012,221
1876	16,785,300	319,623,509	35,935,300	93,666,318	25,726,800	175,070,484	1,647,719,138
1877	17,956,100	307,105,386	35,804,200	80,892,683	28,077,100	171,077,196	1,576,506,083
1878	19,223,300	329,541,703	35,710,500	80,603,062	32,262,500	160,838,532	1,574,620,783
1879	21,408,100	329,543,327	38,123,800	79,023,984	34,766,100	110,613,044	1,445,423,062
1880	21,231,000	341,761,154	40,765,900	90,230,537	34,034,100	145,731,515	1,576,917,556
1881	20,938,710	362,861,509	43,569,899	104,070,759	36,247,683	170,535,435	1,721,795,252
1882	23,280,238	463,069,501	45,016,224	106,595,954	44,122,200	263,543,195	1,906,468,252
1883	23,046,077	611,549,109	49,237,291	124,365,335	43,270,086	291,951,221	2,338,215,768
1884	29,046,101	683,229,054	50,626,626	119,902,706	44,200,893	246,301,139	2,467,868,924
1885	29,866,573	694,382,913	50,360,243	107,960,650	45,142,657	226,401,683	2,456,428,383
1886	31,275,242	661,956,274	48,322,331	92,443,867	46,092,043	196,569,894	2,365,159,862
1887	33,511,750	663,137,926	44,759,314	89,872,839	44,612,836	200,043,291	2,400,586,938
1888	34,378,363	611,750,520	43,544,755	89,279,926	44,346,525	220,811,082	2,409,043,418
1889	35,032,417	597,236,812	42,599,079	90,640,369	50,301,592	291,307,193	2,507,050,058
1890	30,849,024	560,625,137	44,356,072	100,659,761	51,602,780	243,418,336	2,418,766,028
1891	36,875,648	544,127,908	43,431,136	108,297,447	50,625,106	210,193,923	2,329,787,770
1892	37,651,239	570,749,155	44,938,365	116,121,290	52,398,019	241,031,415	2,461,755,698
1893	35,954,196	547,882,204	47,273,553	125,909,264	46,094,807	295,426,492	2,483,506,681
1894	36,608,168	536,789,747	45,048,017	89,186,110	45,206,498	270,384,626	2,170,816,754
1895	34,364,216	482,999,129	42,294,064	66,685,767	44,165,716	219,501,267	1,819,446,306
1896	32,085,409	508,928,416	38,298,788	65,167,735	42,842,750	186,529,745	1,727,926,084

Wool Clip: By States and Territories, for 1895.

[From the Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of sheep April 1, 1895.	Average weight of fleeces.	Wool clip, washed and unwashed.	Shrinkage.	Scoured wool.
		Pounds.	Pounds.	Per cent.	Pounds.
Maine	276,186	6	1,657,116	43	944,556
New Hampshire	102,834	7	719,838	58	302,332
Vermont	218,995	7½	1,632,462	60	652,985
Massachusetts	42,173	6	253,038	45	139,171
Rhode Island	10,918	6	65,508	43	37,340
Connecticut	35,923	6	215,538	44	120,701
New York	1,041,732	6	6,250,392	52	3,000,188
New Jersey	49,091	5	245,455	48	127,437
Pennsylvania	1,072,703	5½	5,899,867	53	2,772,937
Delaware	12,873	5½	70,801	46	38,233
Maryland	132,233	5	661,165	48	343,806
Virginia	390,491	5	1,952,455	43	1,112,899
North Carolina	332,469	5	1,662,320	49	847,783
South Carolina	72,427	5	362,135	45	199,174
Georgia	332,028	4½	1,494,126	42	866,592
Florida	97,131	5	485,655	43	276,823
Alabama	278,951	4½	1,255,280	43	715,510
Mississippi	332,659	5	1,663,295	53	781,749
Louisiana	126,194	5	630,970	48	328,104
Texas	3,487,663	6½	22,669,809	70	6,800,943
Arkansas	199,801	6	1,198,806	60	479,522
Tennessee	451,811	4½	2,033,150	48	1,057,288
West Virginia	572,617	5½	2,149,393	47	1,139,178
Kentucky	956,784	5½	5,272,312	40	3,163,387
Ohio	3,369,929	5½	18,534,610	52	8,896,613
Michigan	1,867,773	6½	12,140,524	56	5,341,831
Indiana	783,535	6	4,701,210	45	2,585,666
Illinois	811,072	6½	5,271,968	50	2,635,984
Wisconsin	867,092	6	5,202,552	50	2,601,276
Minnesota	473,538	6	2,841,228	60	1,136,491
Iowa	602,813	7	4,219,691	62	1,603,483
Missouri	817,779	6	4,906,674	50	2,453,337
Kansas	270,210	8½	2,296,785	67	757,939
Nebraska	173,542	8½	1,475,103	70	542,531
California	3,307,708	7	23,153,956	63	8,566,964
Oregon	2,451,336	8	19,610,688	67	6,471,527
Nevada	544,077	8	4,352,616	69	1,349,311
Colorado	1,219,794	6¾	8,233,609	65	2,881,763
Arizona	742,067	9	6,678,603	73	1,803,223
North Dakota	349,547	6	2,097,282	61	817,940
South Dakota	311,513	6	1,869,078	60	757,631
Idaho	899,628	7½	6,747,210	67	2,026,579
Montana	2,718,888	7	19,031,866	65	6,661,153
New Mexico	2,936,612	4¾	13,948,907	55	6,277,008
Utah	1,898,519	6	11,391,114	64	4,100,801
Washington	736,875	7	5,158,125	68	1,650,600
Wyoming	1,146,741	8½	9,747,300	68	3,119,136
Oklahoma	22,163	7	155,141	67	51,197
Totals	39,949,388	6.375	254,296,727	60	101,718,690
Pulled wool	.....	.....	40,000,000	40	24,000,000
Total product	.....	.....	294,296,726	.....	125,718,690

Sugar: Production of the United States on which Bounty was Paid, 1892–1895.

STATES WHERE PRODUCED.	1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		TOTAL FOR FOUR YEARS.	
	Pounds.	Bounty paid.	Pounds.	Bounty paid.	Pounds.	Bounty paid.	Pounds.	Bounty paid.	Pounds.	Bounty paid.
CANE.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Louisiana	357,816,014	6,882,589 83	445,854,797	8,584,865 54	597,963,187	10,869,205 84	48,317,610	945,253 78	1,449,951,608	27,281,914 99
Texas	8,997,231	176,301 73	9,068,077	174,943 90	11,882,852	223,165 92	620,325	12,115 34	30,568,485	586,526 89
Florida	929,518	18,233 79	215,464	3,960 45	1,304,325	22,113 37	13,214	243 31	2,462,521	44,550 92
Mississippi	9,543	190 86	3,043	60 86	6,558	114 76	.....	... .	19,144	366 48
Total cane	367,752,306	7,077,316 21	455,141,381	8,763,830 75	611,156,922	11,114,599 89	48,951,149	957,612 43	1,483,001,758	27,913,359 28
SORGHUM.										
Kansas	1,136,086	22,197 28	1,026,100	19,798 00	882,572	17,312 26	7,400	129 50	3,052,158	59,437 04
Minnesota	.....	.....	950	19 00	.....	.....	....	.....	950	19 00
Total sorghum	1,136,086	22,197 28	1,027,050	19,817 00	882,572	17,312 26	7,400	129 50	3,053,108	59,456 04
BEET.										
California	8,175,438	163,510 56	21,801,288	425,723 81	35,088,969	655,768 84	146,708	2,934 16	65,212,403	1,247,937 37
Nebraska	2,734,500	54,690 00	3,808,500	76,170 00	5,943,200	118,864 00	.....	.....	12,486,200	249,724 00
Utah	1,094,900	21,898 00	1,473,500	29,470 00	4,108,500	77,542 00	231,400	4,628 00	6,908,300	133,538 00
Virginia	.....	....	... .	....	50,627	.....	27,128	494 83	77,755	494 83
Total beet	12,004,838	240,098 56	27,083,288	531,363 81	45,191,296	852,174 84	405,236	8,056 99	84,684,658	1,631,694 20
MAPLE.										
Maine	3,246	.....	4,348	51 42	1,042	57 70	.....	.....	8,636	109 12
New Hampshire	82,503	....	174,544	1,127 86	147,790	2,480 13	.....	.....	404,837	3,607 49
Vermont	2,416,478	....	4,660,720	36,225 23	5,074,178	68,267 80	12,948	226 59	12,164,324	104,719 62
Massachusetts	7,013	121 58	54,589	.....	48,996	865 94	.....	.....	110,598	987 52
New York	753,117	1,151 15	1,586,483	11,703 90	1,578,580	25,401 06	.....	.....	3,918,180	38,256 11
Pennsylvania	245,222	142 15	454,260	4,234 57	327,486	8,090 39	.....	.....	1,026,968	12,467 11
Maryland	117,600	.....	150,915	2,131 28	143,160	2,763 39	3,715	74 30	415,390	4,968 97
West Virginia	8,968	.....	9,017	153 48	12,000	156 26	.....	....	29,985	909 74
Ohio	271,867	1,050 86	425,290	3,501 63	215,287	6,153 94	2,880	54 05	915,324	10,760 48
Iowa	1,300	.....	.....	11 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300	11 51
Michigan	68,026	.....	119,778	908 99	72,464	1,668 65	.....	.....	261,268	2,577 64
Minnesota	6,613	.....	15,172	69 95	11,053	216 64	.....	.....	32,838	286 59
Total maple	3,981,953	2,465 74	7,655,116	60,119 32	7,333,036	116,121 90	19,543	354 94	19,289,648	179,061 90
Totals	384,875,183	7,342,077 79	490,906,835	9,375,130 88	664,863,826	12,100,208 89	49,383,328	966,153 86	1,590,029,172	29,783,571 42

NOTE 1.—$966,153.86 was paid as bounty from July 1, 1894, to August 28, 1894, when the bounty law was repealed. The sugar covered by these payments was produced in the fiscal years ended June 30, 1893, and June 30, 1894.

NOTE 2.—It will be observed that bounty payments by fiscal years do not correspond to the sugar produced each fiscal year, for the reason that the payments on one year's product have, to a large extent, been made in a subsequent year.

Oleomargarine: Production of the United States on which Internal Revenue Tax was Paid, 1888–1895.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Tax paid.	Quantity.	Tax paid.	Quantity.	Tax paid.	Quantity.	Tax paid.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Alabama								
Arkansas								
Colorado	266,368	5,327 36	146,016	2,929 32	189,371	3,787 42	289,605	5,792 10
Connecticut	6,226,605	124,532 10	6,510,035	130,200 70	4,714,201	94,284 02	5,049,441	100,988 82
Delaware								
Florida								
Georgia								
Illinois	17,733,454	354,669 08	17,958,772	359,175 44	20,765,767	415,315 34	30,626,827	612,536 54
Indiana	3,926,788	78,535 76	4,049,193	80,983 86	205,760	4,115 20	10,700	214 00
Kansas	1,888,427	37,768 54	2,327,780	46,555 60	2,472,065	49,441 30	3,917,848	78,356 96
Kentucky								
Louisiana								
Maryland			46,690	933 80			171	3 42
Massachusetts	649,162	12,983 24	516,733	10,334 66	169,803	3,396 06	170,660	3,413 20
Michigan								
Minnesota								
Missouri	295	4 10			146,537	2,930 74	777,450	15,549 00
Montana								
Nebraska							65,063	1,301 26
New Hampshire								
New Jersey								
New Mexico								
New York	99,677	1,993 54						
Ohio	1,498,519	29,970 38	1,999,032	39,980 64	2,055,932	41,118 64	2,487,665	49,753 30
Pennsylvania	378,550	7,571 00	310,869	6,217 38	240,850	4,817 00	178,992	3,579 84
Totals	32,667,775	653,355 10	33,865,120	677,302 40	30,960,286	619,205 72	43,574,422	871,488 44

Oleomargarine: Production of the United States, etc.—(Concluded).

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
	Quantity.	Tax paid.	Quantity.	Tax paid.	Quantity.	Tax paid.	Quantity.	Tax paid.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
California	.....	.....	65,979	1,319 58	192,970	3,859 40	232,730	4,654 60
Colorado	219,958	4,399 16	288,464	5,769 28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	4,093,158	81,863 16	5,278,036	105,560 72	6,101,860	122,037 20	6,392,092	127,841 84
Illinois	30,808,062	616,161 24	39,520,800	790,416 00	40,586,952	811,739 24	31,336,797	626,735 94
Indiana	49,960	999 20	1,165,680	23,313 60	1,446,124	28,922 48	647,617	12,952 34
Iowa	.....	.....	192,990	3,859 80	110,733	2,214 76	.....	.....
Kansas	6,695,054	133,901 08	10,430,879	208,617 58	10,274,161	205,483 22	6,922,394	138,447 88
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	.....	710	14 20	.....	.....
Missouri	1,114,000	22,280 00	1,460,124	29,202 48	1,136,835	22,736 70	1,017,108	20,342 16
Nebraska	2,000,267	40,005 34	3,443,258	68,865 16	3,374,299	67,485 98	2,991,561	59,831 22
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* 30	4 50
Ohio	2,287,362	45,747 24	3,030,106	60,602 12	2,962,174	59,243 48	3,378,624	67,572 48
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	566	11 32	498	9 96
Pennsylvania	15,929	318 58	185,459	3,709 18	240,506	4,810 12	341,016	6,820 32
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	15 00
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,258	65 16
Totals	47,283,750	945,675 00	65,061,775	1,301,235 50	66,427,900	1,328,558 00	53,264,475	1,065,293 40

a Imported.

Quantities of Domestic Corn and Corn Meal Exported from the United States, by Countries, from 1871 to 1895.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	BELGIUM.		DENMARK.		FRANCE.		GERMANY		ITALY.		NETHERLANDS.	
	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.
	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.
1871	11,271	5	.....	.....	77,671	25	113,728	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1872	1,677	.....	.....	.....	161,496	6	736,914	25	.....	.....	27,892	.....
1873	42,974	26	.....	.....	134,933	1	362,550	140	18,312	.....	50,536	.....
1874	84,798	.....	.....	.....	452,951	.....	825,620	36	232,148	.....	51,718	.....
1875	137,500	12	23,547	.....	346,456	.....	957,322	.....	32,624	.....	71,517	.....
1876	2,500	15	111,831	.....	246,629	.....	741,176	10	.....	.....	22,504	.....
1877	315,308	5	928,658	.....	1,363,281	.....	2,136,388	401	130,356	.....	149,612	7
1878	904,614	10	1,858,791	.....	2,872,784	.....	1,968,879	994	1,427,479	.....	454,968	.....
1879	1,341,946	.....	1,136,462	.....	2,564,226	30	3,894,311	90	974,326	.....	464,084	6
1880	2,474,934	189	2,116,206	26	8,573,845	.....	7,589,858	.....	5,113,772	.....	1,175,582	.....
1881	2,786,685	982	4,771,894	.....	4,987,985	125	10,320,247	1,219	486,740	20	3,614,340	878
1882	1,039,613	794	811,907	.....	1,344,970	367	3,647,878	350	734,432	.....	619,292	3,347
1883	427,355	100	719,256	.....	1,617,903	127	1,869,271	.....	12,509	.....	600,675	50
1884	544,876	499	1,747,450	.....	1,350,807	112	4,228,483	46	30,970	.....	1,216,271	43
1885	1,469,840	4	2,084,582	.....	2,880,532	26	4,371,471	105	273,877	.....	1,168,349	.....
1886	1,571,438	65	1,313,131	.....	7,776,482	.....	4,365,419	1,987	201,915	.....	1,980,537	.....
1887	1,474,283	247	1,802,799	.....	1,958,750	60	2,638,167	72	420,155	.....	1,453,066	.....
1888	1,117,769	4	781,810	.....	1,135,861	.....	937,627	1	112,000	7	872,485	.....
1889	4,009,886	207	1,854,709	.....	6,564,952	.....	4,608,481	.....	235,909	.....	1,468,038	358
1890	4,793,323	1,743	5,788,733	.....	8,481,129	140	11,419,063	.....	471,757	.....	3,367,423	100
1891	2,356,012	720	771,049	.....	152,177	.....	3,745,574	2	127,912	.....	1,750,191	459
1892	4,167,480	5,462	5,254,652	53	2,034,257	.....	13,901,239	320	141,338	.....	7,020,503	1,545
1893	1,677,314	.....	2,499,914	.....	1,198,492	.....	5,311,080	137	.....	93	2,408,667	1,391
1894	2,153,019	329	3,188,687	85	2,316,428	1,800	11,438,349	103	.....	.....	5,843,436	2,107
1895	1,156,999	300	488,860	.....	621,101	.....	3,217,835	2,128	47,687	.....	2,283,425	2,461

Quantities of Domestic Corn and Corn Meal Exported, etc. — (Continued).

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	PORTUGAL.		SPAIN.		UNITED KINGDOM.		OTHER EUROPE.		TOTAL EUROPE.		BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	
	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.
	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.
1871	520	.....	2,465	.....	5,905,445	1,220	350	625	6,111,450	1,876	2,970,733	69,287
1872	16,150	.....	8,955	1	25,779,331	1,757	24,349	70	26,756,764	1,859	7,329,098	146,121
1873	26,203	.....	10,643	100	29,334,759	935	2,160	141	29,983,070	1,343	7,623,255	197,070
1874	.....	.....	520	325	26,299,328	1,757	24,930	5,545	27,972,008	7,663	5,348,938	183,328
1875	.....	.....	400	200	23,387,367	4,016	4,146	.....	24,960,879	4,228	3,292,780	129,124
1876	666,345	.....	42,552	.....	42,452,240	279	94,024	1,638	44,379,801	1,942	4,035,062	154,907
1877	216,934	.....	78,018	.....	55,466,435	9,492	193,705	875	60,978,695	10,780	9,038,881	271,820
1878	22,823	4	101,498	.....	65,915,851	7,088	575,044	247	76,102,731	8,343	7,633,468	232,047
1879	1,343,269	.....	407,478	1,408	64,506,311	4,808	304,909	1,152	76,937,322	7,494	7,297,027	211,937
1880	2,037,690	4	2,886,908	629	55,635,347	17,434	1,677,815	155	89,281,957	18,437	7,187,203	169,131
1881	514,106	3	304,183	130	53,014,142	8,879	1,190,138	271	81,990,460	12,007	8,127,809	182,731
1882	272,962	.....	43,543	120	28,664,924	1,070	549,679	164	37,729,200	6,212	3,890,719	127,852
1883	441,708	.....	266,103	.....	30,010,671	6,242	168,036	295	36,133,487	6,814	3,195,997	121,000
1884	180,679	.....	105,197	.....	26,436,771	5,032	397,645	460	36,239,149	6,192	6,384,873	112,207
1885	95,407	.....	109,824	530	32,298,606	1,652	384,691	190	45,137,179	2,507	3,483,705	106,528
1886	15,444	3	285,925	.....	37,871,149	713	573,625	346	55,955,065	3,114	5,474,640	120,117
1887	.....	108	109,794	110	24,265,983	403	335,888	317	34,458,885	1,317	4,109,227	132,653
1888	.....	3	200	.....	14,259,487	4,550	20,002	178	19,237,241	4,743	4,089,447	135,523
1889	.....	11	36,346	.....	41,096,727	1,274	168,803	181	60,043,851	2,031	8,074,990	159,347
1890	20,000	.....	350,574	.....	54,601,034	14,041	369,653	827	89,662,689	16,851	9,694,169	188,411
1891	378,572	.....	106,159	.....	14,131,181	19,990	150,956	401	23,669,783	21,572	5,023,841	122,682
1892	76,957	5	16,812	.....	36,503,653	50,027	474,2e6	68	69,591,177	57,480	3,573,623	78,211
1893	.....	.....	21,972	.....	17,124,238	38,984	18,340	200	30,260,017	40,805	6,548,607	72,639
1894	4,000	.....	140,995	.....	26,849,826	35,648	223,839	.....	52,158,579	40,072	10,468,588	72,634
1895	.....	.....	8,776	.....	15,363,975	59,545	36,882	15	23,225,540	64,449	3,013,180	27,580

Quantities of Domestic Corn and Corn Meal Exported, etc.—(Continued).

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	MEXICO.		CENTRAL AMERICA.		WEST INDIES.							
					BRITISH.		SPANISH—CUBA.		OTHER.		TOTAL.	
	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.
	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.
1871	173,585	102	205	4	233,602	96,356	295,257	1,757	*a* 20,429	42,020	549,288	140,133
1872	21,039	29	1,183	396	190,695	108,529	107,602	5,239	*a* 27,190	45,452	325,487	159,220
1873	104,146	304	10,744	61	213,458	129,694	437,162	2,374	*b* 68,997	57,657	719,617	189,725
1874	55,881	87	8,394	208	204,995	117,752	661,159	2,061	*b* 67,513	61,208	933,667	181,021
1875	9,862	221	392	22	199,169	92,433	228,870	11,030	*c* 41,245	39,681	519,284	143,144
1876	93,487	187	5,683	77	237,642	126,132	539,264	5,186	*c* 70,374	50,440	847,280	181,758
1877	64,776	109	1,479	33	229,702	92,533	284,859	1,905	*c* 83,294	59,644	597,855	164,082
1878	288,109	548	2,929	175	265,946	117,855	301,115	840	*c* 122,994	55,758	690,055	174,453
1879	126,613	505	18,110	185	275,245	108,127	934,516	5,227	84,029	49,306	1,293,790	162,660
1880	85,702	690	107,821	135	317,185	96,568	524,791	3,174	114,392	47,543	956,368	147,285
1881	352,510	182	13,743	561	380,157	163,448	219,012	3,682	287,977	50,759	887,146	217,889
1882	419,263	161	14,829	160	249,753	94,844	426,137	277	157,320	48,750	833,210	143,971
1883	476,453	1,560	36,291	211	218,841	80,336	257,791	4,547	100,346	40,988	576,978	125,871
1884	1,994,776	1,919	6,526	124	253,763	81,072	176,942	1,416	82,404	40,330	513,109	122,818
1885	2,058,937	2,445	7,779	124	339,042	89,541	108,565	1,693	183,328	44,634	630,935	135,868
1886	1,263,953	1,089	12,991	232	282,365	108,266	203,959	2,470	103,382	46,712	589,706	157,448
1887	894,496	1,386	39,693	144	275,876	77,766	344,815	3,209	93,170	40,338	713,861	121,313
1888	216,468	901	95,731	516	289,739	76,846	151,669	628	75,556	39,414	516,964	116,888
1889	434,997	799	18,805	603	336,734	97,313	145,525	3,544	138,004	39,825	620,263	140,682
1890	961,458	1,202	82,054	563	428,636	91,584	594,542	6,398	170,629	48,046	1,193,807	146,028
1891	615,332	2,256	186,816	387	507,852	116,583	367,324	856	118,457	43,954	993,633	161,393
1892	754,548	1,228	127,004	262	*d* 421,779	*d* 91,191	627,177	1,234	131,064	47,166	1,180,020	139,591
1893	6,960,356	2,000	146,741	393	*d* 450,724	*d* 89,243	1,041,474	1,225	117,625	55,990	1,609,823	146,458
1894	431,516	1,096	336,608	367	*d* 521,287	*d* 93,314	1,136,657	2,016	123,523	65,388	1,781,467	160,718
1895	179,611	361	132,820	556	520,867	80,712	392,204	352	99,521	41,610	1,012,592	122,674

a Includes all French possessions in America, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dutch Guiana and Denmark. *b* Includes French Guiana, Dutch Guiana, British Honduras and Denmark. *c* Includes French Guiana, Dutch Guiana and British Honduras. *d* Includes Bermuda.

Quantities of Domestic Corn and Corn Meal Exported, etc. —(Continued).

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	BRAZIL.		OTHER SOUTH AMERICA.		OCEANICA.		ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.	
	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Corn meal.
	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.
1871	600	60	17,400	191	3,048	77	.....	81	9,826,309	211,811
1872	8,788	4	48,328	1,104	850	4	113	103	34,491,650	308,840
1873	29,270	112	54,113	13,996	876	278	16,839	222	38,541,930	403,111
1874	12,202	241	73,211	14,845	845	33	29,460	381	34,434,606	387,807
1875	14,838	80	58,185	14,133	.....	480	2,200	222	28,858,420	291,654
1876	45,153	42	82,455	14,540	.....	250	6,641	537	49,493,572	354,240
1877	2,410	62	172,857	9,266	496	1,450	3,534	305	70,860,983	447,907
1878	167,154	2,100	265,144	12,977	537	5	312,971	2,105	85,461,098	432,753
1879	21,680	150	197,946	10,999	21,323	347	382,441	2,893	86,296,252	397,160
1880	62,720	2	165,195	13,610	18,302	627	304,609	696	98,169,877	360,613
1881	326	10	406,286	19,977	8,264	803	121,631	833	91,908,175	434,998
1882	.....	.....	281,347	9,185	9,461	667	6,886	734	43,184,915	288,942
1883	.....	35	102,191	10,693	8,632	262	56,796	761	40,586,825	267,207
1884	10	9	80,703	8,920	22,575	119	5,769	471	45,247,490	252,779
1885	.....	13	475,455	11,988	24,007	164	16,419	873	51,834,416	260,510
1886	202	52	259,628	9,230	19,005	1,380	80,243	884	63,655,433	293,546
1887	3,256	25	61,270	7,160	20,426	331	6,138	1,004	40,307,252	265,333
1888	453	115	60,174	11,089	55,874	.....	6,065	838	24,278,417	270,613
1889	51,152	869	294,482	6,959	47,349	.....	7,040	896	69,592,929	312,186
1890	38,985	179	281,610	6,815	51,371	.....	7,574	1,199	101,973,717	361,248
1891	10,341	23	230,036	8,280	31,933	.....	6,598	1,736	30,768,213	318,329
1892	2,125	111	198,706	9,747	7,370	.....	17,276	979	75,451,849	287,609
1893	4,678	60	484,864	7,743	14,694	.....	7,584	1,057	46,037,274	271,155
1894	2,331	86	122,772	10,135	16,840	.....	6,140	6,064	65,324,841	291,172
1895	10,763	205	92,593	6,905	10,567	.....	13,471	837	27,691,137	223,567

Quantities of Domestic Wheat and Wheat Flour Exported from the United States, by Countries, from 1872 to 1895.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	BELGIUM.		FRANCE.		GERMANY.		NETHERLANDS.		PORTUGAL.		AZORES, MADEIRA AND CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.	
	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.
	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.
1872	1,275,101	4,341	1,429,688	247	290,737	3,364	244,117	1,148	426,884	4,648	.....	3,140
1873	100,054	305	.....	31	164,474	3,795	583,508	674	131,129	1,970	.....	1,913
1874	3,709,694	72,401	2,223,366	7,260	886,485	21,910	3,160,435	26,389	300,301	886	.....	2,568
1875	2,081,744	19,418	127,009	1,020	373,818	7,929	1,572,098	2,031	1,595,014	11,941	1,440	3,768
1876	2,190,282	22,806	521,041	19	516,156	14,113	2,380,260	488	1,412,988	12,885	5,365	5,644
1877	1,410,610	13,325	874,642	140	990,067	10,874	420,031	327	1,013,302	8,270	25,115	4,480
1878	3,633,778	16,933	4,337,091	445	33,573	8,261	1,183,759	1,498	2,178,366	16,612	56,709	10,113
1879	9,037,297	44,437	42,147,558	27,075	422,242	11,233	2,406,231	7,660	3,174,611	18,588	45,338	14,247
1880	13,418,016	49,261	43,601,291	9,933	1,223,279	11,911	3,345,873	29,929	2,196,724	4,829	13,399	6,858
1881	15,384,509	182,545	29,440,418	46,396	3,029,232	17,373	7,361,690	253,625	2,493,418	12,698	22,222	6,657
1882	8,855,842	55,748	11,225,848	4,579	480,600	4,893	1,288,972	109,281	2,508,364	6,077	208,594	4,392
1883	10,290,564	119,869	15,096,712	63,223	1,405,999	33,645	2,293,171	161,637	3,490,560	3,627	278,188	5,421
1884	6,808,449	140,272	8,385,155	11,996	886,096	34,062	1,065,909	139,233	3,355,292	4,465	173,514	5,146
1885	8,287,470	138,405	8,565,129	2,034	745,561	32,398	2,065,507	150,009	3,763,826	11,126	153,528	4,875
1886	4,842,934	30,044	2,014,404	93	356,352	10,535	672,175	92,296	3,552,850	7,472	38,404	6,491
1887	10,498,727	166,414	19,546,090	435	888,857	43,499	2,095,633	308,313	4,011,406	21,723	60,615	7,911
1888	5,925,077	160,524	4,212,947	8,528	768,429	45,912	2,256,761	176,195	4,276,519	42,493	72,530	5,712
1889	1,835,942	47 417	7,655,176	200	9	13,009	56,931	92,260	1,906,732	22,005	55,855	7,783
1890	3,741,803	170,094	3,846,505	283	8,786	6,575	385,170	494,108	2,812,483	21,409	124,988	8,219
1891	4,033,382	115,896	13,843,054	70,134	263,887	8,864	380,245	292,034	3,124,648	5,730	79,028	4,918
1892	19,451,804	230,983	42,139,488	210,402	7,635,926	54,277	8,515,631	563,485	2,937,071	49,765	100,667	244
1893	8,794,955	195,544	7,494,384	1,818	3,136,326	209,719	8,556,870	953,525	4,985,235	5,110	128,670	1,078
1894	7,028,255	182,722	8,701,100	1,963	1,760,779	286,129	6,666,186	1,183,602	5,790,231	6,087	112,889	232
1895	5,128,509	175,711	1,596,791	1,102	2,526,930	256,650	4,019,510	792,134	2,650,692	9,197	132,572	543

Quantities of Domestic Wheat and Wheat Flour Exported, etc.—(Continued).

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	SPAIN.		SWEDEN AND NORWAY.		UNITED KINGDOM		OTHER EUROPE.		TOTAL.		BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.		MEXICO.	
	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.
	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.
1872	800	250	.....	.....	19,017,411	328,544	.....	1,317	22,684,738	346,999	3,711,542	530,088	.....	28,764
1873	7,508	800	.....	.....	31,790,876	531,801	.....	662	32,777,549	541,951	6,306,840	435,435	4	14,715
1874	5,183	5,0 9	.....	.....	51,833,278	1,703,984	54,345	2,464	62,172,987	1,842,871	8,721,303	441,526	30,330	6,028
1875	23,608	1,120	9,019	.....	42,057,004	1,231,324	1,500	2,288	47,842,254	1,280,839	5,032,981	584,385	.....	13,668
1876	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,256,652	1,335,185	233,919	1,270	49,516,663	1,392,410	5,530,637	538,241	.....	15,048
1877	34,519	.....	.....	79	31,202,296	918,283	20,178	887	35,990,760	956,665	4,142,424	640,801	9	11,188
1878	53,390	1,123	505	30	54,664,732	1,615,479	146,752	5,034	66,288,655	1,675,578	5,679,107	423,331	17,091	21,381
1879	1,799,497	46,121	17,319	6,537	57,419,292	2,629,665	332,948	50,549	116,802,333	2,856,112	5,204,033	504,920	5,087	19,967
1880	679,121	10,012	.....	.....	79,068,075	3,645,952	1,292,459	8,663	144,838,237	3,777,288	7,920,248	277,606	165	9,299
1881	29,861	1,489	133,011	100	82,350,921	4,610,415	1,135,660	16,250	141,580,042	5,147,548	8,772,993	477,885	107	11,657
1882	620,451	1,824	70,460	.....	65,600,582	3,289,909	402,447	5,199	91,262,100	3,481,902	3,163,971	373,078	4,663	11,938
1883	1,712,504	2,181	93,897	121	65,266,803	5,717,429	570,262	18,283	100,498,660	6,125,436	5,331,935	559,075	1,384	21,513
1884	64,980	50	22,524	2,306	44,761,890	5,583,843	348,110	10,190	65,871,719	5,931,563	4,380,987	850,184	34	21,672
1885	606,885	.....	42,618	13,451	56,532,002	6,807,538	614,036	27,079	81,376,562	7,186,915	3,164,274	815,970	71	18,165
1886	1,008,958	200	16,508	1,461	40,678,739	4,974,782	1,606,554	7,324	54,787,878	5,070,698	2,507,495	507,297	487	18,780
1887	2,483,664	2,557	.....	12,350	51,352,915	7,632,071	2,886,823	9,805	96,824,730	8,205,078	4,679,169	550,698	30	23,218
1888	1,453,649	570	26,000	20,589	41,832,340	8,070,490	609,454	5,796	60,933,666	8,536,809	4,524,849	572,161	3,307	24,282
1889	80	.....	.....	6,470	31,568,536	5,271,344	11,981	3,322	43,091,192	5,463,810	1,851,925	933,354	2,280	32,114
1890	31,800	400	.....	12,346	38,340,523	7,423,988	.....	7,866	49,194,558	8,145,288	2,292,716	839,296	2,327	31,101
1891	1,070	1,150	7,988	10,902	29,820,650	7,037,420	38,379	20,888	51,592,331	7,567,936	2,593,093	447,648	7,509	37,584
1892	.....	1,120	1,231,409	35,095	67,293,960	9,603,910	2,404,361	140,376	151,710,317	10,889,657	5,219,686	515,617	1,061	34,602
1893	2,443,105	300	675,171	82,658	72,513,134	10,361,860	2,307,392	93,546	111,635,242	11,905,158	5,544,365	625,927	10,807	51,032
1894	1,565,781	578	458,042	64,338	50,868,680	9,987,179	1,095,761	127,505	83,987,704	11,840,336	4,260,805	550,740	6,130	51,700
1895	.....	.....	656,566	12,701	54,373,341	8,825,277	709,112	60,024	71,794,023	10,133,339	4,110,255	16,995	7,938	52,065

Quantities of Domestic Wheat and Wheat Flour Exported, etc. — (Continued).

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	CENTRAL AMERICA.		WEST INDIES.																	
			DANISH.		FRENCH.		BRITISH.		HAITI.		DUTCH.		SANTO DOMINGO.		SPANISH.				TOTAL.	
															CUBA.		PUERTO RICO.			
	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour
	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.
1872	125	48,702	.....	32,379	.....	62,753	*a*	421,9*3	.....	55,863	.....	32,842	....	16,982	110	164,146	.....	65,706	110	852,634
1873	136	42,329	*b* 4	34,061	.....	55,340	*c*28,926	353,253	.....	82,164	.....	32,584	.....	27,865	25,4.3	92,532	.....	41,407	54,333	719,206
1874	1,633	49,072	.....	35,657	*d* 3,000	53,869	.....	343,052	.....	141,466	.....	35,445	.....	18,782	5	199,427	.....	46,233	3,005	873,931
1875	.....	64,137	.....	31,088	*d* 22,996	60,173	*e* 4,313	382,329	.....	178,470	.....	33,257	.....	15,907	.....	127,247	.....	60,097	27,809	888,658
1876	168	57,125	.....	39,677	*d* 20,327	80,662	*e* 4,256	444,155	.....	161,987	.....	33,169	.....	24,286	....	91,050	.....	46,513	24,583	92 ,496
1877	4	51,811	.....	33,788	*d* 35,886	65,155	*e* 1,010	344,053	.....	109,652	.....	31,960	....	25,620	400	91,122	.....	42,655	37,296	744,(05
1878	160	73,949	40	26,690	*d* 25,346	72,339	5,000	340,372	.....	106,2*3	.....	24,527	.....	16,531	.....	21,022	.....	20,396	30,386	628,160
1879	42,383	93,772	.....	34,548	5,000	80,150	14,924	361,411	.....	121,493	.....	2*,366	.....	18,760	600	121,272	.....	47,434	20,524	810,434
1880	35,696	115,855	.....	30,794	26,500	94,531	700	333,950	.....	85,356	.....	33,591	.....	21,364	20	101,326	22,200	56,520	49,420	757,462
1881	25,448	111,255	4,010	32,614	20,992	94,741	345	446,922	.....	174,932	.....	30,016	.....	20,793	9	80,679	.....	46,261	25,356	926,658
18 2	22,249	98,159	6	25,600	2*,095	82,608	2,563	361,630	.....	91,664	748	25,823	.....	18,432	26,260	56,955	407	40,088	53,019	702,750
1883	45,920	114,329	.....	30,307	37,197	91,976	2,012	374,038	.....	96,203	125	21,955	.....	25,020	46,323	237,915	4,002	75,327	89,659	952,741
1884	42,753	119,786	.....	28,273	38,698	85,297	1,009	408,117	.....	72,884	.....	24,237	.....	30,641	3,916	152,351	250	76,017	43,873	877,817
1885	44,929	107,707	10	30,312	.....	101,589	1,016	414,782	.....	88,600	....	25,063	.....	29,014	805	194,250	.....	78,534	1,831	962,144
1886	25,855	128,087	2	29,154	27	98,022	2,045	443,583	3,407	97,976	80	24,668	1	37,021	123	198,464	.....	96,833	5,685	1,025 724
1887	38,496	137,685	2	30,818	1,996	89,657	1,064	399,196	.....	82,137	.....	20,489	.....	29,649	181	217,160	.....	108,503	3,243	977,609
1888	56,113	164,889	2	30,276	26,381	94,696	2,311	452,893	.....	134,695	.....	23,086	3	28,295	150	282,548	.....	134,549	28,847	1,181,038
1889	53,049	163,604	2	27,087	22,981	107,070	610	444,317	.....	154,636	25	27,426	.....	37,646	30	243,153	.....	129,946	23,648	1,171,281
1890	56,215	180,091	.....	31,377	32,868	110,313	1,000	456,438	.....	167,740	.....	21,529	.....	31,675	1,234	255,820	.....	151,996	35,102	1,226,888
1891	57,896	228,397	4	24,772	9,978	111,549	152,947	523,216	.....	224,938	20	21,497	.....	38,431	20	114,447	.....	127,983	162,819	1,186,833
1892	53,3*6	224,544	8	26,928	8,494	130,196	2,150	475,855	.....	201,813	.....	21,916	.....	29,231	48	366,175	.....	162,147	10,700	1,431,972
1893	51,639	225,493	.....	28,664	11,203	124,969	*f* 1,320	*f* 530,207	.....	204,095	.....	26,993	.....	24,935	1,226	616,406	.....	167,053	13,749	1,723,322
1894	40,572	249,504	24	27,281	12,969	124,820	*f* 2,621	*f* 566,895	.....	196,085	.....	22,475	.....	44,173	.....	662,248	.....	200,813	15,614	1,844,790
1895	90,989	270,669	.....	25,457	8,418	132,784	1,076	538,431	.....	231,817	.....	23,003	.....	41,836	24	379,856	.....	118,617	9,518	1,491,801

a Includes British Guiana and British Honduras. *b* Includes Denmark. *c* Includes British Honduras. *d* Includes French Guiana. *e* Includes British Guiana.
f Includes Bermuda.

Quantities of Domestic Wheat and Wheat Flour Exported, etc.—(Continued).

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	SOUTH AMERICA.																			
	ARGENTINA.		BRAZIL.		CHILE.		COLOMBIA.		GUIANAS.		PERU.		URUGUAY.		VENEZUELA.		ALL OTHER.		TOTAL.	
	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour
	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.
1872	.....	4,789	.....	382,216	.....	.....	.....	30,710	*a*	*a*	.....	240	.....	40,407	22,566	38,422	.....	.....	22,566	496,784
1873	.....	2,800	1,800	408,648	80	.....	.....	38 833	.....	*b* 80,049	.....	186	.....	500	32,814	55,412	.....	3,513	24,694	589,941
1874	.....	.....	4,999	531,379	.....	.....	.....	40,318	.....	*b* 79,146	10,111	.....	.....	4,583	50,758	81,630	.....	.....	66,868	737,056
1875	.....	8,954	11	599,832	.....	.....	9,669	33,822	.....	*b* 96,824	45,197	816	.....	99,417	2	81,356	.....	2,513	54,879	923,534
1876	.....	3,550	.....	536,180	.....	2,384	.....	44,275	.....	*b* 91,648	.....	11,329	444	17,160	200	107,818	.....	.....	644	814,344
1877	.....	.....	3	482,209	.....	345	.....	25,432	.....	*b* 85,145	38,170	.....	.....	400	80	105,310	.....	.....	38,253	698,841
1878	.....	111	52,523	616,132	61,491	8,927	.....	30,806	*b* 27,500	*b* 104,897	67,496	827	.....	512	200	112,996	.....	4,250	209,210	879,458
1879	.....	.....	.....	717,377	.....	4,200	24	32,278	.....	141 561	178,375	8,764	150	200	16	95,684	.....	3,238	178,565	1,003,502
1880	27,947	518	.....	537,914	.....	.....	.....	34,503	.....	122,461	334,304	5,136	.....	918	40	93,363	.....	10	362,291	794,823
1881	67,122	900	18,201	677,702	.....	300	.....	39,006	.....	137,499	.....	.....	30,215	986	1,722	96,805	.....	1,225	117,260	951,423
1882	.....	.....	109	618,908	.....	.....	.....	58,050	.....	118,113	.....	50	297	4,385	7,684	101,027	.....	553	8,090	901,086
1883	.....	2,384	47,410	739,441	.....	.....	.....	51,430	.....	129,272	.....	9	1,000	9,404	2,265	106,152	.....	130	50,675	1,038,222
1884	.....	1	.....	649,617	.....	40	2	64,438	.....	136,007	.....	291	.....	3,562	1,582	103,388	.....	446	1,584	957,190
1885	.....	.....	23,861	674,230	.....	.....	.....	61,360	.....	149,841	.....	22	3,372	515	.....	143,064	.....	200	27,233	1,029,232
1886	.....	.....	4,995	542,499	.....	.....	506	61,714	.....	155,980	.....	200	.....	5	1,853	127,085	17	1,591	7,371	882,074
1887	1,335	.....	41,913	748,937	266	1,510	158	74,875	.....	127,497	82,710	7,414	.....	11	2,700	126,052	.....	5,535	129,082	1,091,831
1888	.....	150	149	584,670	139,343	160	.....	73,632	.....	177,355	52,741	603	.....	.....	2,887	134,318	.....	7,192	195,120	978,080
1889	.....	.....	415,507	678,972	225,207	145	.....	61,603	.....	135,405	.....	130	168,259	22,119	4,848	155,857	.....	13,936	813,821	1,068,167
1890	76,005	.....	1,768,234	687,342	27,592	340	8	51,420	20	188,221	92,039	120	721,636	10,809	1,799	173,759	.....	31,064	2,687,333	1,143,075
1891	.....	.....	580,127	722,369	45,134	11,607	2	56,696	.....	165,107	63,956	1,507	.....	.....	12,095	194,015	.....	35,101	701,314	1,186,402
1892	30	4	164,622	918,547	57,594	76,006	.....	69,830	.....	180,964	.....	808	.....	.....	7,767	194,631	471	25,574	230,484	1,466,364
1893	.....	.....	63,928	837,039	.....	7,065	60	75,575	.....	203,405	.....	287	.....	27	9,733	210,093	20	33,061	73,741	1,366,557
1894	.....	.....	63	920,869	.....	256	83	108,465	.....	245,428	.....	918	.....	.....	5,093	215,412	.....	24,663	5,239	1,516,011
1895	.....	.....	63	775,425	75	14	.....	113,020	.....	221,797	13	1,971	.....	.....	2,799	204,178	.....	18,851	2,950	1,335,256

a Included in the West Indies.

b British Guiana only; Dutch and French Guianas included in the West Indies.

Quantities of Domestic Wheat and Wheat Flour Exported, etc. — (Concluded).

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	ASIA.								OCEANICA.								ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.	
	HONG KONG.		JAPAN.		ALL OTHER.		TOTAL.		BRITISH AUSTRALASIA.		HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.		ALL OTHER.		TOTAL.					
	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour	Wheat	Wheat flour
	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bbls.
1872	.....	.....	47	9,148	1,000	163,981	1,107	173,129	153	2,751	430	8,106	2,309	16,993	3,892	27,850	.....	9,585	26,423,080	2,514,535
1873	1,843	133,267	26	9,037	18	17,033	1,887	159,337	23,042	25,140	1,207	8,325	1,190	9,358	25,439	42,823	3,403	16,349	39,264,285	2,562,086
1874	.....	89,445	.....	9,330	.....	11,336	.....	110,111	37,333	156	7,345	11,650	124	8,524	44,802	20,330	.....	13,169	71,039,928	4,094,094
1875	11,827	143,104	167	8,163	24,296	15,498	36,290	166,765	40,474	2,921	574	9,905	69	16,011	41,117	28,837	11,847	22,305	53,041,177	3,973,128
1876	2	133,197	298	9,181	.....	5,555	300	147,933	.....	26	.....	24,266	127	4,874	127	29,186	.....	19,729	55,073,122	3,935,512
1877	.....	158,534	8,706	6,377	.....	11,290	8,706	176,201	94,245	16,867	4,062	11,698	136	17,375	98,443	45,940	9,716	18,213	40,325,611	3,343,665
1878	406	166,196	.....	8,099	.....	8,971	406	183,266	4,591	3,449	3,079	14,004	253	8,518	7,923	25,971	172,023	36,289	72,404,961	3,947,333
1879	.....	242,366	.....	7,108	1,196	14,116	1,196	263,590	5,158	7,977	1,757	17,954	317	9,003	7,232	34,914	92,583	42,703	122,353,936	5,629,714
1880	.....	210,174	.....	8,802	21,988	10,534	21,988	229,510	52	366	2,491	17,674	116	7,510	2,659	24,950	22,091	24,596	153,252,795	6,011,419
1881	549	227,703	372	10,969	.....	15,664	921	254,336	584	137	4,446	21,221	308	9,739	5,338	31,097	37,112	30,627	150,565,477	7,945,786
1882	.....	264,041	.....	9,382	89	10,411	89	283,834	242,188	9,005	4,356	21,741	364	10,669	246,918	41,415	510,703	21,524	95,271,802	5,915,686
1883	36	268,352	.....	13,297	16,044	10,825	16,080	292,474	4,050	13,902	3,710	34,240	5,129	9,729	12,889	57,831	388,626	44,043	106,385,828	9,205,664
1884	.....	285,836	167	10,151	.....	16,548	167	312,535	.....	361	6,620	37,236	223	13,027	6,843	50,624	1,052	30,389	70,349,012	9,152,260
1885	.....	411,649	148	16,026	.....	16,357	148	444,032	26	191	7,965	43,126	26,513	10,578	34,504	53,895	4,162	30,085	84,653,714	10,648,145
1886	.....	415,576	101	24,455	679	23,377	780	463,408	292,353	1,565	8,250	42,729	551	9,807	301,154	54,101	122,504	29,075	57,759,209	8,179,241
1887	.....	371,056	250	30,377	56,050	21,246	56,300	422,679	67,984	17,245	10,015	47,632	551	13,900	78,550	78,777	162,349	30,874	101,971,949	11,518,449
1888	.....	362,826	200	27,749	25	18,281	225	408,856	.....	200	11,698	43,356	836	24,001	12,534	67,557	34,600	29,902	65,789,261	11,963,574
1889	.....	378,634	.....	19,677	.....	20,042	.....	418,353	562,502	37,496	11,238	40,811	946	12,852	574,686	100,159	3,528	23,961	46,414,129	9,374,803
1890	.....	497,697	23	29,756	.....	26,509	23	553,962	67,990	16,235	12,467	52,239	1,231	14,391	81,688	82,865	37,805	29,145	54,387,767	12,231,711
1891	.....	473,046	663	75,736	.....	49,013	663	597,795	.....	826	13,700	54,454	1,227	12,445	14,927	68,725	1,396	23,984	55,131,948	11,344,304
1892	.....	457,690	.....	38,002	.....	24,735	.....	520,427	14,016	2,197	14,663	58,538	1,243	11,834	29,922	72,569	20,475	41,617	157,280,351	15,196,769
1893	.....	550,132	.....	51,836	42	29,611	42	631,579	2,508	1,140	12,823	48,414	677	13,697	16,008	63,251	375,516	28,020	117,121,109	16,620,339
1894	.....	583,608	73	68,428	214	46,842	287	698,878	.....	30	10,999	51,009	831	14,209	11,830	65,248	87,049	42,327	88,415,230	16,859,533
1895	11,112	787,318	13,217	93,889	.....	77,164	24,329	958,371	.....	2,020	13,616	50,685	815	17,211	14,431	69,922	48,271	40,464	76,102,704	15,268,892

Quantities of Corn Produced, and of Corn and Corn Meal Imported, Exported and Retained for Consumption, 1876 to 1895.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	a Production.	Exports of domestic.	Domestic retained for consumption.	Imports.	Foreign retained for consumption.	Total consumption, domestic and foreign.	Per cent. of domestic product exported.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	
1876	1,321,069,000	50,910,532	1,270,158,468	51,796	51,796	1,270,210,264	3.86
1877	1,288,827,500	72 652,611	1,211,174,889	30,902	30,902	1,211,205,791	5.66
1878	1,342,558,000	87,192,110	1,255,365,890	13,423	13,423	1,255,379,313	6.49
1879	1,388,218,750	87,884,892	1,300,333,858	33,869	33,869	1,300,367,727	6.33
1880	1,547,901,790	99,572,329	1,448,329,461	58,876	58,876	1,448,388,337	6.43
1881	1,717,434.543	93,648,147	1,623,786,396	75,155	75,155	1,623,861,551	5.46
1882	1,194,916,000	44,340,683	1,150,575,317	69,621	69,621	1,150,644,938	3.71
1883	1,617,025,100	41,655,653	1,575,369,447	25,989	25,989	1,575,395,436	2.58
1884	1,551,066,895	46,258,606	1,504,808,289	4,894	4,894	1,504,813,183	2.99
1885	1,795,528,000	52,876,456	1,742,651,544	4,507	4,507	1,742,656,051	2.95
1886	1,936,176,000	64,829,617	1,871,346,383	16,104	16,104	1,871,362,487	3.35
1887	1,665,441,000	41,368,581	1,624,072,416	30,536	30,536	1,624,102,952	2.48
1888	1,456,161,000	25,360,869	1,430,800,131	37,493	37,493	1,430,837,624	1.74
1889	1,987,790,000	70,841,673	1,916,948,327	2,401	2,401	1,916,950,728	3.57
1890	2,112,892,000	103,418,709	2,009,473,291	1,626	1,626	2,009,474,917	4.85
1891	1,489,970,000	32,041,529	1,457,928,471	2,111	2,111	1,457,930,582	2.15
1892	2,060,154,000	76,602,285	1,983,551,715	15,290	5,559	1,983,557,274	3.72
1893	1,628,464,000	47,121,894	1,581,342,106	1,881	1,881	1,581,343,987	2.89
1894	1,619,496,131	66,489,529	1,553,006,602	2,199	2,199	1,553,008,801	4.11
1895	1,212,770,052	28,585,405	1,184,184,647	16,575	16,575	1,184,201,222	2.36

Quantities of Wheat Produced, and of Wheat and Wheat Flour Imported, Exported and Retained for Consumption, 1876 to 1895.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	a Production.	Exports of domestic.	Domestic retained for consumption.	Imports.	Exports of foreign.	Total consumption, domestic and foreign.	Per cent. of domestic product exported.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	
1876	295,136,000	74,750,682	220,385,318	1,664,138	1,420,961	220,628,495	25.34
1877	289,356,500	57,043,936	232,312,564	366,061	469,653	232,312,564	19.73
1878	364,196,146	92,071,726	272,124,420	1,390,713	1,347,305	272,167,828	25.29
1879	420,122,400	147,684,214	272,438,186	2,068,018	1,824,339	272,681,865	35.16
1880	448,756,630	180,304,180	268,452,450	486,106	630,298	268,452,450	40.18
1881	498,549,868	186,321,514	312,228,354	211,402	153,737	312,286,019	37.38
1882	383,280,090	121,893,389	261,386,701	865,467	704,608	261,547,560	31.82
1883	504,185,470	147,811,316	356,374,554	1,087,011	974,380	356,486,785	29.33
1884	421,086,160	111,534,182	309,551,978	32,474	102,120	309,551,978	26.49
1885	512,765,000	132,570,366	380,194,634	212,311	281,469	380,194,634	25.86
1886	357,112,000	94,565,888	262,546,112	388,415	847,507	262,587,020	26.48
1887	457,218,000	153,804,969	303,413,031	282,400	358,446	303,413,031	33.66
1888	456,329,000	119,624,344	336,704,656	593,860	503,320	336,795,196	26.23
1889	415,868,000	88,600,742	327,267,258	135,851	221,720	327,267,258	21.31
1890	490,560,000	109,430,467	381,129,533	162,546	180,709	381,129,533	22.31
1891	399,262,000	106,181,316	293,080,684	583,827	620,619	293,080,684	26.60
1892	611,780,000	225,665,812	386,114,188	2,462,365	1,838,829	386,737,724	36.88
1893	515,949,000	191,912,635	324,036,365	968,125	572,750	324,431,740	37.20
1894	396,131,725	164,283,129	231,848,596	1,187,865	216,420	232,815,041	41.47
1895	460,267,416	144,812,718	315,454,698	1,438,399	548,792	316,344,305	31.46

a The amounts of "Production" are for calendar year preceding the fiscal year.

Quantities of Raw Cotton Produced, Imported, Exported and Retained for Consumption, 1873 to 1895.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	PRODUCTION.					Exports of domestic.	Domestic retained for consumption.	Imports.	Exports of foreign.	Foreign retained for consumption.	Total consumption, domestic and foreign.	Per cent. of domestic product exported.
	Annual crop. *a*	Average net weight of bale. *b*	Average gross weight of bale. *c*	Crop in pounds, gross weight.	Farm value.							
	Bales.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	
1873	3,930,508	440	446.40	1,833,188,931	301,087,500	1,200,063,530	633,125,401	4,425,524	334,648	4,090,876	637,216,277	65.47
1874	4,170,388	439	465.34	1,940,648,352	312,480,000	1,358,602,303	582,046,049	3,625,830	377,610	3,248,220	585,294,269	70.03
1875	3,827,845	439	465.97	1,783,644,032	256,215,000	1,260,418,903	523,225,129	2,149,332	433,041	1,716,291	524,941,420	70.69
1876	4,632,313	436	465.85	2,157,958,142	272,936,400	1,491,405,334	666,552,808	2,451,419	224,497	2,226,922	668,779,730	70.75
1877	4,474,069	433	468.45	2,095,901,297	229,444,600	1,445,369,130	650,532,167	2,656,567	277,949	2,378,618	652,910,785	68.97
1878	4,773,865	450	473.47	2,260,285,666	205,000,000	1,607,533,511	652,752,155	3,032,013	935,541	2,096,472	654,848,627	71.23
1879	5,074,155	443	473.85	2,404,410,373	193,854,641	1,628,372,833	776,037,540	2,993,677	503,146	2,490,531	778,528,071	67.74
1880	5,761,252	453	481.11	2,771,797,156	242,140,987	1,822,061,114	949,736,042	3,547,792	234,729	3,313,063	953,049,105	65.73
1881	6,605,750	456	484.40	3,199,822,682	280,266,242	2,191,928,772	1,007,893,910	4,449,866	1,240,576	3,209,290	1,011,103,200	68.47
1882	5,456,048	446	474.38	2,588,240,050	259,016,315	1,739,975,961	848,264,089	4,339,952	1,843,490	2,496,462	850,760,551	67.23
1883	6,949,756	460	489.95	3,405,070,410	309,696,500	2,288,075,062	1,116,995,348	4,081,945	3,238,930	843,015	1,117,838,363	67.20
1884	5,713,200	452	482.66	2,757,544,422	250,594,750	1,862,572,530	894,971,892	7,019,492	1,353,936	5,665,556	900,637,448	67.56
1885	5,706,165	451	480.70	2,742,966,011	253,993,385	1,891,659,472	851,306,539	5,115,680	1,609,260	3,506,420	854,812,959	68.96
1886	6,575,691	455	483.95	3,182,305,659	269,989,812	2,058,037,444	1,124,268,215	5,072,334	1,276,961	3,795,373	1,128,063,588	64.68
1887	6,505,087	455	485.37	3,157,378,443	257,295,327	2,169,457,330	987,921,113	3,924,531	716,371	3,208,160	991,129,273	68.71
1888	7,046,833	458	488.05	3,439,172,391	291,045,346	2,264,120,826	1,175,051,565	5,497,592	203,972	5,293,620	1,180,345,185	65.83
1889	6,938,290	467	495.79	3,439,934,799	292,139,209	2,384,816,669	1,055,118,130	7,973,039	187,959	7,785,080	1,062,903,210	69.33
1890	7,311,322	477	496.13	3,627,366,183	308,424,271	2,471,799,853	1,155,566,330	8,606,049	248,104	8,357,945	1,163,924,275	68.15
1891	8,652,597	474	498.81	4,316,043,982	*c* 350,000,000	2,907,358,795	1,408,685,187	20,908,817	447,794	20,461,023	2,429,146,210	67.36
1892	9,035,379	473	498.77	4,506,575,984	*c* 313,000,000	2,935,219,811	1,571,356,173	28,663,769	132,777	28,530,992	1,599,887,165	65 13
1893	6,700,365	475	500.37	3,352,658,458	*c* 268,000,000	2,212,115,126	1,140,543,332	43,367,952	360,832	43,007,120	1,183,550,452	65.99
1894	7,549,817	472	499.27	3,769,381,478	*c* 263,857,000	2,683,282,325	1,086,099,153	27,705,949	1,029,936	26,676,013	1,112,775,166	71.20
1895	9,901,251	479	508.72	5,036,964,409	*c* 262,426,000	3,517,533,109	1,519,431,300	49,332,022	771,614	48,560,408	1,567,991,708	69.83

a The "annual crop" represents the commercial movement for the years ending August 31, and have been furnished by the New York Shipping and Commercial List, the *New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, the National Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. *b* As reported by Mr. Thomas Ellison, of Liverpool. *c* As reported by Henry G. Hester, secretary, New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

Cotton Crops and the Annual Exports and Takings of United States Spinners from 1848 to 1895.

[Compiled by Mr. Alfred B. Shepperson, of New York.]

YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31—	Total commercial crop.	Exports.			Taken for Home Consumption.			Per cent. of crop taken by United States mills.
		To Great Britain.	To Continent and Mexico.	Total.	By Northern mills.	By Southern mills.	Total.	
	In thousands of bales.							
1848	2,423	1,324	534	1,858	532	75	607	25
1849	2,840	1,538	690	2,228	518	112	630	22
1850	2,204	1,107	483	1,590	488	107	595	27
1851	2,415	1,418	571	1,989	404	60	464	19
1852	3,126	1,669	775	2,444	588	111	699	22
1853	3,416	1,737	791	2,528	650	153	803	23
1854	3,075	1,604	715	2,319	592	145	737	24
1855	2,933	1,550	694	2,244	571	135	706	24
1856	3,665	1,921	1,034	2,955	633	138	771	21
1857	3,094	1,429	824	2,253	666	154	820	27
1858	3,257	1,810	780	2,590	452	143	595	18
1859	4,019	2,019	1,002	3,021	760	167	927	23
1860	4,861	2,669	1,105	3,774	793	186	979	20
1861	3,849	2,175	952	3,127	650	193	843	22
1861-65[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	2,278	1,262	293	1,555	541	127	668	29
1867	2,233	1,216	341	1,557	573	150	723	32
1868	2,599	1,228	428	1,656	800	168	968	37
1869	2,434	989	458	1,447	822	173	995	41
1870	3,114	1,475	704	2,179	777	80	857	28
1871	4,347	2,368	800	3,168	1,072	91	1,163	27
1872	2,974	1,474	483	1,957	977	120	1,097	37
1873	3,874	1,920	756	2,676	1,063	138	1,201	31
1874	4,130	1,852	959	2,811	1,192	128	1,320	32
1875	3,831	1,833	841	2,674	1,071	130	1,201	31
1876	4,632	2,005	1,227	3,232	1,220	134	1,354	29
1877	4,474	1,994	1,034	3,028	1,302	127	1,429	32
1878	4,774	2,047	1,309	3,356	1,345	151	1,496	31
1879	5,074	2,053	1,413	3,466	1,375	186	1,561	31
1880	5,761	2,554	1,310	3,864	1,574	221	1,795	31
1881	6,606	2,832	1,733	4,565	1,718	225	1,938	29
1882	5,456	2,295	1,256	3,551	1,677	287	1,964	36
1883	6,950	2,886	1,838	4,724	1,739	313	2,072	30
1884	5,713	2,435	1,432	3,917	1,537	340	1,877	33
1885	5,706	2,425	1,495	3,920	1,437	316	1,753	31
1886	6,575	2,565	1,771	4,336	1,781	381	2,162	33
1887	6,499	2,704	1,741	4,445	1,687	401	2,088	32
1888	7,047	2,814	1,813	4,627	1,805	456	2,261	32
1889	6,939	2,810	1,926	4,736	1,790	480	2,270	33
1890	7,297	2,854	2,052	4,906	1,780	545	2,325	32
1891	8,674	3,345	2,446	5,791	2,027	613	2,640	30
1892	9,018	3,317	2,541	5,858	2,172	684	2,856	32
1893	6,664	2,301	2,089	4,390	1,652	723	2,375	36
1894	7,532	2,861	2,371	5,232	1,580	711	2,291	30
1895	9,837	3,449	3,277	6,726	2,019	852	2,871	29

[a] Civil war—no record of cotton movement.

Quantities of Domestic Raw Cotton Exported to Principal and Other Foreign Countries, 1886 to 1895.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—									
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894	1895.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Austria-Hungary	2,625,745	.....	.....	2,804,889	149,912	2,223,665	5,025,919	.....	480,215	12,426,134
Belgium	62,534,574	55,144,075	65,395,230	73,903,518	46,793,869	48,711,513	67,186,580	45,199,505	64,450,821	72,670,042
Denmark	687,346	5,078,897	4,356,273	4,044,240	1,977,640	101,756	373,142	482,893	1,313,848	1,182,853
France	200,821,631	233,045,151	196,098,231	200,098,258	242,379,218	276,550,085	346,392,302	284,029,370	305,426,882	395,349,541
Germany	284,717,581	280,832,199	280,312,012	330,377,863	418,820,516	509,571,909	482,441,204	425,193,574	454,694,392	752,315,486
Gibraltar	.....	.....	117,632	46,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	920,339
Italy	55,236,578	36,611,161	55,187,603	65,533,774	64,875,247	97,011,029	85,501,316	80,009,738	105,857,753	166,327,989
Netherlands	15,835,790	21,867,361	13,862,359	22,177,198	8,718,999	21,834,800	13,962,690	13,306,884	9,290,288	12,999,344
Portugal	146,762	.....	.....	682,981	2,423,937	4,825,873	2,234,556	3,862,463	3,548,617	6,643,763
Azores, Madeira and Cape Verde Islands.	.....	.....	578	449	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	683,239
Russia	92,461,6[illegible]	75,633,369	108,398,899	72,017,966	96,581,200	67,805,544	67,196,148	18,178,048	70,040,769	70,998,806
Spain	84,207,164	69,249,434	84,065,545	90,766,502	87,66[illegible],782	109,417,985	93,729,102	100,105,977	112,682,126	127,839,376
Sweden and Norway	7,192,303	5,180,568	4,654,540	4,358,478	5,562,110	18,499,799	16,890,642	6,879,217	14,980,632	18,229,804
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311,093	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	1,222,240,998	1,356,757,340	1,419,262,413	1,470,400,067	1,452,576,103	1,700,605,900	1,690,842,573	1,181,587,898	1,485,451,425	1,776,890,909
Total Europe	2,028,708,169	2,139,399,555	2,232,311,315	2,337,212,183	2,428,528,533	2,857,470,951	2,871,776,174	2,158,835,567	2,628,220,828	3,415,477,685
British North America	18,712,718	23,951,898	26,026,138	30,571,569	29,236,621	34,630,711	39,614,004	31,493,865	32,542,443	52,767,295
Mexico	10,517,415	5,975,330	5,707,174	16,901,267	13,047,474	12,841,122	22,117,381	20,905,980	17,582,418	37,976,422
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,406,234	1,574,315	793,242	4,801,595	11,064,859
Cuba	.....	2,105	.....	.....	.....	6,060	.....	9,886	4,896	.....
South America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,625	.....	70,643	130,145	140,714
All other countries	99,142	128,442	76,199	131,650	987,225	1,092	137,937	5,943	.....	6,134
Total exports	2,058,037,441	2,169,457,330	2,264,120,826	2,384,816,669	2,471,799,853	2,907,358,795	2,935,219,811	2,212,115,126	2,683,282,325	3,517,433,109
Total exports in bales	4,283,723	4,499,579	4,696,017	4,872,060	5,020,913	5,820,779	5,891,411	4,431,220	5,397,509	6,965,358

Quantities and Values of Cottons of Domestic Manufacture Exported, 1870 to 1895.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Cloths.				Other manufactures of.	Total.
	Colored.		Uncolored.			
	Yards.	Dollars.	Yards.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1870	6,064,715	1,035,469	8,276,384	1,345,988	1,405,825	3,787,282
1871	5,083,923	724,841	14,832,931	1,776,694	1,056,601	3,558,136
1872	2,844,888	458,998	8,859,191	1,317,719	527,613	2,304,330
1873	3,585,629	596,912	10,187,145	1,655,116	695,500	2,947,528
1874	4,625,180	668,781	13,247,142	1,681,209	745,850	3,095,840
1875	7,593,723	939,061	21,224,020	2,313,270	819,551	4,071,882
1876	16,488,214	1,455,462	59,319,267	5,314,738	952,778	7,722,978
1877	29,601,304	2,484,131	76,769,147	6,437,223	1,314,489	10,235,843
1878	37,765,313	2,959,910	88,523,192	7,053,463	1,425,287	11,438,660
1879	45,116,058	3,209,285	84,081,319	6,288,131	1,356,534	10,853,950
1880	37,758,166	2,956,760	68,821,557	5,834,541	1,190,117	9,981,418
1881	68,184,293	4,983,312	80,399,154	6,624,374	1,963,701	13,571,387
1882	29,525,672	2,326,319	114,994,402	8,351,713	1,544,947	13,222,979
1883	34,066,292	2,648,278	103,634,459	8,629,723	1,673,144	12,951,145
1884	35,441,296	2,579,866	99,750,450	7,503,361	1,801,984	11,885,211
1885	32,738,123	2,230,567	114,806,595	7,919,670	1,686,354	11,836,591
1886	51,293,373	3,149,091	142,547,980	9,231,170	1,579,673	13,959,934
1887	67,793,013	4,003,772	136,809,074	9,256,486	1,669,084	14,929,342
1888	54,446,936	3,522,612	115,766,679	7,812,947	1,677,630	13,013,189
1889	40,856,329	2,885,373	77,596,862	5,577,401	1,749,870	10,212,644
1890	42,309,770	2,886,435	75,716,490	5,480,403	1,632,439	9,999,277
1891	39,016,682	2,590,934	135,529,590	9,277,112	1,736,811	13,604,857
1892	40,815,450	2,484,360	142,938,871	8,673,663	2,068,254	13,226,277
1893	43,016,108	2,802,462	100,776,006	6,306,022	2,700,871	11,809,355
1894	61,538,458	3,854,935	124,349,278	7,639,851	2,846,100	14,340,886
1895	58,467,743	3,444,539	125,790,318	7,034,678	3,310,593	13,789,810

Quantities and Values of Exports of Cottons of Domestic Manufacture, by Countries, 1894 and 1895.

COUNTRIES.	1894.			1895.		
	Cloths—Colored and uncolored.		All other manufactures.	Cloths—Colored and uncolored.		All other manufactures.
	Yards.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Yards.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Belgium	68,485	4,824	40,401	3,150	199	34,923
Germany	1,731,347	128,524	164,835	2,094,931	127,537	230,514
United Kingdom	9,159,026	712,578	361,867	10,056,427	659,444	259,280
Dominion of Canada *a*	15,974,927	968,153	1,235,661	6,268,680	372,323	1,694,991
Central American States	7,491,590	398,082	69,049	12,591,842	614,778	163,467
Mexico *a*	4,552,868	309,091	151,575	6,437,568	389,544	151,924
West Indies	18,760,732	1,234,651	137,677	15,417,261	958,070	118,574
Brazil	19,387,655	1,435,546	103,143	22,533,321	1,594,726	107,792
Chile	8,793,521	453,975	8,381	14,018,439	670,042	12,500
Other South America	18,287,939	1,252,046	112,393	18,271,641	1,211,055	97,697
China	51,739,766	2,846,220	8,001	34,672,249	1,703,023	20,871
Other Asia and Oceanica	14,015,020	817,531	309,438	19,682,271	1,043,541	312,075
Madagascar	747,761	42,920	.....	3,325,499	167,712	.....
Other Africa	3,779,918	228,770	10,405	5,594,727	302,504	15,440
All other countries	11,397,181	661,875	133,274	13,290,055	684,719	91,045
Total	185,887,736	11,494,786	2,846,100	184,258,061	10,479,217	3,310,593

a Exports by railways incomplete prior to April 1, 1893.

Quantity of Crude Petroleum Produced in, and the Quantity and Value of Petroleum Products Exported from, the United States, 1873 to 1895.

[Production furnished by office of the United States Geological Survey.]

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	PRODUCTION.a		EXPORTS.											
			Mineral, crude (including all natural oils without regard to gravity.)		MINERAL, REFINED OR MANUFACTURED.						Residuum (tar, pitch and all other from which the light bodies have been distilled).		Total.	
					Naphthas, benzine, gasoline, etc.		Illuminating.		Lubricating (heavy paraffin, etc.)					
	Barrels (of 42 gallons).	Gallons.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.
1873	6,293,194	264,314,148	18,439,407	3,010,050	9,743,593	1,487,439	158,102,414	37,195,735	748,699	277,966	781,074	79,566	187,815,187	42,050,756
1874	9,893,786	415,539,012	17,776,419	2,099,696	9,737,457	1,038,622	217,220,504	37,560,955	1,244,305	404,243	1,827,798	142,299	247,806,483	41,245,815
1875	10,926,945	458,931,690	14,718,114	1,406,018	11,758,940	1,141,410	191,551,933	27,030,361	1,173,473	313,646	2,752,848	187,103	221,955,308	30,078,568
1876	12,162,514	510,825,588	20,520,397	2,220,268	14,780,236	1,442,811	204,814,673	28,755,638	963,442	303,863	2,581,404	193,206	243,660,152	32,915,786
1877	9,132,669	383,572,098	26,819,202	3,756,729	15,141,183	1,816,682	262,441,844	55,401,132	1,601,065	497,540	3,196,620	317,355	309,198,914	61,789,438
1878	13,350,363	560,715,246	26,936,727	2,694,018	16,416,621	1,411,812	289,214,541	41,513,676	2,304,624	639,381	3,968,790	316,087	338,841,303	46,574,974
1879	15,396,868	646,668,456	25,874,488	2,180,413	15,054,361	1,258,780	331,586,442	35,999,862	2,487,681	655,468	3,307,038	310,726	378,310,010	40,305,249
1880	19,914,146	836,394,132	28,297,997	1,927,207	18,411,044	1,192,219	367,325,823	31,783,575	5,162,835	1,039,124	4,767,600	276,490	423,964,699	36,218,625
1881	26,286,123	1,104,017,166	39,984,844	3,065,464	17,292,310	1,693,975	332,283,045	34,317,695	4,852,203	1,054,064	3,247,860	184,411	397,660,262	40,315,609
1882	27,661,238	1,161,771,996	41,304,997	3,129,511	20,213,098	1,809,143	488,213,033	44,588,854	6,508,100	1,492,396	3,715,362	242,802	559,954,590	51,232,701
1883	30,510,830	1,281,454,860	52,712,306	3,914,941	17,070,587	1,302,286	419,821,081	36,926,574	10,182,342	2,326,632	6,145,356	442,646	505,931,622	44,913,079
1884	23,449,633	984,884,586	67,186,329	5,302,974	15,045,411	1,072,651	415,615,693	38,195,349	10,515,535	2,179,505	5,297,124	352,679	513,660,092	47,103,248
1885	24,218,438	1,017,174,396	81,037,992	5,903,833	15,822,853	1,272,290	458,243,192	40,074,827	13,002,483	2,632,883	6,561,660	374,114	574,668,180	50,257,947
1886	21,847,205	917,582,610	80,246,763	5,859,577	12,311,197	997,420	469,471,451	40,634,331	12,526,069	2,519,615	3,226,272	188,901	577,781,752	50,199,844
1887	28,064,841	1,178,723,322	76,062,878	4,860,382	15,735,289	1,870,657	480,845,811	37,303,997	16,910,513	3,133,300	3,248,826	156,579	592,803,267	46,824,915
1888	28,278,866	1,187,712,372	85,538,725	5,782,008	12,066,921	992,281	456,487,221	36,215,410	22,889,529	3,975,377	1,369,242	77,333	578,351,638	47,042,409
1889	27,612,025	1,159,705,050	72,987,383	5,083,132	14,100,054	1,155,703	502,257,455	39,286,333	25,166,913	4,292,020	1,683,654	96,489	616,195,459	49,913,677
1890	35,163,513	1,476,867,546	95,450,653	6,744,235	12,937,433	1,134,799	523,295,090	38,640,638	30,162,522	4,763,347	2,222,472	120,070	664,068,170	51,403,089
1891	45,822,672	1,924,552,224	91,415,095	5,876,452	12,171,147	993,056	571,119,805	40,221,201	33,514,730	4,858,603	1,598,562	77,422	709,819,439	52,026,734
1892	53,986,313	2,267,425,146	103,592,767	5,101,840	12,737,978	912,921	564,896,658	33,541,224	33,591,076	5,203,350	557,340	46,657	715,365,819	44,805,992
1893	50,509,136	2,121,883,712	111,703,508	4,567,391	17,304,005	1,074,710	642,239,816	31,719,404	32,432,857	4,738,892	541,044	41,661	804,221,230	42,142,058
1894	48,412,666	2,033,331,972	121,926,349	4,415,915	15,555,754	943,970	730,368,626	30,676,217	40,190,577	5,449,000	211,008	14,704	908,252,314	41,499,806
1895	49,344,516	2,072,469,672	111,285,264	5,161,710	14,801,224	910,988	714,859,144	34,706,844	48,418,942	5,867,477	137,508	13,063	884,502,082	46,660,082

a Production is for calendar year preceding the fiscal year.

NOTE.—It is stated on good authority that the distillation of 100 gallons of crude petroleum will yield 76 gallons of illuminating oil, 11 gallons of gasoline, benzine or naphtha, 3 gallons of lubricating oil and 10 gallons of residuum and loss.

Quantities and Values of Sugar and Molasses Imported, the Annual Amounts of Duty Collected on, and Cost per Pound of Sugar, 1852 to 1895.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	SUGAR.					MOLASSES.	
	Dutiable.	Free and dutiable.		Duty collected.	Average cost per pound in foreign country.	Free and dutiable.	
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Cents.	Gallons.	Dollars.
1852	457,511,093	457,511,093	14,712,848	4,175,758 80	3.22	32,795,610	3,595,127
1853	464,402,286	464,402,286	14,987,881	4,250,501 10	3.23	31,886,100	3,684,888
1854	455,928,585	455,928,585	13,702,781	3,481,423 80	3.01	27,759,463	3,126,293
1855	473,809,847	473,809,847	14,676,345	3,981,921 90	3.10	26,385,593	3,502,370
1856	545,226,430	545,226,430	22,587,414	6,385,974 90	4.08	23,617,674	4,334,668
1857	776,984,262	776,984,262	42,774,614	12,477,020 10	5.45	32,705,844	8,259,175
1858	519,200,387	519,200,387	23,434,508	4,550,639 28	4.26	24,566,357	4,116,759
1859	655,846,362	655,846,362	30,577,335	6,797,879 28	4.55	32,818,146	5,062,850
1860	694,838,197	694,838,197	31,078,970	6,941,553 12	4.38	30,922,633	5,216,321
1861	809,749,958	809,749,958	30,637,897	6,511,251 19	3.68	29,941,397	4,149,429
1862	557,738,382	557,738,382	20,357,090	11,624,493 64	3.66	25,157,280	3,427,813
1863	518,594,861	518,594,861	19,082,017	11,118,544 38	3.63	31,206,986	4,732,378
1864	632,230,247	632,230,247	29,660,076	14,301,234 65	4.68	33,871,230	7,256,064
1865	651,936,494	651,936,494	27,325,897	17,642,958 88	4.39	37,306,168	7,426,397
1866	1,000,055,024	1,000,055,024	40,669,172	27,812,967 65	4.02	45,285,983	7,683,241
1867	849,054,006	849,054,006	35,941,253	28,570,492 23	4.09	56,123,079	11,415,275
1868	1,121,189,415	1,121,189,415	49,495,102	30,447,970 89	4.33	66,408,435	12,100,332
1869	1,247,833,430	1,247,833,430	60,407,202	30,923,907 06	4.74	53,304,030	12,011,147
1870	1,196,773,569	1,196,773,569	56,923,745	36,819,041 26	4 95	56,373,537	12,888,250
1871	1,277,473,653	1,277,473,653	64,621,239	30,751,497 34	4.94	44,401,359	10,192,384
1872	1,509,185,674	1,509,185,674	81,213,001	28,865,447 02	5.37	42,214,403	10,627,511
1873	1,568,304,592	1,568,304,592	82,716,953	29,832,579 43	5.35	43,533,909	9,901,051
1874	1,701,297,869	1,701,297,869	81,887,463	32,491,318 70	4.95	47,189,837	10,947,824
1875	1,797,509,990	1,797,509,990	73,330,556	34,650,084 66	4.35	49,112,255	11,685,224
1876	1,493,977,472	1,493,977,472	58,120,583	39,438,417 55	4.04	39,026,200	8,157,470
1877	1,623,932,669	1,654,556,831	84,978,182	35,268,294 48	4.91	30,327,825	7,831,872
1878	1,507,515,385	1,537,451,934	73,090,958	37,075,426 96	5.06	27,577,542	6,778,568
1879	1,793,004,002	1,834,365,836	72,078,688	38,065,803 76	4.10	38,460,347	7,202,881
1880	1,768,253,496	1,829,291,684	80,087,720	39,739,306 49	4.18	38,120,880	8,725,078
1881	1,869,957,918	1,946,745,205	86,670,624	46,318,073 49	4.41	28,708,221	6,734,084
1882	1,884,267,751	1,990,152,374	90,439,675	46,711,795 14	4.41	37,268,830	10,040,511
1883	5,023,686,453	2,137,667,665	91,637,992	44,591,448 98	4.37	33,228,270	7,679,604
1884	2,631,258,228	2,756,416,896	98,264,607	47,500,749 79	3 61	34,128,640	5,600,685
1885	2,548,232,050	2,717,884,653	72,519,514	50,885,915 89	2.67	31,392,893	4,199,296
1886	2,498,258,590	2,689,881,765	80,773,744	50,265,538 24	2.84	39,079,808	5,595,670
1887	2,918,152,405	3,136,443,240	78,411,224	56,507,495 57	2.50	38,007,700	5,355,475
1888	2,471,743,769	2,700,284,282	74,245,206	50,647,014 17	2.75	35,582,539	5,491,095
1889	2,518,878,284	2,762,202,967	88,543,971	54,896,437 38	3.21	27,024,551	4,753,897
1890	2,709,554,549	2,934,011,560	96,094,532	53,985,873 85	3.28	31,497,243	5,168,795
1891	1,839,147,334	3,483,477,222	105,728,216	32,303,692 68	3.03	a 20,604,463	a 2,659,172
1892	14,880,402	3,556,509,165	104,408,813	76,795 14	2.93	b 22,448,209	b 2,877,744
1893	33,405,081	3,766,445,347	116,255,784	163,956 25	3.09	b 15,490,679	b 1,992,334
1894	58,965,576	4,345,193,881	126,871,889	250,763 50	2.92	b 19,670,663	b 1,984,778
1895	1,127,279,779	3,574,510,454	76,462,836	15,354,290 00	2.15	15,075,879	1,295,146

a Of this amount, 4,490,912 gallons, valued at $693,197, was imported dutiable. *b* All free of duty.

NOTE.—All sugar and molasses imported prior to 1877 were dutiable; from 1877 all raw sugar and molasses imported from the Hawaiian Islands were free of duty; all sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard, and all molasses imported from April 1, 1891, were free of duty, except such as are provided for in section 3 of the act of October 1, 1890. The amount of sugar bounties paid to sugar producers for fiscal year 1892 was $7,342,078; for 1893, $9,375,131, and for 1894, $12,100,209; and from July 1 to August 27, 1894, $966,186.

Quantities of Cane Sugar and Molasses Produced in the United States, 1871 to 1895.

[Data of Louisiana crops furnished by A. Bouchereau, Esq.]

YEAR.	Sugar.				Molasses.		
	Louisiana.	Other Southern States.	Total.		Louisiana.	Other Southern States.	Total.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Tons.[a]	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1870-71	168,878,592	9,426,000	178,304,592	79,600	10,281,419	619,000	10,900,419
1871-72	146,906,125	9,446,000	156,352,125	69,800	10,019,958	681,000	10,700,958
1872-73	125,346,493	9,486,000	134,832,493	60,193	8,893,640	601,000	9,499,640
1873-74	103,241,119	5,399,000	108,640,119	48,500	8,203,944	507,000	8,710,944
1874-75	134,504,691	7,736,000	142,240,691	63,500	11,516,828	674,000	12,190,828
1875-76	163,418,070	9,062,000	172,480,070	77,000	10,870,546	1,380,000	12,250,546
1876-77	190,672,570	8,688,000	199,360,570	89,000	12,024,108	876,000	12,900,108
1877-78	147,101,941	11,940,000	159,041,941	71,000	14,237,280	913,000	15,150,280
1878-79	239,478,753	11,402,000	250,880,753	112,000	13,218,404	1,005,000	14,223,404
1879-80	198,962,278	8,915,000	207,877,278	92,802	12,189,190	1,211,000	13,400,190
1880-81	272,982,899	12,320,000	285,302,899	127,367	15,255,029	1,704,000	16,959,029
1881-82	159,874,950	11,200,000	171,074,950	76,373	9,691,104	2,308,896	12,000,000
1882-83	303,066,258	15,680,000	318,746,258	142,297	15,716,755	3,250,000	18,966,755
1883-84	287,712,230	15,232,000	302,944,230	135,243	15,277,316	3,118,000	18,395,316
1884-85	211,402,963	14,560,000	225,962,963	100,876	11,761,608	2,892,000	14,653,608
1885-86	286,626,486	16,128,000	302,754,486	135,158	17,863,732	3,645,000	21,508,732
1886-87	181,123,872	10,158,400	191,282,272	85,394	10,254,894	2,114,100	12,368,994
1887-88	353,855,877	22,048,320	375,904,197	167,814	21,980,241	4,651,260	26,631,501
1888-89	324,526,781	20,229,440	344,756,221	153,909	15,228,580	3,255,882	18,484,462
1889-90	287,490,271	18,276,000	305,766,271	136,503	18,431,988	3,950,000	22,381,988
1890-91	483,489,856	13,680,000	497,169,856	221,951	25,000,000	4,200,000	29,200,000
1891-92	360,499,307	10,080,000	370,579,307	165,437	16,429,868	4,200,000	20,629,868
1892-93	452,068,627	11,200,000	463,268,627	206,816	17,025,997	4,502,000	21,525,997
1893-94	595,473,874	15,352,244	610,825,618	272,913	18,469,529	8,439,197	26,908,726
1894-95	710,827,438	18,565,123	729,392,561	325,621	28,334,513	9,282,561	37,617,074

Quantity in Tons[a] of Sugar Consumed in the United States, 1882 to 1895.

[Data furnished by Messrs. Willett & Gray, New York.]

CALENDAR YEAR.	Refined product of imported sugar.[b]	Domestic Product.					Total.	Consumption per capita.
		Manufactured from imported molasses [b]	Of cane.	Of maple.	Of beet.	Of sorghum and other.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Pounds.
1882	973,720	64,456	76,373	20,000	446	.....	1,134,995	48.4
1883	1,021,956	40,722	142,297	18,500	536	.....	1,224,011	51.1
1884	1,098,090	50,000	135,243	25,000	737	313	1,309,383	53.4
1885	1,122,345	47,259	100,876	25,900	600	1,400	1,298,380	51.8
1886	1,232,755	72,613	135,158	18,000	754	.....	1,459,280	56.9
1887	1,213,791	62,274	35,394	20,000	255	.....	1,381,714	52.7
1888	1,270,629	53,840	167,814	20,000	1,640	360	1,519,283	56.7
1889	1,193,761	43,715	153,909	22,000	2,400	689	1,416,474	51.8
1890	1,257,292	58,282	136,503	25,000	2,800	1,500	1,476,377	52.8
1891	1,614,580	31,320	221,951	15,030	5,400	570	1,888,851	66.1
1892	1,597,306	30,000	204,064	9,500	12,000	500	1,853,370	63.5
1893	1,628,872	20,000	235,886	10,500	16,000	500	1,906,758	63.9
1894	1,700,635	15,000	271,336	5,000	20,443	300	2,012,714	66.0
1895	1,572,438	15,000	324,506	7,500	30,000	300	1,949,744	62.6

[a] Of 2,240 pounds.

[b] Leading refiners state that little or no sugar is manufactured from domestic molasses; also, that in refining there is only about 2 per cent. waste of original weight. Messrs. Willett & Gray, New York, state that of the sugar consumed in 1895 only about 182,964 tons were unrefined.

Wool: Produced, Imported, Exported and Retained for Consumption during 1840, 1850, 1860 and from 1863 to 1895.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Production.*a*	Exports of domestic.	Domestic retained for consumption.	Imports.	Exports of foreign.	Foreign retained for consumption.	Total consumption, domestic and foreign.	Per cent. of consumption, foreign.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	
1840 *b*	35,802,114	.....	35,802,114	9,898,740	85,528	9,813,212	45,615,326	21.5
1850	52,516,959	35,898	52,481,061	18,695,294	.....	18,695,294	71,176,355	26.3
1860	60,264,913	1,055,928	59,208,985	26,382,955	157,064	26,125,891	85,334,876	30.6
1863	106,000,000	355,722	105,644,278	75,121,728	708,850	74,412,878	180,057,156	41.3
1864	123,000,000	155,482	122,844,518	91,250,114	223,475	91,026,639	213,871,157	42.6
1865	142,000,000	466,182	141,533,818	44,420,375	679,281	43,741,094	185,274,912	23.6
1866	155,000,000	973,075	154,026,925	71,287,988	852,045	70,435,943	224,462,868	31.0
1867	160,000,000	307,418	159,692,582	38,158,382	619,614	37,538,768	197,231,350	19.0
1868	168,000,000	558,435	167,441,565	25,467,336	2,801,852	22,665,484	190,107,049	11.9
1869	180,000,000	444,387	179,555,613	39,375,926	342,417	38,933,509	218,489,122	17.8
1870	162,000,000	152,892	161,847,108	49,230,199	1,710,053	47,520,146	209,367,254	22.7
1871	160,000,000	25,195	159,947,805	68,058,028	1,305,311	66,752,717	226,727,522	29.4
1872	150,000,000	140,515	149,859,485	126,507,409	2,343,937	124,163,472	274,022,957	45.3
1873	158,000,000	75,129	157,924,871	85,496,049	7,040,386	78,455,663	236,380,534	33.2
1874	170,000,000	319,600	169,680,400	42,939,541	6,616,157	36,123,384	205,803,784	17.5
1875	181,000,000	178,034	180,821,966	54,901,760	3,567,627	51,334,132	232,156,099	22 1
1876	192,000,000	104,768	191,895,232	44,642,836	1,518,426	43,124,410	235,019,642	18.3
1877	200,000,000	79,599	199,920,401	42,171,192	3,088,957	39,082,235	239,002,636	16.3
1878	208,250,000	347,851	207,902,146	48,449,079	5,952,221	42,496,858	250,399,004	16.9
1879	211,000,000	60,784	210,939,216	39,005,155	4,104,616	34,900,539	245,839,755	14.2
1880	232,500,000	191,551	232,308,449	128,131,747	3,648,520	124,483,227	356,791,676	34.9
1881	240,000,000	71,455	239,928,545	55,964,236	5,507,534	50,456,702	290,385,247	17.3
1882	272,000,000	116,179	271,883,821	67,861,744	3,831,836	64,029,908	335,913,729	19.0
1883	290,000,000	64,474	289,935,526	70,575,478	4,010,043	66,565,435	356,500,961	18.7
1884	300,000,000	10,393	299,989,607	78,350,651	2,304,701	76,045,950	376,035,557	20.6
1885	308,000,000	88,006	307,911,994	70,596,170	3,115,339	67,480,831	375,392,825	18 0
1886	302,000,000	146,423	301,853,577	129,081,958	6,534,426	122,550,532	424,404,109	28.9
1887	285,000,000	257,940	284,742,060	114,038,030	6,728,292	107,309,738	392,051,798	27.4
1888	269,000,000	22,164	268,977,836	113,558,753	4,359,731	109,199,022	378,176,858	28.9
1889	265,000,000	141,576	264,858,424	126,487,729	3,263,094	123,224,635	388,083,059	31.8
1890	276,000,000	231,042	275,768,958	105,431,285	3,288,467	102,142,818	377,911,776	27.0
1891	285,000,000	291,922	284,708,078	129,303,648	2,638,123	126,665,525	411,373,603	30.8
1892	294,000,000	202,456	293,797,544	148,670,652	3,007,563	145,663,089	439,460,633	33.1
1893	303,153,000	91,858	303,061,142	172,433,838	4,218,637	168,215,201	471,276,343	35.7
1894	298,057,384	520,247	297,537,137	55,152,585	5,977,407	49,175,178	346,712,315	14.2
1895	309,748,000	4,279,109	305,468,891	206,033,906	2,343,081	203,690,825	509,159,716	40.0

a From estimates of the Department of Agriculture. *b* Year ending September 30.

Pig Iron: Produced, Imported, Exported and Retained for Consumption in the United States from 1875 to 1894.

[Expressed in tons of 2,240 pounds.]

CALENDAR YEAR.	Production.	Year ending June 30—	Export of domestic.	Domestic retained for consumption.	Imports.	Export of foreign.	Total consumption, domestic and foreign.	Per cent. of consumption, foreign.
	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1875	2,023,733	1876	6,792	2,016,941	79,455	450	2,095,946	3.77
1876	1,868,961	1877	3,180	1,865,781	67,922	380	1,933,323	3.49
1877	2,066,594	1878	5,782	2,060,812	55,000	417	2,115,395	2.58
1878	2,301,215	1879	3,048	2,298,167	87,576	172	2,384,571	3.62
1879	2,741,853	1880	1,316	2,740,537	754,657	1,291	3,493,903	21.56
1880	3,835,191	1881	3,707	3,831,484	417,849	3,104	4,246,229	9.77
1881	4,144,254	1882	6,346	4,137,908	496,045	3,169	4,630,784	10.64
1882	4,623,323	1883	4,148	4,619,175	433,602	1,343	5,051,434	8.56
1883	4,595,510	1884	3,765	4,591,745	283,172	524	4,874,393	5.80
1884	4,097,868	1885	4,635	4,093,233	151,959	609	4,244,583	3.57
1885	4,044,526	1886	7,659	4,036,867	261,674	555	4,297,986	6.08
1886	5,683,329	1887	7,801	5,675,528	418,919	231	6,094,216	6.87
1887	6,417,148	1888	9,376	6,407,772	325,517	570	6,732,719	4.83
1888	6,489,738	1889	12,965	6,476,773	176,727	470	6,653,030	2.65
1889	7,603,642	1890	18,458	7,585,184	146,772	.....	7,731,956	1.90
1890	9,202,763	1891	13,435	9,189,368	81,916	260	9,270,924	.88
1891	8,279,870	1892	15,940	8,263,930	82,891	159	8,346,662	.99
1892	9,157,000	1893	20,068	7,104,434	62,936	100	7,167,270	.88
1893	7,124,502	1894	26,529	7,097,973	25,763	103	7,123,633	.36
1894	6,657,388	1895	22,517	6,634,871	14,174	115	6,648,930	.21

Iron and Steel Railroad Bars: Produced, Imported, Exported and Retained for Consumption in the United States from 1875 to 1894.

[Expressed in tons of 2,240 pounds.]

CALENDAR YEAR.	Production.			Year ending June 30—	Export of domestic.	Domestic retained for consumption.	Imports.	Export of foreign.	Total consumption, domestic and foreign.	Per cent. of consumption, foreign.
	Total.	Steel.	Total.							
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1875	447,901	259,699	707,600	1876	1,002	706,598	4,708	12,552	698,754	.....
1876	417,114	368,269	785,383	1877	5,289	780,094	30	814	779,310	.....
1877	296,911	385,865	682,776	1878	8,238	674,538	11	188	674,361	.....
1878	288,295	499,817	788,112	1879	6,293	781,818	2,611	833	783,596	.23
1879	375,143	618,851	993,994	1880	1,008	992,986	152,791	1,355	1,144,422	13.23
1880	440,859	864,353	1,305,212	1881	1,031	1,304,181	302,304	3,243	1,603,242	18.65
1881	436,233	1,210,285	1,646,518	1882	3,351	1,643,167	295,666	20,840	1,917,993	14.33
1882	203,459	1,304,393	1,507,852	1883	1,291	1,506,560	118,063	32,799	1,591,824	5.36
1883	57,995	1,156,910	1,214,905	1884	3,354	1,211,551	7,971	29,111	1,190,411	.....
1884	22,822	999,866	1,022,188	1885	7,956	1,014,232	4,203	3,157	1,015,278	.10
1885	13,228	963,750	976,978	1886	3,969	973,009	10,507	2	983,514	1.07
1886	21,142	1,579,395	1,600,537	1887	2,765	1,577,772	77,043	936	1,653,879	4.55
1887	20,591	2,119,049	2,139,640	1888	5,193	2,134,447	137,024	504	2,270,967	6.01
1888	12,725	1,390,975	1,403,700	1889	7,405	1,396,295	24,277	.....	1,420,572	1.71
1889	9,159	1,513,045	1,522,204	1890	10,236	1,511,968	350	.....	1,512,318	.02
1890	13,882	1,871,425	1,885,307	1891	15,881	1,869,426	134	19	1,869,541	.01
1891	8,240	1,298,936	1,307,176	1892	8,260	1,298,916	299	100	1,299,115	.02
1892	10,437	1,541,407	1,551,844	1893	15,698	1,536,146	932	.....	1,537,078	.06
1893	6,090	1,130,368	1,136,458	1894	16,645	1,119,813	2,178	1,338	1,120,653	.07
1894	4,674	1,017,098	1,021,772	1895	12,192	1,009,580	784	655	1,009,709	.01

Distilled Spirits, Wines and Malt Liquors: Quantities Consumed and Average Annual Consumption per Capita in the United States from 1876 to 1895.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Distilled Spirits Consumed.				Wines Consumed.			Malt Liquors Consumed.			Total consumption of wines and liquors.	Total Consumption Per Capita.			
	Domestic spirits.a		Imported spirits entered for consumption.	Total.	Domestic wines.b	Imported wines entered for consumption.	Total.	Domestic malt liquors.b	Imported malt liquors entered for consumption.	Total.		Of distilled spirits.	Of wines.	Of malt liquors	Of all liquors and wines.
	From fruit.	All other.													
	Proof galls.	Proof galls.	Proof galls.	Proof galls.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Proof galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
1876	672,221	57,840,472	1,471,197	59,983,890	14,968,085	5,193,723	20,161,808	306,852,467	1,433,920	308,336,387	388,982,085	1.33	.45	6.83	8.61
1877	1,527,141	56,516,248	1,376,729	59,420,118	16,942,592	4,933,738	21,876,330	303,854,988	1,072,679	304,927,667	386,223,115	1.28	.47	6.58	8.33
1878	1,103,351	49,609,833	1,227,752	51,931,941	17,953,386	4,310,563	22,263,919	317,136,597	832,755	317,969,352	392,165,242	1.09	.47	6.68	8.24
1879	1,021,703	52,063,467	1,253,300	54,278,475	19,845,113	4,532,017	24,377,130	343,724,971	880,514	344,605,485	423,261,090	1.11	.50	7.05	8.66
1880	1,065,781	61,126,634	1,394,279	63,526,694	23,298,940	5,030,601	28,320,541	413,208,885	1,011,280	414,220,165	506,076,400	1.27	.56	8.26	10.09
1881	1,701,205	67,426,000	1,479,875	70,607,081	18,931,819	5,231,106	24,162,925	442,947,664	1,164,505	444,112,169	538,882,175	1.38	.47	8.65	10.50
1882	1,216,850	70,759,548	1,580,578	73,556,976	19,934,856	5,628,071	25,562,927	524,813,379	1,536,601	526,379,980	625,499,883	1.40	.49	10.03	11.92
1883	1,253,278	75,508,785	1,690,624	78,452,687	17,406,028	8,372,152	25,778,180	549,616,338	1,881,002	551,497,340	655,728,207	1.46	.48	10.27	12.21
1884	1,137,056	78,459,845	1,511,680	81,128,581	17,402,938	3,105,407	20,508,345	588,005,609	2,010,908	590,016,517	691,653,443	1.48	.37	10.74	12.60
1885	1,468,775	67,689,250	1,442,067	70,600,092	17,404,698	4,495,759	21,900,457	594,063,095	2,068,771	596,131,866	688,632,415	1.26	.39	10 62	12.26
1886	1,555,994	69,295,361	1,410,259	72,261,614	20,866,393	4,700,827	25,567,220	640,746,238	2,221,432	642,967,720	740,796,554	1.26	.45	11.20	12.90
1887	1,211,532	68,385,504	1,467,697	71,064,733	27,706,771	4,618,290	32,325,061	715,440,038	2,302,816	717,743,854	821,133,648	1.21	.55	11.23	13.99
1888	888,107	73,313,279	1,643,966	75,845,352	31,680,523	4,654,545	36,335,068	865,086,789	2,500,267	767,587,056	879,767,476	1.26	.61	12.80	14.67
1889	1,294,853	77,802,483	1,515,817	80,613,158	29,610,104	4,531,373	34,144,477	777,420,207	2,477,219	779,897,426	894,655,061	1.32	.56	12.72	14.60
1890	1,508,130	84,760,240	1,561,192	87,829,562	23,896,108	5,060,873	28,956,981	853,075,734	2,716,601	855,792,335	972,578,878	1.40	.46	13.67	15.53
1891	1,219,436	88,335,483	1,602,646	91,157,565	23,736,232	5,297,560	29,033,792	974,427,863	3,051,898	977,479,761	1,097,671,118	1.42	.45	15.28	17.16
1892	1,961,062	95,187,385	1,179,671	98,328,118	23,033,493	5,434,367	28,467,860	984,515,414	2,980,809	987,496,223	1,114,292,201	1.50	.44	15.10	17.04
1893	1,687,541	98,202,790	1,397,422	101,197,753	26,391,235	5,596,584	31,987,819	1,071,183,827	3,362,509	1,074,546,336	1,207,731,908	1.51	.48	16.08	18 04
1894	1,430,553	88,046,771	1,063,885	90,541,209	18,040,385	3,252,739	21,293,124	1,033,378,273	2,940,949	1,036,319,222	1,148,153,555	1.33	.31	15.18	16.82
1895	1,102,703	75,228,998	1,496,860	77,828,561	16,589,657	3,054,392	19,644,049	1,040,259,039	3,033,067	1,043,292,106	1,140,764,716	1.12	.28	14.95	16.35

a Since 1886 includes domestic spirits exported and returned.

b Product less exports.

NOTES.—(1) The production of domestic wines from 1875 to 1892 was estimated by the Department of Agriculture, by Mr. Charles McK. Leoser, president of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of New York, and other well-informed persons, and the production for 1889 (opposite the year 1890) is that officially reported by the United States Census. (2) The consumption of domestic spirituous and malt liquors was obtained from reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. (3) The consumption of imported liquors and wines was taken from records of the Bureau of Statistics.

Coffee: Imported into and Exported from the United States, Average Import Price per Pound and Estimated Net Imports per Capita from 1848 to 1895.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Imports.		Exports.		Net imports.		Average price per pound.	Consumption per capita.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cents.	Pounds.
1848	151,432,125	8,249,997	7,048,671	468,598	144,383,454	7,781,399	5.4	6.62
1849	165,386,648	9,060,443	14,428,577	852,547	150,963,071	8,207,896	5.4	6.71
1850	145,272,687	11,234,835	15,481,221	1,316,363	129,791,466	6,918,472	7.6	5.60
1851	152,519,743	12,851,070	3,527,238	361,399	148,992,505	12,489,671	8.4	6.21
1852	193,906,353	14,474,900	13,193,666	1,102,776	180,712,687	13,372,124	7.4	7.29
1853	199,408,045	15,545,986	13,368,802	1,165,603	186,039,243	14,380,383	7.7	7.26
1854	162,255,993	14,549,718	12,009,590	1,171,746	150,246,403	13,377,972	8.9	5.68
1855	191,478,657	16,940,400	16,328,217	1,453,977	175,150,440	15,486,423	8.8	6.43
1856	235,865,268	21,573,558	12,226,789	1,252,416	223,638,479	20,321,142	9.1	7.96
1857	240,676,227	22,426,758	24,020,250	2,616,904	216,655,977	19,809,854	9.1	7.49
1858	189,211,300	18,369,840	14,714,139	1,589,970	174,497,161	16,779,870	9.6	5.86
1859	264,436,534	25,086,029	17,615,586	1,823,750	246,820,948	23,262,279	9.4	8.07
1860	202,144,733	21,883,797	20,095,206	2,268,691	182,049,527	19,615,106	10.8	5.79
1861	184,499,655	20,568,297	6,589,203	777,485	177,910,452	19,790,812	11.1	5.55
1862	122,799,311	14,192,195	9,785,633	1,382,070	113,013,678	12,810,125	11.3	3.46
1863	80,461,614	10,395,860	5,652,846	1,031,462	74,808,768	9,314,398	12.5	2.24
1864	131,622,782	16,221,586	3,778,296	871,620	127,844,486	15,349,966	12.0	3.76
1865	106,463,062	11,241,706	22,147,017	5,716,053	84,316,045	5,525,653	6.6	2.43
1866	181,413,192	20,531,764	5,618,309	901,837	175,794,883	19,629,927	11.2	4.96
1867	187,236,580	20,696,259	5,964,592	881,128	181,271,988	19,815,131	10.9	5.01
1868	248,983,900	25,288,451	7,900,980	845,705	241,082,920	24,442,746	10.1	6.52
1869	254,160,993	24,531,743	10,765,395	1,020,231	243,395,598	23,511,512	9.7	6.45
1870	235,256,374	21,234,879	4,083,000	410,836	231,173,574	23,824,043	10.3	6.00
1871	317,992,048	30,992,869	5,257,012	498,560	312,735,036	30,494,309	9.8	7 91
1872	298,805,946	37,942,225	3,467,462	408,674	295,338,484	37,533,551	12.7	7.28
1873	295,297,271	44,109,671	6,851,027	1,143,076	286,446,244	42,966,595	15 0	6.87
1874	285,171,512	55,048,967	3,285,636	705,860	281,885,876	54,343,107	19.3	6.59
1875	317,970,665	50,591,488	6,664,014	1,280,154	311,136,651	49,311,334	15.8	7.08
1876	339,789,246	56,788,997	8,884,457	1,625,932	330,904,789	55,163,065	16.7	7.33
1877	331,639,723	53,634,991	9,890,715	1,567,058	321,749,008	52,067,933	16.2	6.94
1878	309,882,540	51,914,605	12,821,426	2,086,366	297,061,114	49,828,239	16.8	6.24
1879	377,848,473	47,356,819	15,092,846	2,311,568	362,755,627	45,045,251	12.5	7.42
1880	446,850,727	60,360,769	6,721,889	944,573	440,128,838	59,416,196	13.5	8.78
1881	455,189,534	56,784,391	31,913,062	4,395,558	423,276,472	52,388,833	12.5	8.25
1882	459,922,768	46,041,609	24,343,479	3,226,582	435,579,289	42,815,027	10.0	8.30
1883	515,878,515	42,050,513	37,376,390	3,895,262	478,502,125	38,155,251	8.2	8.91
1884	534,785,542	49,686,705	26,152,679	2,731,311	508,632,863	46,955,394	9.3	9.26
1885	572,599,552	46,723,318	33,335,196	3,334,048	539,264,356	43,389,270	8.2	9.60
1886	564,707,533	42,672,937	27,495,752	2,527,633	537,211,781	40,145,304	7.6	9.36
1887	526,109,170	56,347,600	25,289,583	2,931,400	500,819,587	53,416,200	10.7	8.53
1888	423,645,794	60,507,630	15,083,019	1,836,893	408,562,775	58,670,737	14.0	6.81
1889	578,397,454	74,724,882	17,265,354	2,584,985	561,132,100	72,139,897	13.0	9.16
1890	499,159,120	78,267,432	8,997,220	1,516,453	490,161,900	76,750,979	16.0	7.83
1891	519,528,432	96,123,777	8,486,973	1,495,658	511,041,459	94,628,119	a 19.0	7.99
1892	640,210,788	128,041,930	10,539,040	1,646,613	629,671,748	126,395,317	a 20.0	9.61
1893	563,469,068	80,485,558	12,073,318	2,041,062	551,395,250	78,444,496	14.0	8.24
1894	550,934,337	90,314,676	3,865,343	714,104	547,068,994	89,600,572	16.4	8.01
1895	652,208,975	96,130,717	8,974,209	1,530,837	643,234,766	94,599,880	14.7	9.22

a Overvalued by reason of depreciation of Brazilian paper milreis.

Tea: Imported into and Exported from the United States, Average Import Price per Pound, and Estimated Net Imports per Capita from 1847 to 1895.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Imports.		Exports.		Net imports.		Average import price per pound.	Consumption per capita.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cents.	Pounds.
1847	17,336,654	4,285,157	3,074,270	1,078,407	14,262,384	3,206,750	22.5	.67
1848	23,662,969	6,225,479	2,883,531	925,102	20,779,438	5,300,377	25.5	.95
1849	16,475,873	4,101,652	3,116,890	1,097,713	13,358,983	3,003,939	22.5	.59
1850	29,872,654	4,719,232	1,673,063	737,178	28,199,591	3,982,054	14.1	1.22
1851	17,461,114	4,798,005	3,956,340	1,345,504	13,504,774	3,452,501	25.6	.56
1852	29,437,206	7,285,817	3,849,538	1,358,674	25,587,668	5,927,143	23.2	1.03
1853	22,721,745	8,224,853	3,429,861	1,200,327	19,291,884	7,024,526	36.4	.75
1854	24,417,712	6,729,447	5,181,599	1,795,894	19,236,113	4,933,553	25.6	.73
1855	25,333,097	6,973,999	5,569,504	2,036,389	19,763,593	4,937,610	25.0	.73
1856	22,889,850	6,933,214	4,708,380	1,682,611	18,181,470	5,250,603	28 9	.65
1857	20,367,824	5,775,175	3,867,539	1,430,212	16,500,285	4,344,963	26 3	.57
1858	32,995,021	7,261,815	4,228,444	1,384,428	28,766,577	5,877,387	20 4	.97
1859	29,268,757	7,388,741	6,149,468	2,461,563	23,119,289	4,927,178	21 3	.76
1860	31,696,657	8,915,827	5,369,729	1,985,203	26,326,928	6,910,124	26.3	.84
1861	26,117,956	6,977,283	5,101,289	1,556,630	21,016,667	5,420,653	25.8	.66
1862	24,868,421	6,545,664	1,531,644	638,906	23,336,777	5,906,758	25.3	.71
1863	20,761,037	8,013,772	2,739,997	1,032,723	27,021,040	6,981,049	25.8	.80
1864	37,229,176	10,549,880	1,378,154	571,956	35,851,022	9,977,924	27.8	1.04
1865	19,568,318	4,956,730	2,719,129	1,912,797	16,849,189	3,043,933	18 1	.49
1866	42,992,738	11,123,231	1,481,290	612,935	41,511,448	10,510,296	25.3	1.17
1867	39,892,658	12,415,037	513,084	199,400	39,379,574	12,215,637	31.0	1.09
1868	37,843,612	11,111,560	2,217,749	711,751	35,625,863	10,399,809	29.2	.95
1869	43,754,354	13,687,750	2,944,329	947,481	40,810,025	12,740,269	31.2	1.08
1870	47,408,481	13,863,273	4,868,010	1,374,056	42,540,471	12,489,217	29.4	1.10
1871	51,364,919	17,254,617	6,469,974	1,929,830	44,894,945	15,324,787	34.1	1.14
1872	63,811,003	22,948,575	4,441,401	1,259,408	59,369,602	21,684,167	36.5	1.46
1873	64,815,186	24,466,170	1,060,196	454,641	63,754,940	24,011,529	37.7	1.53
1874	55,811,605	21,112,234	1,670,252	871,956	54,141,353	20,240,278	37.4	1.27
1875	64,856,899	22,673,703	1,565,595	714,185	63,291,304	21,959,518	34.7	1.44
1876	62,887,153	19,524,166	1,726,908	874,574	61,160,245	18,649,592	30.5	1.35
1877	58,347,112	16,181,467	1,508,937	676,566	56,838,175	15,504,901	27.3	1.33
1878	65,366,704	15,660,168	2,243,516	737,544	63,123,188	14,922,624	23.6	1.33
1879	60,194,673	14,577,618	1,303,188	362,092	58,891,535	14,215,526	24.2	1.21
1880	72,162,936	19,782,631	2,268,167	799,263	69,894,769	18,983,368	27.4	1.39
1881	81,843,988	21,004,813	2,713,139	779,395	79,130,849	20,225,418	25.7	1.54
1882	78,769,060	19,392,102	1,578,000	417,056	77,191,060	18,975,046	24.6	1.47
1883	73,479,164	17,302,849	3,881,219	1,023,955	69,597,945	16,278,894	23.5	1.30
1884	67,665,910	13,636,053	7,603,966	1,322,853	60,061,944	12,313,200	20.2	1.09
1885	72,104,956	14,047,583	5,730,591	911,801	66,374,365	13,135,782	19.5	1.18
1886	81,887,998	16,020,383	3,014,847	535,118	78,873,151	15,485,265	19.6	1.37
1887	89,831,221	16,771,802	2,350,035	407,169	87,481,186	16,364,633	18.7	1.49
1888	84,627,870	13,360,685	683,323	206,514	83,944,547	13,154,171	15.8	1.40
1889	79,575,984	12,654,640	383,731	92,828	79,192,253	12,561,812	16.0	1.29
1890	83,886,829	12,317,493	391,873	97,850	83,494,956	12,219,643	15.0	1.33
1891	83,453,339	13,828,993	1,057,415	189,208	82,395,924	13,639,785	17.0	1.29
1892	90,097,039	14,373,222	468,298	105,811	89,610,741	14,267,411	16.0	1.37
1893	89,061,287	13,857,482	930,199	205,682	88,131,088	13,651,800	16.0	1.32
1894	93,518,717	14,144,243	1,717,152	286,650	91,801,565	13,857,593	15.1	1.34
1895	97,253,458	13,171,379	816,416	191,511	96,437,042	12,979,686	13.5	1.38

Grain Receipts at the Ports Named Below from 1886 to 1895.

[From annual reports of New York Produce Exchange.]

PORTS.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
New York:	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushe's.	Bushels.	Bushels.
By canal, via river	44,036,522	46,011,000	34,021,275	33,995,895	30,185,400	31,710,941	26,882,087	43,435,800	43,031,800	14,690,100
Coastwise and river	2,132,370	1,414,708	3,474,619	2,436,407	1,609,551	1,322,767	2,194,124	2,363,581	1,431,948	898,254
By rail	84,741,170	80,075,096	68,556,476	76,118,054	90,218,719	124,844,643	140,750,340	99,443,292	78,720,751	103,119,390
Total New York	130,910,062	127,500,804	106,052,370	112,550,356	122,013,670	157,878,351	169,826,551	145,642,673	123,184,499	118,707,744
Portland, Me	5,867,150	6,398,824	5,999,878	8,069,901	6,649,636	7,425,391	9,256,585	9,716,253	11,160,794	10,819,641
Boston	35,769,884	31,921,497	29,401,549	30,189,053	30,815,742	32,943,222	38,570,290	39,267,109	36,671,834	35,101,290
Philadelphia	21,314,992	25,038,809	17,158,523	18,460,942	35,214,826	30,101,650	57,004,548	33,761,259	33,408,594	27,821,535
Baltimore	38,772,444	39,252,205	30,275,840	42,349,047	46,435,135	42,811,978	57,686,497	46,428,878	38,442,248	37,622,492
New Orleans	12,799,283	16,853,936	12,030,865	20,812,159	21,575,442	20,708,814	30,634,317	27,737,315	12,716,233	16,763,671
Total	245,433,815	246,966,075	200,919,025	232,431,458	262,704,451	291,869,406	362,978,788	302,553,487	255,584,205	246,836,373
Montreal, Canada	21,098,527	19,891,891	14,018,520	17,659,337	17,444,966	23,244,958	27,436,533	27,713,947	16,071,767	16,948,770

NOTE.— Receipts at New York, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore include shipments from the West to foreign countries through these ports on through bills of lading. Receipts at Portland via Montreal are duplications of receipts reported at Montreal. Receipts at Baltimore include flour ground by city millers and, therefore, duplicate an equivalent quantity of wheat received in grain. Receipts at New Orleans do not include shipments of oats and corn through that port to foreign countries on through bills of lading.

Grain embraces flour as wheat, wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, malt and pease.

Minerals: Production in the United States During Each Calendar Year from 1890 to 1894.

[Prepared by the United States Geological Survey.]

PRODUCTS.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
METALLIC.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Pig iron, value at Philadelphia (long tons *a*)	9,202,703	151,200,410	8,279,870	128,337,985	*b*9,157,000	131,161,039	*b*7,124,502	84,810,426	*b*6,657,388	65,007,247
Silver, coining value *c* (Troy ounces)	54,500,000	70,464,645	58,330,000	75,416,565	63,500,000	82,699,150	60,000,000	77,575,757	49,501,122	65,000,000
Gold, coining value *d* (Troy ounces)	1,588,880	32,845,000	1,604,840	33,175,000	1,596,375	33,000,000	1,739,051	35,950,000	1,910,816	39,500,000
Copper, *e* value at New York city (pounds)	265,115,133	30,848,797	295,812,076	38,455,700	353,275,742	37,977,142	337,416,848	32,054,601	360,844,218	33,141,142
Lead, value at New York city *f* (short tons)	143,630	12,663,166	178,554	15,534,198	173,654	13,492,330	*g*163,982	11,839,590	*g*159,331	9,942,254
Zinc, value at New York city (short tons)	63,633	6,266,407	80,873	8,033,700	87,260	8,027,920	78,832	6,306,560	75,238	5,288,026
Quicksilver, value at San Francisco (flasks *h*)	22,926	1,203,615	22,904	1,036,386	27,993	1,245,689	30,164	1,108,527	30,416	934,000
Aluminum, value at Pittsburgh (pounds *i*)	*j*31,281	61,281	*j*150,000	100,000	259,885	172,824	339,629	266,903	550,000	316,250
Antimony, value at San Francisco (short tons)	129	40,756	278	47,007	.....	56,466	250	45,000	200	36,000
Nickel, *k* value at Philadelphia (pounds)	223,488	134,093	118,498	71,099	93,252	50,739	49,399	22,197	9,616	3,269
Tin (pounds)	.....	.....	125,289	25,058	162,000	32,400	8,938	1,788	.....	.....
Platinum, value (crude), at San Francisco (Troy ounces)	600	2,500	100	500	80	555	75	517	100	600
Total value of metallic products	.....	305,735,670	.....	300,232,798	.....	307,716,239	.....	249,981,866	.....	218,168,788
NONMETALLIC (SPOT VALUES *l*).										
Bituminous coal *m* (short tons)	111,320,016	110,420,801	117,901,237	117,188,400	126,856,567	125,124,381	128,385,231	123,751,618	118,820,455	107,653,501
Pennsylvania anthracite (long tons)	41,489,858	66,383,772	45,236,992	73,944,735	46,850,450	82,442,000	48,185,306	85,687,078	46,358,144	78,488,063
Building stone	.....	47,000,000	.....	47,294,746	.....	48,706,625	.....	33,885,573	.....	37,377,816
Petroleum (barrels *n*)	45,822,672	35,365,105	54,291,980	30,526,553	50,509,136	26,034,196	48,412,666	28,932,326	49,344,516	35,522,095
Natural gas	.....	18,742,725	.....	15,500,084	.....	14,800,714	.....	14,346,250	.....	13,954,400
Brick clay *o*	.....	8,500,000	.....	9,000,000	.....	9,000,000	.....	9,000,000	.....	9,000,000
Clay, all other than brick (long tons)	350,000	756,000	400,000	900,000	420,000	1,000,000	400,000	900,000	360,000	800,000
Cement (barrels *p*)	8,000,000	6,000,000	8,222,792	6,680,951	8,758,621	7,152,750	8,002,467	6,262,841	8,362,245	5,030,081
Mineral waters (gallons sold)	13,907,418	2,600,750	18,392,732	2,996,259	21,876,604	4,905,970	23,544,495	4,246,734	21,569,608	3,741,846
Phosphate rock (long tons)	510,499	3,213,795	587,988	3,651,150	681,571	3,296,227	941,358	4,136,070	976,059	3,395,988
Salt (barrels *q*)	8,776,991	4,752,286	9,987,045	4,716,121	11,698,890	5,654,915	11,816,772	4,054,668	12,967,417	4,739,285
Limestone for iron flux (long tons)	5,521,622	2,760,811	5,000,000	2,300,000	5,172,114	3,620,480	3,958,055	2,374,833	3,698,550	1,849,275
Zinc white (short tons)	.....	1,600,000	23,700	1,600,000	27,500	2,200,000	24,059	1,804,420	21,443	1,500,975
Gypsum (short tons)	182,995	574,523	208,126	628,051	246,374	671,548	253,615	696,615	239,312	761,719
Borax (pounds)	9,500,000	617,500	13,380,000	869,700	13,500,000	900,000	8,699,000	652,425	14,680,130	974,445
Mineral paints *r* (long tons)	47,732	681,992	49,652	678,478	51,704	767,766	37,724	530,384	41,926	498,093
Grindstones	.....	450,000	.....	476,113	.....	272,244	.....	333,787	.....	223,214

a "Long" tons, 2,240 avoirdupois pounds; short tons, 2,000 avoirdupois pounds. *b* Iron ore, 1892: 16,296,666; value at mines, $33,204,896. Iron ore, 1893: 11,587,629; value at mines, $19,265,978. Iron ore, 1894: 11,879,679 long tons; value at mines, $13,577,325. *c* $1.2929 per Troy ounce. *d* $20.6718 per Troy ounce. *e* Including copper made from imported pyrites. *f* The product from domestic ores only. *g* The lead from foreign ores, amounting to 64,273 tons in 1893, and 59,759 tons in 1894, is omitted. *h* Of 76½ avoirdupois pounds net. *i* The total product of bauxite, including that used for making alum, was 11,037 long tons; worth, $33,111. *j* Including aluminum alloys. *k* Including nickel in copper-nickel alloy, and in exported ore and matte. *l* By "spot" value is meant value at the point of production. *m* Including brown coal and lignite, and anthracite mined elsewhere than in Pennsylvania. *n* Of 42 gallons. *o* Estimated from census returns. Value of clay products in 1894, $65,399,784. *p* Of 300 pounds for natural cement, and 400 pounds for artificial Portland. *q* Of 280 pounds net. The reduced price in 1893 is due to omitting cost of packages. *r* Including metallic paints, ocher, umber, venetian red, sienna, ground soapstone, ground slate and mineral black.

Minerals: Production in the United States, etc.—(Concluded).

PRODUCTS.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
NONMETALLIC (SPOT VALUES)—*Concluded.*		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Fibrous talc (short tons)	41,354	389,196	53,054	493,068	41,925	472,485	35,861	403,436	39,906	435,060
Asphaltum (short tons)	40,841	190,416	45,054	242,264	87,680	445,375	47,779	372,232	60,570	353,400
Soapstone (short tons)	13,670	252,309	16,514	243,981	23,908	437,449	21,071	255,067	23,141	401,325
Precious stones	.....	118,883	.....	235,300	.....	312,050	.....	264,041	.....	132,250
Pyrites (long tons)	99,854	273,745	106,536	338,880	109,788	305,191	75,777	256,552	105,940	363,134
Corundum (short tons)	1,970	89,395	2,265	90,250	1,771	181,300	1,713	142,325	1,495	95,936
Oilstones, etc. (pounds)	.....	69,909	1,375,000	150,000	.....	146,730	.....	135,173	.....	136,873
Mica (pounds)	60,000	75,000	75,000	100,000	75,000	100,000	66,971	88,929	.....	52,388
Barytes, crude (long tons)	21,911	86,505	31,069	118,363	32,108	130,025	28,970	88,506	23,335	86,983
Bromine (pounds)	387,847	104,719	343,000	54,880	379,480	64,502	348,399	104,520	379,444	102,450
Fluorspar (short tons)	8,250	55,328	10,044	78,330	12,250	89,000	12,400	84,000	7,500	47,500
Feldspar (long tons)	8,000	45,200	10,000	50,000	15,000	75,000	18,391	68,037	17,200	167,700
Manganese ore (long tons)	25,684	219,050	23,416	239,129	13,613	129,586	7,718	66,614	6,308	53,635
Flint (long tons)	13,000	57,400	15,000	60,000	20,000	80,000	29,671	68,792	38,000	319,200
Graphite (pounds)	.....	*a*77,500	.....	110,000	.....	101,000	843,103	63,232	918,000	64,010
Sulphur (short tons)	*b*	.....	1,200	39,600	2,688	80,640	1,200	42,000	500	20,000
Marls (short tons)	153,620	69,880	135,000	67,500	125,000	65,000	75,000	40,000	75,000	40,000
Infusorial earth (short tons)	2,532	50,240	.....	21,988	.....	43,655	.....	22,582	.....	11,718
Millstones	.....	23,720	.....	16,587	.....	24,417	.....	16,645	.....	13,887
Chromic iron ore (long tons)	3,599	53,985	1,372	20,580	1,500	25,000	1,450	21,750	3,680	53,231
Cobalt oxide *c* (pounds)	6,788	16,291	7,200	18,000	7,869	15,738	8,422	10,346	6,763	10,145
Magnesite (short tons)	*d*	.....	439	4,390	1,004	10,040	704	7,040	1,440	10,240
Asbestus (short tons)	71	4,560	66	3,960	104	6,416	50	2,500	325	4,463
Rutile (pounds)	400	1,000	300	800	100	300	.....	.....	150	450
Ozocerite, refined (pounds)	350,000	26,250	50,000	7,000	60,000	8,000	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e* .....
Total value of nonmetallic mineral products	.....	312,770,491	.....	321,756,171	.....	339,900,715	.....	323,219,941	.....	308,486,774
Total value of metallic products	.....	305,735,670	.....	300,232,798	.....	307,716,239	.....	249,981,866	.....	218,168,788
Estimated value of mineral products unspecified *f*	.....	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000
Grand total	.....	619,506,161	.....	622,988,969	.....	648,616,954	.....	574,201,807	.....	527,655,562

a Value of the crude product. *b* Not reported. *c* Including cobalt oxide in ore and matte. *d* Not reported. *e* Included in asphaltum. *f* Including building sand, glass sand, limestone used as flux in lead smelting, limestone in glass making, iron ore used as flux in lead smelting, tin ore, iridosmine, nitrate of soda, carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda, bauxite and alum clays used by paper manufacturers.

Coal: Production in Each State and Territory During the Census Year Ending May 31, 1880, and the Calendar Years from 1885 to 1894.

[Weight expressed in tons of 2,240 pounds.]

STATE AND TERRITORY.	1880.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
ANTHRACITE.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Pennsylvania	28,612,595	32,265,421	32,764,710	35,273,442	39,216,872	40,665,152	41,489,858	45,236,992	46,850,450	48,185,306	46,358,144
Rhode Island	6,176	.....	.....	5,357	3,571	a49,569	.....	446	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	2,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	.....
Colorado and New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,002	83,552	63,884
BITUMINOUS.											
Middle States.											
Maryland	2,227,844	2,865,974	2,247,837	2,926,806	3,106,670	2,624,745	2,998,047	3,410,927	3,053,537	3,317,894	3,126,275
Ohio	5,932,853	6,978,732	7,531,438	9,197,954	9,741,916	8,907,846	10,262,952	11,489,896	12,109,756	11,833,613	10,633,800
Pennsylvania	18,075,548	23,214,285	23,357,799	29,559,466	30,175,649	32,298,294	37,769,797	38,204,009	41,691,586	39,348,860	35,636,128
West Virginia	1,792,570	3,008,091	3,576,603	4,318,589	4,909,643	5,564,179	6,602,370	8,232,737	8,695,317	9,561,230	10,381,926
Totals	28,028,815	36,067,082	36,713,677	44,002,815	47,933,877	49,395,064	57,633,166	61,337,569	65,550,196	64,061,597	59,778,129
Western States and Territories.											
Colorado	462,747	1,210,769	1,221,730	1,599,763	1,951,319	2,271,557	2,762,503	3,136,279	3,078,541	3,588,342	2,479,301
Illinois	6,089,514	8,742,745	8,255,746	9,177,580	13,084,989	10,807,386	13,653,946	13,982,766	15,948,460	17,812,112	15,279,979
Indiana	1,449,496	2,120,535	2,678,571	2,872,956	2,804,446	2,540,229	2,951,551	2,654,888	2,986,763	3,385,582	3,057,072
Iowa	1,442,333	3,583,737	3,850,822	3,904,489	4,421,821	3,656,570	3,590,838	3,415,621	3,498,654	3,546,634	3,542,190
Kansas	763,597	1,082,230	1,250,000	1,425,785	1,651,786	1,983,074	2,017,788	2,425,629	2,685,068	2,368,345	3,025,224
Michigan	100,800	45,178	53,959	63,805	72,685	69,206	66,944	71,703	69,634	41,052	62,520
Missouri	543,990	2,750,000	1,607,143	2,865,996	3,491,042	2,283,771	2,442,162	2,388,041	2,441,027	2,587,002	2,004,499
Montana	224	77,179	44,505	9,109	37,024	324,376	462,033	483,804	504,150	796,704	828,031
Nebraska	200	.....	.....	1,339	1,339	1,250	1,339	1,339	1,139	.....	.....
Dakota	.....	23,214	23,174	19,170	30,357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,810	26,786	26,786	36,362	44,312	37,513
Wyoming	589,595	720,828	740,496	1,044,927	1,322,804	1,240,131	1,669,970	2,078,429	2,235,571	2,177,956	2,158,449
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	11,442,496	20,356,415	19,726,146	23,074,919	28,869,612	25,194,360	29,645,860	30,665,285	33,485,569	36,348,041	32,474,910
Pacific States and Territories.											
California	233,950	63,942	89,286	44,643	84,821	106,982	98,849	83,304	76,051	64,824	60,042
Idaho	.....	893	1,339	446	357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	43,205	44,643	40,179	28,300	66,964	57,463	54,923	46,273	30,947	37,217	42,429
Utah	.....	190,286	178,571	160,733	231,215	211,296	284,070	331,290	322,333	368,933	385,313
Washington	145,015	339,510	378,147	689,832	1,085,492	920,159	1,128,294	943,079	1,083,417	1,129,354	987,920
Totals	422,170	639,274	687,522	923,954	1,468,849	1,295,900	1,566,136	1,403,946	1,512,748	1,600,328	1,475,704

a Including small lots mined in Colorado and New Mexico.

Coal: Production in Each State and Territory, etc.—(Concluded).

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1880.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Southern States and Territories.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Alabama	322,934	2,225,000	1,607,143	1,741,071	2,589,286	3,190,163	3,652,151	4,249,804	4,936,886	4,586,550	3,926,052
Arkansas	14,778	133,928	111,607	133,929	247,206	249,629	357,043	484,267	418,177	513,181	457,702
Georgia	154,644	133,929	199,107	280,103	160,774	201,925	203,872	152,679	192,409	332,804	316,171
Indian Territory	.....	446,429	477,304	612,421	680,345	672,171	776,497	974,136	1,064,929	1,117,955	865,720
Kentucky	935,857	1,700,000	1,383,929	1,726,058	2,291,643	2,142,638	2,412,050	2,603,633	2,701,172	2,684,981	2,777,850
New Mexico	.....	271,442	242,219	453,602	559,522	434,342	335,515	412,793	588,597	584,787	518,070
North Carolina	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*	9,163	18,174	5,963	15,178	15,089
Tennessee	494,491	892,857	1,530,616	1,696,429	1,756,515	1,719,365	1,937,129	2,155,070	1,867,914	1,698,445	1,947,213
Texas	.....	133,928	89,286	66,964	80,357	114,479	164,679	153,661	219,366	269,827	375,757
Virginia	40,520	567,000	611,563	736,842	958,036	773,023	700,010	657,499	602,864	731,895	1,097,396
Totals	1,963,574	6,504,513	6,252,774	7,447,419	9,326,624	9,497,735	10,547,709	11,861,716	12,658,277	12,535,603	12,297,020
Total anthracite and bituminous *b*	70,478,426	95,832,705	96,144,829	110,727,906	123,819,406	126,097,780	140,882,729	150,505,954	160,115,242	162,814,977	152,447,791
AMOUNTS MARKETED.											
Anthracite { tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,863,230	36,617,042	41,392,499	42,941,744	44,168,597	42,425,980
Anthracite { value, dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,463,572	58,645,854	73,944,735	82,422,000	85,687,078	78,488,063
Bituminous { tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,723,110	78,011,224	82,692,623	88,790,744	93,460,461	86,138,549
Bituminous { value, dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,873,734	86,498,845	92,060,043	98,451,177	100,937,298	87,792,409
Totals { tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,586,340	114,628,266	124,085,122	131,732,488	137,629,058	128,564,529
Totals { value, dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136,337,386	145,144,699	166,004,778	180,893,177	186,624,376	166,280,472

a Product combined with that of Georgia. *b* Amounts marketed only prior to 1889, after 1888 the entire product of the mines.

NOTE.—The statistics for 1880 are derived from the United States Census; for 1885 and 1886, from data collected and estimates made by Frederick E. Saward, editor of the *Coal Trade Journal* of New York, and from 1887 to 1894, from *Mineral Resources of the United States*, published by the United States Geological Survey,

Pig Iron: Production in Each State and Territory from 1884 to 1895, and the Number of Furnaces in 1883 and 1895.

[From the annual reports of the American Iron and Steel Association.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Furnaces Dec. 31, 1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	No. of Furnaces.		
														In blast.		Total Dec. 31, 1895.
														June 30, 1895.	Dec. 31, 1895.	
New England and Middle States.	Number.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			
Connecticut	9	12,655	15,625	17,312	19,412	19,325	21,557	20,136	21,811	17,107	12,478	7,416	5,615	1	1	6
Maine	1	.....	394	4,518	3,926	4,977	4,643	1,071	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	22	24,413	15,445	27,234	33,417	15,720	30,221	147,821	123,390	99,131	151,773	5,600	10,916	.....	1	9
Massachusetts	5	4,317	776	7,254	9,923	11,829	6,921	4,938	8,990	7,946	7,853	156	4,740	1	1	3
New Jersey	20	74,049	65,774	140,970	154,066	90,966	112,226	158,739	92,490	87,975	74,305	63,273	55,502	4	4	12
New York	55	213,827	142,997	208,588	264,796	229,625	265,399	329,804	315,112	310,395	191,115	175,185	181,702	3	6	22
Pennsylvania	271	2,129,823	2,183,479	2,940,437	3,289,838	3,204,630	3,733,252	4,415,329	3,952,387	4,193,805	3,643,022	3,370,152	4,701,163	80	103	179
Vermont	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	12	49,313	61,633	88,052	73,492	85,053	105,268	129,438	86,283	154,793	81,591	80,781	141,968	2	3	4
Totals	396	2,508,457	2,486,103	3,434,365	3,848,870	3,662,125	4,279,487	5,207,276	4,600,471	4,871,152	4,162,137	3,702,563	5,101,576	91	119	235
Western States.																
Colorado	1	14,140	4,894	9,331	22,581	18,640	2,391	21,061	18,116	32,441	45,555	73,669	58,508	1	1	3
Illinois	16	292,471	292,837	448,031	504,869	517,238	536,638	701,106	669,202	949,450	405,261	604,795	1,006,091	11	15	17
Indiana	3	2,293	5,923	14,875	11,796	13,625	8,777	14,641	7,729	7,700	5,567	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Michigan	28	154,317	127,787	170,298	190,663	190,403	191,395	230,769	213,145	184,421	117,538	95,171	91,222	3	6	15
Minnesota	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,226	14,071	10,373	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Missouri	17	53,610	45,900	66,538	123,788	81,949	76,955	89,776	29,229	57,020	32,360	6,522	27,518	1	1	4
Ohio	90	506,351	494,610	810,798	871,017	985,552	1,085,332	1,240,330	1,035,013	1,221,913	875,265	900,029	1,463,789	33	40	63
Wisconsin	15	47,156	21,993	58,869	119,204	103,604	141,638	219,854	197,160	174,961	131,772	91,595	148,400	3	5	6
Totals	171	1,070,338	993,944	1,578,740	1,843,918	1,911,011	2,043,126	2,517,537	2,170,820	2,641,977	1,623,691	1,771,781	2,795,528	52	68	111
Southern States.																
Alabama	19	169,343	203,070	253,445	261,395	401,332	706,629	816,911	795,673	915,296	726,888	592,392	854,667	20	22	51
Georgia	6	38,085	29,396	41,509	36,560	35,176	24,606	29,185	49,858	9,950	39,675	40,268	31,034	2	2	5
Kentucky	18	40,225	33,529	48,968	37,417	50,705	37,963	47,861	44,844	56,548	47,501	33,854	63,780	3	4	9
North Carolina	5	388	1,598	1,964	3,250	2,143	2,588	2,840	3,217	2,908	2,843	.....	323	.....	1	2
Tennessee	20	120,176	143,928	177,827	223,521	239,224	263,085	267,626	291,738	300,081	207,915	212,773	248,129	7	8	21
Texas	2	4,589	1,645	2,902	3,913	5,881	4,057	9,701	18,662	8,613	6,257	4,671	4,682	1	1	4
Virginia	42	140,610	146,234	139,509	156,888	176,246	224,425	292,779	295,292	342,847	302,856	298,086	346,589	10	17	28
Totals	112	513,416	559,400	666,124	722,944	910,707	1,263,353	1,466,903	1,499,284	1,636,243	1,333,935	1,182,044	1,549,204	43	55	120

Pig Iron: Production in Each State and Territory, etc.—(Concluded).

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Furnaces Dec. 31, 1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	No. of Furnaces. In blast. June 30, 1895.	No. of Furnaces. In blast. Dec. 31, 1895.	No. of Furnaces. Total Dec. 31, 1895.
Pacific States and Territories.	Number.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			
California	1	1,926	.....	1,562	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	1	3,250	3,421	.....	.....	2,240	8,416	10,987	9,295	7,628	4,739	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1
Utah	1	481	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1	.....	1,658	2,538	1,416	3,655	9,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals	4	5,657	5,079	4,100	1,416	5,895	17,676	10,987	9,295	7,628	4,739	1,000	.....	.....	.....	2
Grand totals	683	4,097,868	4,044,526	5,683,329	6,417,148	6,489,738	7,603,642	9,202,703	8,279,870	9,157,000	7,124,502	6,657,388	9,446,308	186	242	438
Unsold on hand December 31—	476,607	529,464	371,886	225,629	301,913	300,144	247,679	608,921	596,333	506,116	662,068	597,688	444,333	.....	.....	.....
In blast	307	236	276	331	339	332	344	311	313	253	137	185	242	.....	.....	.....
Out of blast	376	433	315	246	243	257	226	251	256	309	381	326	226	.....	.....	.....

Railroads: Number of Miles in Operation and the Increase of Mileage in the United States, Each Calendar Year from 1830 to 1894.

[From Poor's Railroad Manual.]

CALENDAR YEAR.	Miles in operation at the end of each year.	Increase each year.	Year.	Miles in operation at the end of each year.	Increase each year.	Year.	Miles in operation at the end of each year.	Increase each year.
1830	23	.....	1852	12,908	1,926	1874	72,385	2,117
1831	95	72	1853	15,360	2,452	1875	74,096	1,711
1832	229	134	1854	16,720	1,360	1876	76,808	2,712
1833	380	151	1855	18,374	1,654	1877	79,088	2,280
1834	633	253	1856	22,016	3,642	1878	81,767	2,679
1835	1,098	465	1857	24,503	2,487	1879	86,584	4,817
1836	1,273	175	1858	26,968	2,465	1880	93,296	6,712
1837	1,497	224	1859	28,789	1,821	1881	103,143	9,847
1838	1,913	416	1860	30,626	1,837	1882	114,712	11,569
1839	2,302	389	1861	31,286	660	1883	121,455	6,743
1840	2,818	516	1862	32,120	834	1884	125,379	3,924
1841	3,535	717	1863	33,170	1,050	1885	128,361	2,982
1842	4,026	491	1864	33,908	738	1886	136,379	8,018
1843	4,185	159	1865	35,085	1,177	1887	149,257	12,878
1844	4,377	192	1866	36,801	1,716	1888	156,169	6,912
1845	4,633	256	1867	39,250	2,449	1889	161,353	5,184
1846	4,930	297	1868	42,229	2,979	1890	166,691	5,338
1847	5,598	668	1869	46,844	4,615	1891	170,762	4,071
1848	5,996	398	1870	52,922	6,078	1892	175,181	4,419
1849	7,365	1,369	1871	60,293	7,379	1893	177,478	2,277
1850	9,021	1,656	1872	66,171	5,878	1894	179,279	1,801
1851	10,982	1,961	1873	70,268	4,097			

Railroads: Number of Miles in Operation in Each State and Territory of the United States During the Calendar Years 1870, 1880, and from 1889 to 1894.

[From Poor's Railroad Manual.]

STATES AND GROUPS OF STATES.	1870.	1880.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Maine	786	1,005	1,340	1,378	1,383	1,402	1,517	1,622
New Hampshire	736	1,015	1,119	1,142	1,142	1,161	1,156	1,170
Vermont	614	914	966	991	985	995	986	975
Massachusetts	1,480	1,915	2,083	2,097	2,100	2,127	2,121	2,125
Rhode Island	136	210	212	217	223	223	227	226
Connecticut	742	923	1,011	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,013	1,013
Total New England	4,494	5,977	6,731	6,832	6,850	6,915	7,020	7,131
New York	3,928	5,991	7,707	7,746	7,887	8,104	8,117	8,148
New Jersey	1,125	1,684	2,036	2,100	2,133	2,156	2,176	2,205
Pennsylvania	4,656	6,191	8,401	8,652	8,909	9,148	9,412	9,511
Delaware	197	275	315	315	315	315	315	315
Maryland	671	1,040	1,225	1,270	1,269	1,290	1,304	1,293
District of Columbia			21	21	21	21	21	23
Total Middle Atlantic	10,577	15,181	19,705	20,104	20,534	21,034	21,345	21,495
Ohio	3,538	5,792	7,804	7,981	8,142	8,335	8,553	8,574
Michigan	1,638	3,938	6,938	7,108	7,175	7,441	7,414	7,475
Indiana	3,177	4,373	5,997	6,109	6,134	6,292	6,321	6,391
Illinois	4,823	7,851	9,962	10,116	10,189	10,349	10,406	10,565
Wisconsin	1,525	3,155	5,477	5,613	5,765	5,925	5,970	6,031
Total Central Northern	14,701	25,109	36,178	36,927	37,405	38,342	38,664	39,036

Railroads: Number of Miles in Operation, etc. — (Concluded).

STATES AND GROUPS OF STATES.	1870.	1880.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Virginia	1,486	1,893	3,236	3,360	3,574	3,577	3,584	3,575
West Virginia	387	691	1,328	1,433	1,538	1,806	1,895	1,977
North Carolina	1,178	1,486	2,852	3,128	3,205	3,256	3,353	3,371
South Carolina	1,139	1,427	2,129	2,289	2,487	2,545	2,562	2,617
Georgia	1,845	2,459	4,269	4,601	4,875	4,946	5,103	5,141
Florida	446	518	2,393	2,490	2,548	2,677	2,840	2,979
Total South Atlantic	6,481	8,474	16,207	17,301	18,227	18,807	19,337	19,660
Kentucky	1,017	1,530	2,777	2,943	2,963	2,997	3,029	3,030
Tennessee	1,492	1,843	2,648	2,767	2,982	3,070	3,097	3,124
Alabama	1,157	1,843	3,142	3,422	3,576	3,596	3,628	3,634
Mississippi	990	1,127	2,395	2,471	2,440	2,448	2,459	2,488
Louisiana	450	652	1,654	1,740	1,880	1,967	1,992	2,067
Total Gulf & Miss. Val.	5,106	6,995	12,616	13,343	13,841	14,078	14,205	14,343
Missouri	2,000	3,965	5,978	6,142	6,178	6,360	6,464	6,517
Arkansas	256	859	2,144	2,203	2,295	2,311	2,370	2,424
Texas	711	3,244	8,486	8,710	8,802	9,028	9,154	9,231
Kansas	1,501	3,400	8,797	8,892	8,891	8,894	8,931	8,872
Colorado	157	1,570	4,105	4,291	4,441	4,451	4,488	4,539
New Mexico	.....	758	1,326	1,389	1,424	1,430	1,433	1,511
Indian Territory / Oklahoma Territory	.....	289	1,155	1,261	1,272	1,375	1,379	1,384
Total Southwestern	4,625	14,085	31,991	32,888	33,303	33,849	34,219	34,478
Iowa	2,683	5,400	8,440	8,416	8,437	8,506	8,513	8,508
Minnesota	1,092	3,151	5,471	5,545	5,666	5,874	5,959	6,040
Nebraska	705	1,953	5,124	5,408	5,430	5,525	5,542	5,541
North Dakota / South Dakota	65	1,225	2,083 / 2,472	2,116 / 2,610	2,223 / 2,700	2,315 / 2,708	2,517 / 2,792	2,528 / 2,797
Wyoming	459	512	942	1,003	1,049	1,150	1,158	1,178
Montana	.....	106	1,972	2,196	2,552	2,668	2,722	2,825
Total Northwestern	5,004	12,347	26,504	27,294	28,057	28,746	29,203	29,417
California	925	2,195	4,205	4,328	4,485	4,624	4,639	4,635
Oregon	159	508	1,414	1,440	1,488	1,507	1,512	1,515
Washington	.....	289	1,686	2,005	2,262	2,765	2,802	2,805
Nevada	593	739	916	923	923	923	923	923
Arizona	.....	349	1,095	1,095	1,098	1,162	1,162	1,357
Utah	257	842	1,177	1,265	1,336	1,356	1,364	1,395
Idaho	.....	206	929	946	953	1,073	1,090	1,089
Total Pacific	1,934	5,128	11,422	12,002	12,545	13,410	13,483	13,719

RECAPITULATION BY GROUPS OF STATES.

New England	4,494	5,977	6,731	6,832	6,850	6,915	7,020	7,131
Middle Atlantic	10,577	15,181	19,705	20,104	20,534	21,034	21,345	21,495
Central Northern	14,701	25,109	36,178	36,927	37,405	38,342	38,664	39,036
South Atlantic	6,481	8,474	16,207	17,301	18,227	18,807	19,337	19,660
Gulf and Mississippi Val.	5,106	6,995	12,616	13,343	13,841	14,078	14,206	14,343
Southwestern	4,625	14,085	31,991	32,888	33,303	33,849	34,220	34,478
Northwestern	5,004	12,347	26,504	27,294	28,057	28,746	29,203	29,417
Pacific	1,934	5,128	11,421	12,002	12,545	13,410	13,483	13,719
United States	52,922	93,296	161,353	166,691	170,762	175,181	177,478	179,279

Railroads: Number of Locomotives and Cars, by Geographical Divisions, from 1888 to 1894.

[Compiled from Poor's Manual of Railroads.]

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
NEW ENGLAND STATES.							
Locomotive engines	2,200	2,307	2,366	2,473	2,551	2,598	2,573
Cars:							
Passenger	2,977	3,168	3,265	3,250	3,549	3,644	3,673
Baggage, mail, etc	770	754	684	680	795	706	650
Freight	48,473	51,542	49,430	54,464	56,338	55,284	56,542
MIDDLE STATES.							
Locomotive engines	8,347	8,879	8,718	9,228	9,659	9,931	10,305
Cars:							
Passenger	7,801	8,301	6,932	7,710	8,127	9,520	8,872
Baggage, mail, etc	1,669	1,700	1,931	1,859	2,109	2,084	2,215
Freight	333,529	374,435	379,073	370,124	355,594	371,614	405,172
CENTRAL NORTHERN STATES.							
Locomotive engines	8,856	9,060	9,221	9,946	10,085	10,511	10,162
Cars:							
Passenger	4,515	4,894	4,842	5,264	5,741	6,327	6,388
Baggage, mail, etc	1,925	1,978	1,970	2,003	2,100	2,123	2,134
Freight	316,109	328,439	325,027	348,872	358,088	365,306	362,783
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES.							
Locomotive engines	1,683	2,012	2,295	2,318	2,695	2,835	2,605
Cars:							
Passenger	1,090	1,217	1,306	1,404	1,687	1,731	1,635
Baggage, mail, etc	517	550	594	682	697	828	749
Freight	37,722	45,241	53,121	56,535	68,742	76,508	73,109
GULF AND MISS. VALLEY STATES.							
Locomotive engines	1,568	1,648	1,770	1,937	1,950	1,934	1,841
Cars:							
Passenger	914	958	975	1,089	1,121	1,123	1,077
Baggage, mail, etc	353	369	384	418	433	419	425
Freight	44,132	49,115	54,746	63,007	63,307	62,618	61,941
SOUTHWESTERN STATES.							
Locomotive engines	3,648	3,785	3,882	4,103	3,999	4,197	4,264
Cars:							
Passenger	2,077	2,150	2,048	2,138	2,023	2,307	2,141
Baggage, mail, etc	848	912	867	919	854	852	881
Freight	95,585	100,189	102,803	113,869	112,930	117,508	116,884
NORTHWESTERN STATES.							
Locomotive engines	2,111	2,339	2,539	2,624	2,625	2,914	2,957
Cars:							
Passenger	1,071	1,242	1,321	1,212	1,297	1,415	1,430
Baggage, mail, etc	476	506	537	528	532	570	593
Freight	63,824	71,921	77,276	81,834	80,971	90,876	93,665
PACIFIC STATES.							
Locomotive engines	985	1,011	1,041	934	1,062	1,092	1,106
Cars:							
Passenger	980	955	975	1,016	1,059	1,102	1,129
Baggage, mail, etc	270	275	286	279	310	273	290
Freight	21,742	20,287	20,526	21,581	21,758	21,568	21,770
TOTALS.							
Locomotive engines	29,398	31,041	31,812	33,563	34,626	36,012	35,813
Cars:							
Passenger	21,425	22,885	21,664	23,083	24,604	27,169	26,345
Baggage, mail, etc	6,827	7,053	7,253	7,368	7,830	7,805	7,937
Freight	1,005,116	1,041,169	1,061,952	1,110,286	1,117,728	1,161,282	1,191,866

Railroads: Mileage, Capital, Cost and Revenue in Each State and Territory at the Close of the Fiscal Year 1894.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Length of line.	Length of lines operated.	Capital Account.			Cost of railroad and equipment.	Gross Earnings.			Net earnings.	Interest paid on bonds.	Dividends paid on stocks.
			Capital stock.	Funded debt.	Total investment.a		From passengers.	From freight.	From all sources.			
	Miles.	Miles.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Maine	1,598.69	1,623.55	27,887,437	27,198,792	56,369,280	55,237,359	2,430,065	3,998,618	6,833,998	1,932,195	1,717,504	743,666
New Hampshire	758.36	478.89	15,733,150	8,339,900	25,191,853	21,695,743	1,032,581	1,445,352	2,623,959	744,476	366,915	1,002,050
Vermont	870.55	1,064.22	19,691,323	9,784,000	29,847,663	25,635,645	1,785,725	3,568,320	5,727,332	1,687,426	900,278	464,636
Massachusetts	2,846.51	2,756.46	147,083,892	106,611,741	260,750,315	233,675,849	16,140,400	18,638,767	37,886,818	9,690,246	5,152,086	6,996,119
Rhode Island	84.27	19.60	1,779,450	1,261,900	3,107,372	3,109,200	70,175	48,538	136,513	21,279	68,168	78,489
Connecticut	1,082.49	1,509.76	69,296,966	17,076,300	91,356,218	81,923,892	13,004,043	10,141,879	25,369,866	6,235,367	859,670	4,575,649
Total New England	7,240.87	7,452.48	281,472,218	170,272,633	466,622,701	421,277,688	34,462,989	37,841,474	78,578,486	20,310,989	9,064,621	13,860,609
New York	8,066.68	7,648.25	440,599,090	434,689,614	904,671,755	874,687,547	26,523,070	56,835,836	91,719,205	24,301,125	19,087,271	9,247,902
New Jersey	2,170.48	1,987.44	139,190,928	168,249,864	321,408,176	281,236,781	12,768,448	21,438,255	36,523,792	11,745,538	8,492,337	5,712,971
Pennsylvania	8,879.96	9,220.14	553,419,665	570,642,333	1,187,671,914	782,068,293	25,446,684	102,055,108	136,076,015	46,830,332	27,316,915	15,407,041
Delaware	273.83	450.97	7,796,740	6,865,000	15,142,232	14,942,077	1,062,580	1,913,671	3,313,437	897,904	308,180	135,200
Maryland District of Columbia	1,419.75	1,465.04	71,374,124	114,487,906	193,101,022	128,293,226	4,153,526	9,800,747	15,612,382	5,813,634	3,181,652	1,314,255
Total Middle	20,810.70	20,771.84	1,212,380,547	1,294,934,717	2,621,395,099	2,081,227,924	69,954,308	192,043,617	283,244,831	89,588,533	58,386,355	31,817,369
Ohio	13,438.43	14,016.27	516,509,878	516,612,110	1,057,706,588	1,028,076,063	27,135,295	78,243,770	110,678,323	30,104,916	19,515,698	10,741,940
Michigan	6,251.38	6,633.14	111,045,110	122,761,705	246,042,392	247,454,127	8,258,413	18,412,921	28,621,281	6,394,593	5,975,504	1,265,160
Indiana	3,705.16	4,053.24	88,430,386	123,975,595	214,804,814	211,628,715	6,244,355	12,168,183	20,032,401	4,542,696	4,881,187	221,897
Illinois	20,840.85	22,067.02	435,643,297	572,127,446	1,032,959,840	944,196,839	34,486,699	79,287,093	125,102,922	39,266,278	25,825,503	14,925,093
Wisconsin	7,499.57	7,504.56	104,004,961	180,866,119	287,425,363	279,887,818	8,574,794	24,890,925	36,324,807	12,714,882	9,346,783	1,974,690
Total Central Northern	51,735.39	54,274.23	1,255,633,632	1,516,342,975	2,838,938,997	2,711,243,562	84,699,556	208,002,892	320,759,734	93,023,365	65,544,675	29,128,780
Virginia	4,222.99	7,288.13	160,015,845	170,801,369	347,874,831	324,091,210	7,797,892	24,452,022	35,358,658	8,486,695	7,609,283	483,078
West Virginia	1,276.69	971.69	45,316,850	27,429,653	75,611,276	63,068,973	993,394	2,224,264	3,690,254	1,234,683	1,101,198	112,832
North Carolina	2,813.28	1,713.65	34,681,451	37,903,380	73,646,575	74,141,618	365,191	2,598,518	3,907,276	1,556,831	874,653	150,653
South Carolina	2,833.55	2,086.79	28,617,800	36,715,993	69,586,070	68,642,266	1,313,426	3,483,223	5,261,152	847,365	679,133	150,965
Georgia	5,892.56	3,767.92	64,725,907	93,613,073	174,494,981	157,642,827	3,229,615	9,386,217	13,982,205	4,239,820	1,932,556	717,562
Florida	2,580.36	1,456.30	39,237,100	30,351,200	72,509,765	59,855,846	917,460	2,428,333	3,724,604	995,259	465,298	
Total South Atlantic	19,619.43	17,284.48	372,594,953	396,814,668	813,723,498	747,442,740	15,116,678	44,572,577	65,924,149	17,360,653	12,662,121	1,615,090
Kentucky	3,787.24	4,695.92	107,986,922	151,911,187	267,501,266	230,658,642	6,715,829	18,444,989	27,567,120	2,246,096	2,053,401	65,400
Tennessee	4,059.43	3,792.83	96,836,893	112,335,000	213,406,722	202,395,927	3,603,317	9,879,141	15,042,801	318,161	429,772	4,000
Alabama	2,697.22	1,906.52	53,949,328	57,301,590	114,738,518	102,370,188	1,202,295	4,540,335	6,494,424	4,286,500	2,859,505	250,000
Mississippi	499.46	482.46	7,456,000	11,631,360	19,102,842	18,098,516	406,667	1,161,614	1,689,219	9,575,333	6,628,894	204,780
Louisiana	1,484.75	788.85	34,052,425	29,440,251	64,490,642	66,545,119	482,889	1,645,028	2,332,090	429,993	785,720	6,554
Total Gulf and Miss. Valley	12,528.10	11,666.58	300,281,568	362,619,388	679,242,990	620,068,392	12,410,997	35,671,107	53,125,654	16,856,083	12,757,292	530,734

Missouri	10,632.25	11,795.26	259,283,355	285,638,254	555,402,935	502,685,835	10,603,473	36,827,605	53,436,592	13,580,163	13,992,232	1,102,610
Arkansas	2,189.37	1,687.22	54,566,519	42,288,969	97,711,586	96,005,889	1,148,217	4,131,036	5,588,754	1,063,851	1,200,899	64,721
Texas	8,013.86	4,471.87	138,673,202	196,490,846	346,705,876	327,343,557	3,814,795	12,985,969	17,903,765	8,170,209	6,513,684	.....
Kansas	6,748.00	9,193.06	141,370,650	276,088,975	437,320,434	173,958,813	8,325,978	24,001,152	36,449,882	6,388,698	10,574,594	.....
Colorado	3,526.80	3,252.82	115,518,193	89,965,095	208,421,058	195,063,410	1,892,063	7,564,966	10,533,192	2,665,473	2,701,893	.....
New Mexico	1,014.60	89.30	88,244,100	45,070,629	173,498,254	136,543,679	18,243	62,112	90,611	30,276	56,062	.....
Indian Territory	101.92	101.92	3,750,000	2,214,000	7,086,883	2,812,077	61,406	131,161	254,830	77,120	.....	.....
Total Southwestern	32,226.80	30,591.45	801,406,019	937,726,768	1,826,647,026	1,434,418,260	25,864,175	85,703,401	124,257,626	31,915,790	35,039,364	1,167,331
Iowa	3,750.30	2,914 58	66,486,475	60,728,591	133,403,373	124,336,492	1,843,860	5,895,252	8,174,289	2,430,433	2,281,190	472,080
Minnesota	13,185.49	13,920.26	292,991,301	364,493,824	671,064,873	622,648,694	10,546,054	38,038,433	52,149,946	21,151,774	17,672,491	4,846,676
Nebraska	3,993.67	4,002.67	74,857,830	145,174,147	229,952,966	203,703,792	3,231,630	13,660,179	19,267,577	5,468,656	6,289,403	.....
North Dakota	75.75	.....	1,000,000	963,000	1,963,000	1,963,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,780	.....
South Dakota	151.71	125.94	1,630,000	1,375,000	3,365,158	3,179,996	6,902	230,647	244,383	81,380	82,500	.....
Wyoming	1,460.26	1,460.26	26,591,353	49,832,000	80,483,030	61,180,746	903,689	3,705,970	5,082,560	1,157,964	.....	.....
Montana	868.62	461.75	13,976,100	19,943,000	35,232,810	34,870,866	278,990	1,313,730	1,658,917	513,764	824,360	.....
Total Northwestern	23,485.80	22,885.46	477,533,059	642,709,562	1,155,465,210	1,051,883,586	16,861,125	62,894,211	86,577,672	30,803,971	27,207,724	5,318,756
California	5,056.15	7,222.60	197,712,612	185,419,920	384,266,291	410,991,295	14,697,068	27,835,343	46,713,807	15,839,579	11,758,388	.....
Oregon	1,937.97	1,253.66	47,623,503	43,151,600	91,924,060	78,783,373	974,851	2,693,975	3,996,502	827,831	1,196,202	.....
Washington	1,287.65	547.61	23,063,806	18,311,000	42,220,962	43,224,243	157,101	745,438	986,741	97,995	314,710	.....
Nevada	632.75	617 75	12,120,000	4,580,000	16,811,361	16,614,656	181,527	280,074	486,966	118,155	.....	.....
Arizona	800.96	274.68	28,112,800	15,749,533	43,867,355	44,375,396	80,795	610,691	712,377	301,381	156,572	40,000
Utah	691.45	601.29	17,670,000	17,143,300	35,182,765	31,590,272	570,101	1,502,609	2,278,968	713,074	614,888	.....
Total Pacific	10,406.93	10,517.59	326,302,721	204,355,053	614,272,794	625,579,235	16,661,443	33,748,130	55,175,361	17,898,015	14,040,760	40,000

RECAPITULATION.

New England	7,240.87	7,452.48	281,472,218	170,272,633	466,622,701	421,277,688	34,462,989	37,841,474	78,578,486	20,310,989	9,064,621	13,860,609
Middle	20,810.70	20,771.84	1,212,380,547	1,294,934,717	2,621,395,099	2,081,227,924	69,954,308	192,043,617	283,244,831	89,588,533	58,386,355	31,817,369
Central Northern	51,735.39	54,274.23	1,255,633,632	1,516,342,975	2,838,938,997	2,711,243,562	84,699,556	208,002,892	320,759,734	93,023,365	65,544,675	29,128,780
South Atlantic	19,619.43	17,284.48	372,594,953	396,814,668	813,723,498	747,442,740	15,116,978	44,572,577	65,924,149	17,360,653	12,662,121	1,615,690
Gulf and Mississippi Valley	12,528.10	11,666.58	300,281,568	362,619,388	679,242,990	620,068,392	12,410,997	35,671,107	53,125,654	16,856,083	12,757,292	530,734
Southwestern	32,226.80	30,591.45	801,406,019	937,726,768	1,826,647,026	1,434,418,260	25,864,175	85,703,401	124,257,626	31,915,790	35,039,364	1,167,331
Northwestern	23,485.80	22,885.46	477,533,059	642,709,562	1,155,465,210	1,051,883,586	16,861,125	62,894,211	86,577,672	30,803,971	27,207,724	5,318,756
Pacific	10,406.93	10,517.59	326,302,721	284,355,053	614,272,794	625,579,235	16,661,443	33,748,130	55,175,361	17,898,015	14,040,760	40,000,000
Totals	178,054.02	175,444.11	5,027,604,717	5,605,775,764	11,016,308,315	9,693,141,387	276,031,571	700,477,409	1,067,643,513	317,757,399	234,702,912	83,478,669

a This column embraces capital stock, bonded debt and unfunded debt.

Railroads: Length of Lines, Cost of Construction and Traffic in the United States Each Fiscal Year of Railroads from 1887 to 1894.

[From Poor's Railroad Manual.]

YEAR.	Length of lines.a	Cost of Construction.				Total cost of construction per mile.
		Capital stock.a	Funded debt.a	Floating debt.a	Total liabilities.a	
	Miles.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1887	147,999	4,191,562,000	4,186,943,600	294,682,000	8,673,187,000	58,603
1888	154,276	4,438,411,000	4,624,035,000	306,953,000	9,369,399,000	60,731
1889	159,994	4,495,099,000	4,828,366,000	357,477,000	9,680,942,000	60,508
1890	163,420	4,640,240,000	5,105,902,000	376,494,000	10,122,636,000	61,942
1891	167,909	4,809,176,651	5,235,295,074	345,362,503	10,389,834,228	61,878
1892	171,570	4,920,555,225	5,463,611,204	285,831,888	10,669,998,317	62,190
1893	175,507	5,080,032,904	5,570,292,613	410,361,503	11,060,687,020	63,021
1894	178,119	5,075,629,070	5,665,734,249	383,567,232	11,124,930,551	62,458

YEAR.	Gross Traffic Earnings.				Percentage of gross traffic earnings to total liabilities.	Net traffic earnings.a
	From passengers.	From freight.	Miscellaneous.a	Total gross receipts.a		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.
1887	240,543,000	636,666,000	62,942,000	940,151,000	10.8	334,989,000
1888	251,356,000	639,201,000	69,699,000	960,256,000	10.2	301,631,000
1889	259,439,000	665,962,000	77,525,000	1,002,926,000	10.4	322,123,000
1890	273,321,000	734,822,000	83,808,000	1,097,847,000	10.8	346,921,000
1891	290,800,000	754,186,000	93,038,600	1,138,024,000	10.9	356,210,000
1892	293,557,000	794,527,000	116,831,000	1,204,915,000	11.3	358,639,000
1893	311,978,000	808,495,000	102,145,000	1,222,618,000	11.1	364,591,000
1894	276,031,571	700,477,409	103,796,035	1,080,305,015	9.7	322,539,276

YEAR.	Interest paid.a	Dividends.a	Interest per cent. of bonds and debt.	Dividends per cent. of stock.	Earnings Per Mile of Railroad in Operation.		Percentage of expenses to earnings.
					Gross.	Net.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.			Dollars.	Dollars.	
1887	203,790,000	91,573,000	4.55	2.18	6,861	2,444	64.45
1888	207,124,000	80,243,000	4.17	1.81	6,540	2,045	68.72
1889	218,974,000	81,263,000	4.09	1.81	6,524	2,095	67.95
1890	226,800,000	85,075,705	4.09	1.83	6,946	2,195	68.38
1891	231,260,000	90,720,000	4.10	1.89	6,926	2,168	68.83
1892	232,659,089	95,662,000	4.16	1.94	6,986	2,068	70.40
1893	239,616,000	95,338,000	4.01	1.88	6,971	2,063	70.42
1894	237,731,567	85,278,669	3.93	1.66	6,085	1,811	70.24

a Includes New York elevated railroads.

Railroads: Length of Lines, Cost of Construction and Traffic in the United States, etc.—(Concluded).

YEAR.	Passengers carried.	Passengers carried one mile.	Average receipts per passenger per mile.	Freight carried.	Freight carried one mile.	Average receipts per ton per mile.
			Cents.	Tons.	Tons.	Cents.
1887	428,226,000	10,570,307,000	2.28	552,075,000	61,561,0.9,000	1.03
1888	451,354,000	11,190,614,000	2.25	590,857,000	65,423,006,000	.93
1889	494,808,000	11,964,726,000	2.17	619,166,000	68,677,277,000	.97
1890	520,439,000	12,521,566,000	2.17	691,344,437	79,192,985,000	.93
1891	556,016,000	13,316,925,000	2.18	704,399,000	81,210,155,000	.93
1892	575,770,000	13,584,343,804	2.17	730,605,000	84,413,127,000	.94
1893	628,965,973	15,146,711,952	2.06	757,464,480	90,552,087,290	.89
1894	583,248,007	13,600,531,635	2.03	675,129,747	82,289,400,493	.85

NOTE.—The statistics of mileage, capitalization, debt and liabilities given in the above statement are for all the steam railroad companies in the United States (including the elevated steam passenger railways in the State of New York) at the close of each fiscal year in the period covered. The statistics of gross and net traffic earnings, interest and dividend payments, passenger and freight traffic relate only to those in full operation which make complete returns. In 1894 such lines covered 98.5 per cent. of all the railroads in the country. The mileage and capital accounts of the elevated passenger railways in New York are included above, but the number of passengers carried over these lines can not be included in the total of the steam railroad system proper because of dissimilarity of this traffic to the traffic of the surface steam roads and its disproportion to earnings. For this reason the earnings of the lines are classed among miscellaneous income.

Railroads: Miles Operated, Capital Invested, Earnings and Dividends in the United States, from 1871 to 1894.

[From Poor's Railroad Manual.]

YEAR.	Miles operated.	Capital and funded debt (stock and bonds).	EARNINGS.				Dividends paid.
			Gross.	Net	From freight.	From passengers.	
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1871	44,614	2,664,627,645	403,329,209	141,746,404	294,430,322	108,898,886	56,456,681
1872	57,523	3,159,423,057	465,241,055	165,754,373	340,931,785	132,309,270	64,418,157
1873	66,237	3,784,543,034	526,419,935	183,810,562	389,035,508	137,384,427	67,120,709
1874	69,273	4,221,763,594	520,466,016	189,570,958	379,466,935	140,999,081	67,042,942
1875	71,759	4,415,631,630	503,065,505	185,506,438	368,960,234	139,105,271	74,291,208
1876	73,508	4,468,591,935	497,257,959	186,452,752	361,137,876	136,120,583	68,039,668
1877	74,112	4,568,597,248	472,909,272	170,976,697	342,859,222	130,050,050	58,556,312
1878	78,960	4,590,048,793	490,103,351	187,575,162	365,466,061	124,637,290	53,629,368
1879	79,009	4,715,136,465	525,620,577	216,544,999	386,676,108	142,336,191	61,681,470
1880	82,146	5,239,548,318	613,733,610	255,557,553	467,748,928	147,653,003	77,115,371
1881	92,971	6,055,798,785	701,780,982	272,406,787	551,968,477	173,356,642	93,344,190
1882	104,971	6,746,579,147	770,209,899	280,316,696	506,367,247	202,140,775	102,031,434
1883	110,414	7,208,940,497	823,772,924	298,367,285	549,756,695	215,287,824	102,052,548
1884	115,704	7,431,732,458	777,396,317	270,890,955	506,925,375	208,300,940	94,414,835
1885	123,320	7,583,424,898	772,568,833	269,493,931	519,690,992	200,883,911	77,672,105
1886	125,185	7,882,474,838	829,940,836	300,603,564	550,359,054	211,929,857	81,654,133
1887	137,028	8,378,505,145	940,150,702	334,989,119	636,666,223	240,542,876	91,573,458
1888	145,387	9,062,446,365	960,256,270	301,631,051	639,200,723	251,356,167	80,243,041
1889	153,945	9,323,465,089	1,002,926,059	322,122,721	665,962,331	259,439,231	81,262,523
1890	158,037	9,746,141,603	1,097,847,428	346,921,318	734,821,733	272,320,961	85,075,705
1891	164,324	10,044,471,725	1,138,024,459	356,209,880	754,185,910	290,799,696	90,719,757
1892	170,668	10,384,166,429	1,204,915,204	358,638,520	794,526,500	293,557,476	95,662,412
1893	173,433	10,650,325,517	1,222,618,290	364,591,109	808,494,668	311,978,342	95,337,681
1894	175,508	10,741,363,319	1,080,305,015	322,539,276	700,477,409	276,031,571	85,278,669

NOTE.—No comprehensive figures of the business of the railways are attainable prior to the above. And even these tables are the fruit of private enterprise, in compiling from the official annual reports of each road the results of the traffic as shown above.

Railroad Mileage of the United States by States and Territories, June 30, 1894.

[From the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Official.	Unofficial.	Total.	Proportion to total mileage.	Increase over June 30, 1893.	Number of miles of line per 100 square miles of territory. *a*	Number of miles of line per 10,000 inhabitants. *b*
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Per cent.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Alabama	3,689.11	19.50	3,708.61	2.07	45.55	7.20	24.70
Arkansas	2,385.31	81.68	2,466.99	1.38	42.16	4.65	20.25
California	4,748.92	112.43	4,861.40	2.72	95.50	3.12	37.27
Colorado	4,529.83	.....	4,529.83	2.53	68.56	4.37	101.75
Connecticut	1,013.22	.....	1,013.22	.57	.....	20.91	12.57
Delaware	317.77	.....	317.77	.18	.....	16.21	17.46
Florida	2,770.57	156.00	2,926.57	1.64	234.82	5.40	69.28
Georgia	4,987.66	114.50	5,102.16	2.86	162.71	8.65	25.72
Idaho	1,087.93	.....	1,087.93	.61	4.42	1.29	119.70
Illinois	10,429.28	31.00	10,460.58	5.85	51.79	18.68	25.32
Indiana	6,213.48	112.68	6,326.16	3.54	28.59	17.62	26.73
Iowa	8,477.54	.....	8,477.54	4.75	2.17	15.28	41.08
Kansas	8,841.21	.....	8,841.21	4.95	*c* 46.44	10.82	57.39
Kentucky	2,971.30	49.50	3,020.80	1.69	22.29	7.55	15.05
Louisiana	1,870.61	179.90	2,050.51	1.15	51.25	4.52	16.98
Maine	1,508.99	1.14	1,510.13	.84	125.60	5.05	21.16
Maryland	1,208.42	82.75	1,291.17	.72	*c* 8.47	13.09	11.47
Massachusetts	2,093.21	25.28	2,118.49	1.19	*c* 8.77	26.35	8.77
Michigan	7,458.68	174.55	7,633.23	4.27	35.23	13.29	33.77
Minnesota	6,009.07	.....	6,009.07	3.36	97.20	7.59	42.74
Mississippi	2,472.26	6.00	2,478.26	1.39	12.65	5.35	17.80
Missouri	6,463.01	36.00	6,499.01	3 64	114.51	9.46	22.47
Montana	2,735.26	.....	2,735.26	1.53	41 86	1.88	191.73
Nebraska	5,540.05	.....	5,540.05	3.10	10.83	7.21	48.45
Nevada	832.07	93.30	925.37	.52	*c* 7.25	.84	187.85
New Hampshire	1,171.47	19.53	1,191.00	.67	*c* 5.83	13.23	29.30
New Jersey	2,138.22	17.00	2,155.22	1.21	1.60	28.91	13.82
New York	8,002.49	69.35	8,071.84	4.52	33.56	16.95	12.46
North Carolina	3,390.63	41.81	3,432.44	1.92	*c* 4.14	7.07	19.65
North Dakota	2,516.00	.....	2,516,00	1.41	195.54	3.53	127.57
Ohio	8,546.73	.....	8,546.73	4.78	184.02	20.97	21.56
Oregon	1,528 78	.....	1,528.78	.85	25.24	1.62	45.13
Pennsylvania	9,562.84	31.55	9,594.39	5.37	300.20	21.33	16.90
Rhode Island	226.06	.....	226.06	.13	.01	20.34	6.06
South Carolina	2,567.21	17.25	2,584.46	1.45	4.77	8.57	20.80
South Dakota	2,785.19	14.08	2,799.27	1.57	95.57	3.64	78.90
Tennessee	2,842.97	221.60	3,064.57	1.71	17.80	7.34	16.06
Texas	9,123.71	140.63	9,264.34	5.18	89.28	3.53	38.38
Vermont	980.70	7.11	987.81	.55	*c* 2.51	10.81	27.52
Virginia	3,564.46	.....	3,564.46	1.99	*c* 36.11	8.88	19.94
Washington	2,643.60	167.32	2,810.92	1.57	43.68	4.20	74.48
West Virginia	1,901.77	34.00	1,935.77	1.08	117.56	7.85	23.51
Wisconsin	6,022.95	.....	6,022.95	3.37	12.61	11.06	33.06
Wyoming	1,159.78	.....	1,159.78	.65	9.64	1.19	176.51
Arizona	1,126.00	.....	1,126.00	.63	*c* 34.20	1.00	174.25
District of Columbia	28.35	.....	28.35	.02	.....	47.25	1.14
Indian Territory	1,010.63	.....	1,010.63	.56	*c* 177.64	3.26	52.14
New Mexico	1,375.34	39.20	1,414.54	.79	2.53	1.16	85.42
Oklahoma	382.39	.....	382.39	.21	184.17	.98	57.22
Utah	1,349.28	9.25	1,358.53	.76	18.67	1.65	60.54
Totals	176,602.61	2,105.94	178,708.55	100	2,247.48	6.02	26.36

a On basis of 2,970,000 square miles, which covers "land surface" only, and excludes Alaska.
b On basis of 67,801,571 population, which covers an estimated increase of 1,250,000 for 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894, *c* Decrease.

Business of Railways and Effect of the Business Depression on the Operations of Railways.

[From the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.]

Mileage, Equipment and Employes.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Per cent. of increase in mileage	4.78	2.94	1.88	2.85	1.27
Per cent. of increase in equipment	9.21	1.77	2.22	4.85	.37
Increase in number of employes	44,558	34,984	37,130	52,187	.....
Per cent. of increase	6.32	4.67	4.73	6.35	.....
Decrease in number of employes	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,994
Per cent. of decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.76

Business Done.

Passengers carried	492,430,865	531,193,998	560,958,211	593,560,612	540,688,199
Increase	20,259,522	38,753,133	29,774,213	32,602,401	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,872,413
Passengers carried one mile	11,847,785,617	12,844,243,881	13,362,898,299	14,229,101,084	14,289,445,893
Increase	293,965,172	996,458,264	518,654,418	866,202,785	60,344,809
Passengers carried one mile per mile of line	75,751	79,642	82,285	83,809	81,333
Increase	426	3,891	2,643	1,524	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,476
Passenger-train mileage	285,575,804	307,927,923	317,538,883	335,618,770	326,503,219
Increase	8,335,000	22,352,124	9,610,955	18,079,887	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,115,551
Tons carried	636,541,617	675,608,323	706,555,471	745,119,482	638,186,553
Increase	96,902,034	39,066,706	30,947,148	38,564,011	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,932,929
Tons carried one mile	76,207,047,298	81,073,784,121	88,241,050,225	93,588,111,833	80,335,104,702
Increase	7,479,824,152	4,866,736,823	7,167,266,104	5,347,061,608	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,253,007,131
Tons carried one mile per mile of line	487,245	502,705	543,365	551,232	457,252
Increase	39,176	15,460	40,660	7,867	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,980
Freight-train mileage	435,170,812	446,274,508	485,402,369	508,719,506	446,807,223
Increase	51,970,239	11,103,696	39,127,861	23,317,137	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,912,283

Income and Expenditures.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Increase in gross earnings	87,061,503	44,883,763	74,645,948	49,344,531	.....
Decrease in gross earnings	.....	.....	.....	.....	147,390,077
Increase in net earnings	39,674,233	5,089,841	25,535,845	2,421,228	.....
Decrease in net earnings	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,883,100
Increase in income from other sources	1,597,362	7,144,062	8,049,656	7,688,833	.....
Decrease in income from other sources	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,882,810
Increase in operating expenses	47,387,270	39,793,922	49,110,103	46,923,303	.....
Decrease in operating expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,506,977
Increase in deductions from income	40,901,744	3,915,574	27,697,226	15,017,218	.....
Decrease in deductions from income	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,413,846

Result of Operations.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Surplus from operations	12,070,383	13,587,903	14,036,056	8,116,745	.....
Deficit from operations	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,851,294

Decrease in Assets—1894.

	Amount of decrease.
	Dollars.
Stocks owned	6,986,188
Bonds owned	108,225
Cash and current assets	44,402,673
Materials and supplies	13,988,383

NOTE.—The mileage represented by the operating figures in this summary is as follows: 1890, 156,404.06 miles; 1891, 161,275.17 miles; 1892, 162,397.30 miles; 1893, 169,779.84 miles; and 1894, 175,690.96 miles.

Passenger and Freight Service on Railways of the United States for the Years Ending June 30, 1891–1894.

[From the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.]

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Increase, 1894 over 1893.
Passengers carried	531,183,998	560,958,211	593,560,612	540,688,199	*a* 52,872,413
Passengers carried one mile	12,844,243,881	13,362,898,299	14,229,101,084	14,289,445,893	50,344,809
Passengers carried one mile per mile of line	79,642	82,285	83,809	81,333	*a* 2,476
Tons carried	675,608,328	706,555,471	745,119,482	638,186,553	*a* 106,932,929
Tons carried one mile	81,073,784,121	88,241,050,225	93,588,111,833	80,335,104,702	*a* 13,253,007,131
Tons carried one mile per mile of line	502,705	543,365	551,232	457,252	*a* 93,980
Passenger-train mileage	307,927,928	317,538,883	335,618,770	326,503,219	*a* 9,115,551
Average number of passengers in train	42	42	42	44	2
Average journey per passenger, miles	24.18	23.82	23.97	26.43	2.46
Freight-train mileage	446,274,508	485,402,369	508,719,506	446,807,223	*a* 61,912,283
Average number of tons in train	181.67	181.79	183.97	179.80	*a* 4.17
Average haul per ton, miles.	120.00	124.89	125.60	125.88	.28

a Decrease.

Income Account of Railways of the United States for the Years Ending June 30, 1891–1894.

[From the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.]

	1891.*a*	1892.*b*	1893.*c*	1894.*d*	Decrease of 1894 under 1893.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Gross earnings from operation	1,096,761,395	1,171,407,343	1,220,751,874	1,073,361,797	147,390,077
Less operating expenses	731,887,893	780,997,996	827,921,299	731,414,322	96,506,977
Income from operation	364,873,502	390,409,347	392,830,575	341,947,475	50,883,100
Income from other sources	133,911,126	141,960,782	149,649,615	142,816,805	6,832,810
Total income	498,784,628	532,370,129	542,480,190	484,764,280	57,715,910
Total deductions from income	388,707,712	416,404,988	431,422,156	429,008,310	2,413,846
Net income	110,076,916	115,965,191	111,058,034	55,755,970	55,302,064
Total dividends (including "Other payments from net income")	*e* 96,489,013	*f* 101,929,135	*g* 102,941,289	*h* 101,607,264	1,334,025
Surplus from operations	13,587,903	14,036,056	8,116,745	*i* 45,851,294	53,968,039

a 161,275.17 miles of line represented. *b* 162,397.30 miles of line represented. *c* 169,779.84 miles of line represented. *d* 175,690.96 miles of line represented. *e* Includes $5,371,100, "Other payments from net income." *f* Includes $4,314,390, "Other payments from net income." *g* Includes $2,011,404, "Other payments from net income." *h* Includes $6,092,033, "Other payments from net income." *i* Deficit.

Results of the Passenger and Freight Service on Railroads in the United States for the Years Ending June 30, 1889–1894.

[From the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.]

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Revenue per passenger per mile, cents	2.165	2.167	2.142	2.126	2.108	1.986
Revenue per ton of freight per mile, cts.	.922	.941	.895	.898	.878	.860
Revenue per train mile, passenger trains	$1 06.287	$1 08.041	$1 06.111	$1 06.873	$1 05.819	$1 04.897
Revenue per train mile, freight trains	1 65.377	1 65.434	1 63.683	1 64.611	1 62.721	1 55.744
Revenue per train mile, all trains	1 39.191	1 44.231	1 43.345	1 44.649	1 43.229	1 36.958
Average cost of running a train one mile, all trains, cents	94.868	96.006	95.707	96.580	97.272	93.478
Percentage of operating expenses to operating income	66.81	65.80	66.73	66.67	67.82	68.14

Freight Rates: On Wheat, by Lake, Canal and Rail, from Chicago to New York, 1857 to 1895.

[Prepared by Mr. J. C. Brown, Statistician New York Produce Exchange.]

CALENDAR YEAR.	AVERAGE RATES PER BUSHEL.			CALENDAR YEAR.	AVERAGE RATES PER BUSHEL.		
	By lake and canal.*a*	By lake and rail.	By all rail.		By lake and canal.*a*	By lake and rail.	By all rail.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1857	25.29	.....	.....	1877	11.24	15.8	20.3
1858	16.28	.....	.....	1878	9.15	11.4	17.7
1859	17.59	.....	.....	1879	11.6	13.3	17.3
1860	24.83	.....	.....	1880	12.27	15.7	19.9
1861	26.55	.....	.....	1881	8.19	10.4	14.4
1862	26.83	.....	.....	1882	7.89	10.9	14.6
1863	22.91	.....	.....	1883	8.37	11.5	16.5
1864	28.86	.....	.....	1884	6.31	9.55	13.125
1865	26.62	.....	.....	1885	5.87	9.02	14
1866	29.61	.....	.....	1886	8.71	12	16.5
1867	22.36	.....	.....	1887	8.51	12	*b* 15.74
1868	22.79	29	42.6	1888	5.93	11	*b* 14.5
1869	25.12	25	35.1	1889	6.89	*b* 8.7	15
1870	17.1	22	33.3	1890	5.85	8.5	14.31
1871	20.24	25	31	1891	5.96	8.53	15
1872	24.47	28	33.5	1892	5.61	7.55	14.23
1873	19.19	26.9	33.2	1893	6.33	8.44	14.7
1874	14.1	16.9	28.7	1894	4.44	7	12.88
1875	11.43	14.6	24.1	1895	4.11	6.95	12.17
1876	9.58	11.8	16.5				

a Including canal tolls until 1882, but not Buffalo transfer charges.
b Averages of officially published tariffs.

Freight Rates and Tolls: On Wheat from Buffalo to New York, and the Elevating and Storage Rates at Buffalo from 1870 to 1895.

[Prepared by Mr. William Thurston, Secretary of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange.]

YEAR.	Average canal freight rates.	Tolls.*a*	Elevating, including storage.*b*	YEAR.	Average canal freight rates.	Elevating, including storage.*b*
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.		Cents.	Cents.
1870	11.2	3.1	1.25	1883	4.9	.875
1871	12.6	3.1	1.25	1884	4.2	.875
1872	13	3.1	1.25	1885	3.8	.875
1873	11.4	3.1	1.25	1886	5	.875
1874	10	3.1	1.25	1887	4.5	.875
1875	7.9	2	1	1888	3.4	.875
1876	6.6	2	1	1889	4.8	.875
1877	7.4	1	1	1890	3.8	.875
1878	6	1	1	1891	3.5	.875
1879	6.8	1	1	1892	3.5	.875
1880	6.5	1	1	1893	4.6	.875
1881	4.7	1	.875	1894	3.2	.875
1882	5.4	1	.875	1895	2.2	.875

a Tolls abolished after 1882. *b* Storage varied; 5 to 10 days the limit.

Freight Rates: On Grain Flour, and Provisions (per 100 pounds), Through from Chicago to European Ports, by all Rail to Seaboard and thence by Steamers, from 1886 to 1895.

[Prepared by Secretary of the Board of Trade, Chicago.]

SHIPPED TO—	Articles.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
		Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Liverpool	Grain	.3672	.3487	.3490	.3958	.3187	.4075	.3287	.3410	.3250	.3200
Liverpool	Sacked flour	.3420	.3491	.3371	.4162	.3625	.4187	.3625	.3513	.3316	.3400
Liverpool	Provisions	.4415	.4073	.3747	.5746	.5109	.5531	.4575	.4547	.4406	.4181
Glasgow	Grain	.3910	.3705	.3605	.4075	.3550	.4425	.3550	.3585	.3463	.3419
Glasgow	Sacked flour	.3951	.3968	.3579	.4425	.4188	.4469	.3906	.3625	.3503	.3625
Glasgow	Provisions	.5329	.4855	.4658	.6142	.5333	.5953	.4969	.4828	.4659	.4969
London	Grain	.4086	.3945	.3802	.....	.3550	.4250	.3462	.3760	.3288	.3329
London	Sacked flour	.4021	.3784	.3776	.4510	.4047	.4328	.3681	.3794	.3493	.3513
London	Provisions	.5471	.4781	.4570	.6196	.5313	.5953	.4683	.4828	.4575	.4603
Antwerp	Provisions	.5219	.4961	.4472	.6094	.4688	.5250	.5025	.4828	.4688	.4828
Hamburg	Provisions	.5154	.5229	.5426	.6262	.5250	.5500	.5000	.5250	.5000	.5000
Amsterdam	Provisions	.5562	.5525	.5426	.6500	.5000	.6000	.5500	.5000	.5000	.5000
Rotterdam	Provisions	.5562	.5508	.5426	.6500	.5000	.6000	.5500	.5000	.5000	.4800
Copenhagen	Provisions	.5169	.5503	.5483	.6492	.5813	.6375	.6094	.5531	.5531	.5531
Stockholm	Provisions	.5543	.5865	.6671	.7500	.6094	.6938	.7219	.6656	.6656	.6656
Stettin	Provisions	.5833	.5508	.5483	.6492	.6813	.6375	.6094	.5531	.5531	.5531
Bordeaux	Provisions	.5708	.6021	.5821	.7491	.6950	.7500	.6200	.6000	.6250	.6413

Freight Rates: On Grain and Flour from St. Louis to Various Points During each Year from 1876 to 1895.

[Prepared by Mr. George H. Morgan, Secretary Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.]

CALENDAR YEAR.	To New Orleans by River.		To New York by Rail.		To Liverpool.	
	On grain in sacks per 100 pounds.	On wheat in bulk by barges per bushel.	On wheat per 100 pounds.	On flour per barrel.	Via New Orleans on wheat per bushel.	Via New York on wheat per bushel.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1876	.....	.....	39.5	79	.....	.....
1877	21	8.5	41	82	.....	.....
1878	17.5	7.25	38	76	.....	.....
1879	18	7.75	33.5	67	.....	.....
1880	19	8.25	42	84	.....	.....
1881	20	6	32	64	.....	.....
1882	20	6.42	29.5	59	22.66	23.66
1883	17.75	5.5	33	66	19.55	27
1884	14	6.63	26	52	14.58	21.25
1885	15	6.4	22.14	44.29	15.11	20.5
1886	16	6.5	29	58	16.17	24
1887	18	6.5	32.13	64.25	14.8	24.8
1888	15	6.5	29.5	59	15.17	22.95
1889	17.93	5.95	28.5	58	17.33	24.97
1890	15.66	6.58	27.63	52.63	14.33	21.48
1891	16.28	6.88	29	58	15.75	23.55
1892	16.87	6.50	26.62	58	14	21
1893	17.54	6.55	28.5	57	14.71	21.72
1894	17.14	5.89	24.73	50	11.69	18.71
1895	18.00	5.95	a 23.57	47	12.13	18.33

a The figures represent published rates. Lower rates were probably secured.

Telegraphs: Mileage of Lines and Wires, Number of Offices and Traffic of the Western Union Telegraph Company from 1866 to 1895.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	No. of offices.	No. of messages sent.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.	AVERAGE PER MESSAGE.		
								Toll.	Cost.	Profit.
					Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Cents	Cents.	Cents.
1866	37,380	75,686	2,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	46,270	85,291	2,565	5,879,282	6,568,925	3,944,006	2,624,920	.....	.....	.....
1868	50,183	97,594	3,219	6,404,595	7,004,560	4,362,849	2,641,711	104.7	63.4	41.3
1869	52,099	104,584	3,607	7,934,933	7,316,918	4,568,117	2,748,801	89.3	54.2	34.6
1870	54,109	112,191	3,972	9,157,646	7,138,738	4,910,772	2,227,966	75.5	51.2	24.3
1871	56,032	121,151	4,606	10,646,077	7,637,449	5,104,787	2,532,662	69.5	45.7	23.8
1872	62,033	137,190	5,237	12,444,499	8,457,096	5,666,863	2,790,233	66.2	43.8	22.4
1873	65,757	154,472	5,740	14,456,832	9,333,019	6,575,056	2,757,963	62.5	43.4	19.1
1874	71,585	175,735	6,188	16,329,256	9,262,654	6,755,734	2,506,920	54.9	39.5	15.4
1875	72,833	179,496	6,565	17,153,710	9,564,575	6,335,415	3,229,158	54.0	35.2	18.8
1876	73,532	183,832	7,072	18,729,567	10,034,984	6,635,474	3,399,510	50.9	35.5	18.2
1877	76,955	194,323	7,500	21,158,941	9,812,353	6,672,225	3,140,128	43.6	29.8	14.8
1878	81,002	206,202	8,014	23,918,894	9,861,355	6,309,813	3,551,543	38.9	25.0	14.8
1879	82,987	211,566	8,534	25,070,106	10,960,640	6,160,200	4,800,440	38.6	25.2	19.1
1880	85,645	233,534	9,077	29,215,509	12,782,895	6,948,957	5,833,938	38.5	25.4	20.0
1881	110,340	327,171	10,737	32,500,000	14,393,544	8,485,264	5,908,280	38.4	25.6	18.2
1882	131,060	374,368	12,068	38,842,247	17,114,166	9,996,096	7,118,070	38.2	25.8	18.3
1883	144,294	432,726	12,917	41,181,177	19,454,903	11,791,553	7,660,350	38.0	26.0	18.6
1884	145,037	450,571	13,761	42,076,226	19,632,940	13,022,504	6,610,436	36.5	25.2	15.7
1885	147,500	462,283	14,184	42,096,583	17,706,834	12,005,910	5,700,924	32.1	24.9	13.5
1886	151,832	489,607	15,142	43,289,807	16,298,639	12,378,733	3,919,855	31.3	23.4	9.1
1887	156,814	524,641	15,658	47,394 530	17,191,910	13,154,629	4,037,281	30.4	23.0	8.5
1888	171,375	616,248	17,241	51,463,955	19,711,164	14,640,592	5,070,572	31.2	23.2	9.9
1889	178,754	647,697	18,470	54,108,326	20,783,194	14,565,153	6,218,041	31.2	22.4	11.5
1890	183,917	678,997	19,342	55,878,762	22,387,029	15,074,304	7,312,725	32.4	22.7	13.1
1891	187,981	715,591	20,098	59,148,343	23,034,327	16,428,742	6,603,584	32.5	23.2	11.2
1892	189,576	739,105	20,700	62,387,298	23,706,405	16,307,857	7,398,548	31.6	22.3	11.9
1893	189,936	769,201	21,078	66,591,858	24,978,442	17,482,405	7,496,037	31.2	22.7	11.3
1894	190,303	790,792	21,166	58,632,237	21,852,655	16,060,170	5,792,485	30.5	23.3	9.9
1895	189,714	802,651	21,369	58,307,315	22,218,019	16,076,630	6,141,389	30.7	23.3	10.5

The greatly increased mileage since 1880 is principally due to the fact that in 1881 the Western Union Telegraph Company absorbed by purchase all the lines of the American Union and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies, the former having previously in operation over 12,000 miles of line and the latter 8,706 miles. Capital stock of the Western Union, $100,000,000.

The Western Union has exclusive contracts with several international cable companies, operating eight Atlantic cables, and guarantees 5 per cent. annual dividends on the stock of the American Telegraph and Cable Company; amount, $14,000,000.

Besides the above there are new lines of telegraph which have complied with the United States Telegraph Act of 1866 and are operating wires with or without connection with railway companies.

The New York Mutual Telegraph Company, established in 1881, has about 8,000 miles of line, 60,000 miles of wire, 1,200 offices and has extended its lines north and south, operating from Boston to Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, etc. Capital stock, $2,500,000. This line is now leased and operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company at a rental of 6 per cent. per annum on the stock.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad telegraph, having lines coextensive with its railway system and branches, besides many newly extended wires south and west, constituting 6,711 miles of line and 54,087 miles of wire, was purchased in 1887 for $5,000,000 by the Western Union Company, which now owns and operates it.

The lines of the American Rapid Telegraph Company, comprising 2,684 miles of poles and 20,370 miles of wire, and extending from Boston to New York, Washington and Chicago, have been purchased by the Western Union Telegraph Company for $550,000 in its stock at par. These lines have been operated by the Western Union Company under a lease since July 10, 1885, as a part of its system.

The Northwestern Telegraph Company owns 8,000 miles of wire. It is leased to the Western Union for 99 years, which guarantees dividends (6 per cent. after 1896) and interest on bonds.

The aggregate mileage of telegraph lines in the United States open for public business exceeds 210,000 miles, besides railways, government, private and telephonic lines; length not ascertainable.

Telephones: Statement of the American Bell Telephone Company on January 1, 1890 to 1895.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Exchanges	757	774	788	812	838	867
Branch offices	471	467	509	539	571	572
Miles of wire on poles	154,009	171,498	180,139	201,259	214,676	232,008
Miles of wire an buildings	11,484	13,445	14,954	14,980	16,492	14,525
Miles of wire underground	27,117	54,690	70,334	90,216	120,675	143,285
Miles of wire submarine	603	779	1,029	1,336	1,637	1,856
Total miles of wire	193,213	240,412	266,456	307,791	353,480	396,674
Total circuits	156,780	173,665	186,462	201,322	205,391	212,074
Total employes	6,758	7,845	8,376	9,970	10,421	11,094
Total subscribers	185,003	202,931	216,017	232,140	237,186	243,432

This company practically conducts the telephone business of the United States.

The aggregate length of wire operated is 577,200 miles. The number of instruments in the hands of licensees under rental at the beginning of 1895 was 582,506. The number of exchange connections daily in the United States was 2,088,152, or a total per year of about 670,000,000. The average number of daily calls per subscriber is about 8½. The company received in rental of telephones in 1894 $3,502,992. It paid its stockholders in dividends in 1894 $3,000,000. The capital of the company was $20,000,000. The gross earnings for 1894 were $4,848,244; net earnings, $3,123,785.

The Long Distance Telephone Company represents about $7,500,000 of capital.

Fermented Liquors and Distilled Spirits Produced, and the Quantity of Distilled Spirits Withdrawn for Consumption from 1869 to 1895.

[From the reports of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Production of fermented liquors.	Production of Distilled Spirits, Exclusive of Brandy Distilled from Fruit. *a*									Production of fruit brandy, including apple, peach, and grape.	Total production of distilled spirits.	Distilled spirits other than fruit brandy withdrawn for consumption.
		Bourbon whiskey.	Rye whiskey.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High wines.	Pure neutral, or cologne spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			
	Barrels. *b*	Tax. gals.	Tax. gals.	Tax. gals.	Tax. gals.	Tax. gals.	Tax. gals.	Tax. gals.	Tax. gals.	Tax. gals.	Tax. gals.	Tax. gals.	Tax. gals.
1869	6,342,055	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,367,884	908,858	54,276,742	61,183,559
1870	6,574,617	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,337,099	1,223,830	72,560,929	77,266,368
1871	7,740,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,576,446	2,472,011	57,048,457	59,842,617
1872	8,659,427	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,275,745	1,089,698	69,365,443	65,145,880
1873	9,633,328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,236,567	2,965,987	71,202,554	62,945,154
1874	9,600,897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,895,374	766,687	69,572,061	61,814,875
1875	9,452,697	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,930,425	1,757,202	62,687,627	62,668,709
1876	9,902,352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,909,647	672,221	58,631,868	57,840,472
1877	9,810,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,912,268	1,527,141	61,439,409	56,516,248
1878	10,241,471	6,405,520	2,834,119	10,277,725	1,603,376	364,983	19,412,985	11,108,023	4,096,342	56,103,053	1,239,403	57,342,456	49,600,838
1879	11,103,084	8,587,081	4,001,048	19,594,283	2,243,455	375,776	18,033,652	13,459,486	5,600,840	71,892,621	995,752	72,888,373	52,003,467
1880	13,347,111	15,414,148	6,341,991	21,631,009	2,439,301	394,668	15,210,389	20,657,975	8,265,789	90,355,270	1,023,147	91,378,417	61,126,634
1881	14,311,028	33,632,615	9,931,609	22,988,969	2,118,506	549,546	14,363,581	23,556,608	10,586,666	117,728,150	1,799,861	119,528,011	67,426,000
1882	16,952,085	29,575,667	9,224,777	15,201,671	1,704,084	569,134	10,962,379	27,871,293	10,744,156	105,353,161	1,430,054	107,383,515	70,759,548
1883	17,757,892	8,662,245	4,784,654	10,718,706	1,801,960	545,768	8,701,951	28,295,253	10,502,771	74,013,308	1,281,202	75,294,510	76,508,785
1884	18,998,619	8,896,832	5,089,958	12,385,229	1,711,158	641,724	6,745,688	28,538,680	11,426,470	75,435,739	1,095,428	76,531,167	78,479,845
1885	19,185,953	12,277,750	5,328,043	13,436,916	2,081,165	639,461	3,235,889	27,104,382	10,811,757	74,915,363	1,489,711	76,405,074	67,689,250
1886	20,710,933	19,318,819	7,842,540	11,247,877	1,799,952	656,607	2,396,248	26,538,581	10,543,756	80,344,380	1,504,880	81,849,260	69,295,361
1887	23,121,526	17,015,034	7,313,640	10,337,035	1,857,223	747,025	2,410,923	27,066,219	11,084,500	77,831,599	1,601,847	79,433,446	66,168,859
1888	24,680,219	7,463,609	5,879,690	11,075,639	1,891,246	872,990	1,016,436	29,475,913	12,603,883	70,279,406	1,408,782	71,688,188	70,677,379
1889	25,119,853	21,960,784	8,749,768	10,939,135	1,471,054	1,029,968	1,029,495	30,439,354	13,738,932	89,358,510	1,775,040	91,133,550	75,868,671
1890	27,561,944	32,474,784	13,355,577	11,354,448	1,657,808	1,202,940	555,572	34,022,619	14,652,180	100,275,928	1,825,810	111,101,738	83,535,206
1891	30,497,209	29,931,415	14,345,389	12,260,821	1,784,312	1,293,874	1,007,070	35,356,126	19,983,382	115,962,389	1,804,712	117,767,101	87,254,001
1892	31,856,626	29,017,797	13,436,827	14,490,987	1,956,318	1,388,617	633,590	37,690,335	16,204,570	114,769,041	3,667,465	118,436,506	93,084,725
1893	34,501,179	40,835,873	16,702,240	12,250,380	2,106,765	1,424,490	449,209	37,577,052	17,305,773	128,651,782	2,358,548	131,010,330	97,458,348
1894	33,362,373	15,518,349	10,026,544	10,570,070	1,864,595	1,287,977	126,506	35,377,115	14,434,336	89,205,492	2,948,159	92,153,651	87,346,834
1895	33,589,784	18,717,153	12,321,543	8,819,923	1,777,083	1,176,669	209,699	21,062,216	15,865,309	79,949,595	1,960,176	81,909,771	74,453,039

a No returns of the production of the different kinds of spirits other than fruit brandy were made prior to July 1, 1877.

b Of not more than 31 gallons.

Distilled Spirits Produced in Each State and Territory from 1890 to 1895.

[From the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—					
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Alabama	13,940	10,867	9,964	18,757	17,850	24,793
Arkansas	90,028	52,610	93,863	96,095	91,578	60,794
California and Nevada	1,151,974	1,847,491	2,532,464	1,928,544	2,541,276	2,007,138
Colorado and Wyoming	.....	216	.....	.....	584	821
Connecticut and Rhode Island	227,302	541,261	253,440	152,933	178,426	134,937
Georgia	443,485	527,313	431,858	328,624	287,617	254,470
Illinois	33,004,831	39,606,205	38,145,689	34,195,674	30,805,317	20,813,355
Indiana	6,435,493	6,052,679	6,086,924	6,490,470	4,046,595	6,976,123
Iowa	1,657	353	386	156	286	169
Kansas and Indian Territory	880	417	1,646	585	1,700	2,910
Kentucky	36,373,467	33,433,586	33,756,913	45,471,252	20,159,022	22,815,730
Louisiana and Mississippi	1,500	168	684	579	164,051	516,233
Maryland, District of Columbia and Delaware	2,493,119	2,490,751	2,775,686	3,106,263	2,682,812	8,096,731
Massachusetts	1,603,662	1,705,339	1,893,574	1,963,641	1,831,477	1,579,331
Minnesota	3,202,161	2,666,124	2,007,793	2,202,506	1,799,426	1,273,664
Missouri	1,958,916	1,859,076	3,279,148	4,030,834	2,266,892	1,429,491
Montana, Idaho and Utah	417	294	839	285	196	337
Nebraska and Dakota	2,709,496	3,663,069	4,951,553	4,016,279	2,119,789	288,261
New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont	31,835	26,577	34,309	21,592	16,216	12,854
New Jersey	382,890	493,154	737,521	639,491	614,443	563,334
New Mexico and Arizona	2,106	1,087	1,404	5,090	4,105	5,118
New York	1,901,097	1,969,839	2,248,485	3,995,468	4,256,857	3,489,216
North Carolina	634,002	748,225	851,219	828,994	714,662	716,297
Ohio	9,253,655	9,571,001	8,593,321	9,395,873	8,712,704	6,892,438
Oregon and Washington	1,585	1,830	69,064	66,898	87,952	40,740
Pennsylvania	6,386,926	8,081,444	7,394,232	9,566,397	5,499,448	6,595,884
South Carolina	30,691	45,256	44,560	54,734	46,733	46,719
Tennessee	1,611,195	1,071,293	967,009	1,026,913	655,173	566,643
Texas	9,392	1,965	6,354	19,455	34,401	12,274
Virginia	243,160	264,144	341,855	247,433	285,691	142,452
West Virginia	373,198	520,151	385,275	469,103	199,894	193,236
Wisconsin	527,678	528,316	539,474	669,410	1,230,578	1,352,223
Totals	111,101,738	117,767,101	118,436,506	131,010,330	92,153,651	81,909,771

Fermented Liquors Produced in Each State and Territory from 1890 to 1895.

[From reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—					
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
Alabama	33,950	39,317	36,948	44,661	36,465	28,766
California and Nevada	738,707	772,690	793,646	787,825	727,397	759,772
Colorado and Wyoming	188,188	205,939	201,092	234,735	188,164	193,159
Connecticut and Rhode Island	293,460	334,855	360,216	408,939	433,659	492,231
Georgia	36,800	55,243	51,566	69,267	78,407	84,405
Illinois	2,281,249	2,665,133	2,939,149	3,417,295	3,310,134	3,292,324
Indiana	518,213	562,008	577,123	638,204	616,067	592,282
Iowa	92,195	107,879	115,212	130,565	135,043	127,101
Kansas and Indian Territory	2,310	1,900	1,650	2,680	5,867	6,013
Kentucky	323,764	352,434	340,410	361,653	353,858	367,997
Louisiana and Mississippi	199,412	223,696	262,332	292,285	270,150	252,082
Maryland, District of Columbia and Delaware	687,130	729,898	792,506	852,621	820,588	837,368
Massachusetts	947,004	1,008,029	1,123,330	1,241,780	1,248,347	1,337,747
Michigan	557,576	618,150	650,823	725,215	655,580	659,470
Minnesota	332,024	372,654	384,636	416,570	390,303	420,378
Missouri	1,883,614	2,043,933	2,047,696	2,281,149	2,188,449	2,139,224
Montana, Idaho and Utah	73,628	80,882	82,781	85,847	73,137	87,044
Nebraska and Dakota	162,339	153,493	151,429	170,772	178,272	179,617
New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont	389,956	386,055	429,678	403,155	364,292	368,525
New Jersey	1,526,590	1,640,876	1,793,649	1,915,780	1,892,805	1,894,541
New Mexico and Arizona	7,106	6,880	6,835	7,114	4,593	4,978
New York	8,572,223	9,230,634	9,558,744	9,978,449	9,772,235	9,758,801
Ohio	2,393,124	2,661,062	2,668,494	2,884,807	2,621,012	2,633,067
Oregon and Washington	172,870	230,944	234,117	220,725	174,192	175,945
Pennsylvania	2,762,352	3,145,321	3,203,632	3,584,333	3,447,940	3,591,338
South Carolina	9,305	9,240	6,221	5,265	9,541	9,395
Tennessee	67,800	90,415	99,115	97,425	82,108	82,090
Texas	70,080	91,795	115,393	131,218	187,942	221,284
Virginia	51,085	61,759	62,314	79,480	76,060	76,617
West Virginia	119,929	136,321	134,106	152,343	111,200	109,222
Wisconsin	2,067,961	2,477,834	2,631,783	3,019,022	2,908,461	2,807,001
Totals	27,561,944	a30,497,209	31,856,626	34,591,179	33,362,373	33,589,784

a Includes fermented liquors removed from breweries for export free of tax.

Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion; Gold, Silver and Currency Certificates; United States Notes and National and State Bank Notes and the Estimated Money in Circulation in the United States, and Distribution Thereof, on July 1 of Each Year from 1872 to 1895.

[From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.]

JULY 1—	GOLD.						SILVER.		
	COIN AND BULLION.			CERTIFICATES. c			STANDARD DOLLARS AND BULLION.		
	In Treasury.	Coin in circulation.	Total.	In Treasury.	In circulation.	Total.	In Treasury.	In circulation.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1872	.....	a 25,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	.....	a 25,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	.....	a 25,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	.....	a 25,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	.....	a 25,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	.....	a 25,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	.....	a 25,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,059,828	1,209,251	16,269,079
1879	135,236,475	b 110,505,362	245,741,837	133,880	15,279,820	15,413,700	33,239,917	8,036,439	41,276,356
1880	126,145,427	225,695,779	351,841,206	40,700	7,963,900	8,004,600	49,549,851	20,110,557	69,660,408
1881	163,171,661	315,312,877	478,484,538	23,400	5,759,520	5,782,920	65,954,671	29,342,412	95,297,083
1882	148,506,390	358,251,325	506,757,715	8,100	5,029,020	5,037,120	90,384,724	32,403,820	122,788,544
1883	198,078,568	344,653,495	542,732,063	22,571,270	59,807,370	82,378,640	116,396,235	35,651,450	152,047,685
1884	204,876,594	340,624,203	545,500,797	27,246,020	71,146,640	98,392,660	139,616,411	40,690,200	180,306,615
1885	247,028,625	341,668,411	588,697,036	13,593,410	126,729,730	140,323,140	169,451,998	39,086,969	208,538,967
1886	232,554,886	358,219,575	590,774,461	55,129,870	76,044,375	131,174,245	184,523,283	52,668,623	137,191,906
1887	277,979,654	376,540,681	654,520,335	30,261,380	91,225,437	121,486,817	221,897,046	55,548,721	277,445,767
1888	314,704,822	391,114,033	705,818,855	20,928,500	121,094,650	142,023,150	254,639,063	55,527,396	510,166,469
1889	303,581,937	376,481,568	680,063,505	36,918,323	117,130,229	154,048,552	289,489,794	54,457,299	343,947,093
1890	321,304,106	374,258,923	695,563,029	26,732,120	130,830,859	157,562,979	323,804,555	56,278,749	380,083,304
1891	239,263,689	407,319,163	646,582,852	32,423,360	120,063,069	152,486,429	379,927,323	58,826,179	438,753,502
1892	255,706,511	408,568,824	664,275,335	15,530,310	141,093,619	156,623,929	434,240,056	56,817,462	491,057,518
1893	189,162,022	408,535,663	597,697,685	1,399,000	92,642,189	94,041,189	481,371,103	56,929,673	538,300,776
1894	131,316,471	495,976,730	627,293,201	48,050	66,339,849	66,387,899	495,435,370	52,564,662	548,000,032
1895	156,618,062	479,637,961	636,256,023	88,650	48,381,309	48,469,959	495,791,006	51,986,043	547,777,049

a The coin in circulation, stated in the gold column, includes the subsidiary silver in circulation on the Pacific Coast from 1872 to 1878.
b Subsidiary silver, which disappeared from circulation in 1862, was reintroduced under operation of the act of January 14, 1875.
c Gold coin became available for circulation January 1, 1879, as a result of the resumption act of January 14, 1875.

Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion in Treasury and in Circulation, etc. — (Continued).

JULY 1—	SILVER — Continued.						CURRENCY.		
	CERTIFICATES. *a*			SUBSIDIARY COIN. *b*			CERTIFICATES, ACT OF JUNE 8, 1872.		
	In Treasury.	In circulation.	Total.	In Treasury.	In circulation.	Total.	In Treasury.	In circulation.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215,000	31,515,000	31,730,000
1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	755,000	58,000,000	58,755,000
1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	445,000	57,970,000	58,415,000
1876	.....	.....	.....	6,363,606	*a* 21,055,128	27,418,734	275,000	32,565,000	32,840,000
1877	.....	.....	.....	2,952,653	37,884,853	40,837,506	1,135,000	53,825,000	54,960,000
1878	1,455,520	7,080	1,462,600	6,860,506	53,918,322	60,778,828	570,000	46,245,000	46,815,000
1879	2,052,470	144,480	2,466,950	8,903,401	61,346,584	70,249,985	1,450,000	29,355,000	30,805,000
1880	6,584,701	5,789,569	12,374,270	24,350,482	48,511,788	72,862,270	360,000	14,235,000	14,595,000
1881	12,055,801	39,110,729	51,166,530	27,247,697	46,839,364	74,087,061	275,000	11,650,000	11,925,000
1882	11,590,620	54,506,090	66,096,710	28,048,631	46,379,949	74,428,680	75,000	13,245,000	13,320,000
1883	15,996,145	72,620,686	88,616,831	28,486,001	46,474,299	74,960,300	315,000	13,060,000	13,375,000
1884	23,384,680	96,427,011	119,811,691	29,600,720	45,660,808	75,261,528	195,000	12,190,000	12,385,000
1885	38,370,700	101,530,946	139,901,646	31,236,899	43,702,921	74,939,820	200,000	29,585,000	29,785,000
1886	27,861,450	88,116,225	115,977,675	28,886,947	46,173,990	75,060,937	250,000	18,250,000	18,500,000
1887	3,425,133	142,118,017	145,543,150	26,963,934	48,583,865	75,547,799	310,000	8,770,000	9,080,000
1888	28,732,115	200,759,057	229,491,772	26,044,062	50,362,314	76,406,376	250,000	14,665,000	14,915,000
1889	5,474,181	257,155,565	262,629,746	25,124,672	51,477,164	76,601,836	240,000	16,955,000	17,195,000
1890	3,983,513	297,556,238	301,539,751	22,792,718	54,032,587	76,825,305	500,000	11,890,000	12,390,000
1891	7,479,219	307,235,966	314,715,185	19,629,480	58,219,220	77,848,700	1,905,000	21,875,000	23,780,000
1892	4,920,839	326,693,465	331,614,304	14,227,774	63,293,704	77,521,478	590,000	29,840,000	30,430,000
1893	4,133,656	326,823,848	330,957,504	11,945,257	65,469,866	77,415,123	690,000	11,715,000	12,405,000
1894	10,157,768	326,990,736	337,148,504	17,738,968	58,510,957	76,249,925	300,000	58,935,000	59,235,000
1895	9,271,563	319,622,941	323,894,504	16,604,420	60,350,014	76,954,434	350,000	55,445,000	55,795,000

a Silver certificates were authorized by acts of February 28, 1878, and August 4, 1886.
b Subsidiary silver, which disappeared from circulation in 1862, was reintroduced under operation of the act of January 14, 1875.

Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion in Treasury and in Circulation, etc.—(Concluded).

JULY 1—	CURRENCY—(Concluded).									
	UNITED STATES NOTES.			NATIONAL BANK NOTES.			FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.			State bank notes in circulation.a
	In Treasury.	In circulation.	Total.	In Treasury.	In circulation.	Total.	In Treasury.	In circulation.	Total.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1872	11,331,320	346,168,680	357,500,000	8,627,790	329,037,005	337,664,795	4,452,906	36,402,929	40,855,835	1,700,935
1873	39,050,855	316,949,145	356,000,000	8,304,586	338,962,475	347,267,061	6,723,360	38,076,005	44,899,365	1,379,184
1874	68,578,548	313,421,452	382,000,000	11,715,488	340,265,544	351,981,032	7,647,714	38,233,582	45,881,296	1,162,453
1875	84,055,245	291,716,335	375,771,580	13,861,463	340,546,545	354,408,008	4,224,854	37,904,570	42,129,424	964,497
1876	70,889,906	298,882,378	369,772,284	16,877,634	316,120,702	332,998,336	1,507,750	32,938,845	34,446,595	1,047,335
1877	75,689,988	284,074,344	359,764,332	15,759,847	301,289,025	317,048,872	161,476	20,241,661	20,403,137	.....
1878	72,020,121	274,660,895	346,681,016	12,789,923	311,724,361	324,514,284	180,044	16,367,725	16,547,769	.....
1879	74,391,904	272,289,112	346,681,016	8,286,701	321,404,996	329,691,697				.....
1880	33,020,559	313,660,457	346,681,016	7,090,249	337,415,178	344,505,427				.....
1881	30,204,092	316,476,924	346,681,016	5,296,382	349,746,293	355,042,675				.....
1882	34,670,589	312,010,427	346,681,016	6,277,246	352,464,788	358,742,034				.....
1883	36,498,839	310,182,177	346,681,016	8,217,062	347,856,219	356,073,281				.....
1884	40,183,802	306,497,214	346,681,016	8,809,990	330,699,893	339,499,883	Treasury notes act, July 14, 1890.			.....
1885	45,047,379	301,633,637	346,681,016	9,945,710	308,631,001	318,576,711				.....
1886	41,118,317	305,562,699	346,681,016	4,034,416	307,665,038	311,699,454				.....
1887	28,783,797	317,897,219	346,681,016	2,362,585	276,855,203	279,217,788				.....
1888	53,345,976	293,335,040	346,681,016	7,055,541	245,312,780	252,368,321				.....
1889	47,196,825	299,484,191	346,681,016	4,158,330	207,220,653	211,378,963				.....
1890	23,882,039	322,798,977	346,681,016	4,365,838	181,604,937	185,970,775				.....
1891	25,348,656	321,332,360	346,681,016	5,706,928	162,221,046	167,927,974	9,879,713	40,348,704	50,228,417	.....
1892	37,121,112	309,559,904	346,681,016	5,462,333	167,221,517	172,683,850	3,353,379	98,258,692	101,712,071	.....
1893	27,621,590	319,059,426	346,681,016	4,043,906	174,669,966	178,713,872	6,334,613	140,855,614	147,190,227	.....
1894	80,091,414	266,589,602	346,681,016	6,635,044	200,219,743	206,854,787	17,902,988	134,681,429	152,584,417	.....
1895	83,032,031	263,648,985	346,681,016	4,737,984	206,953,051	211,691,035	30,145,231	115,943,169	146,088,400	.....

a State bank notes ceased to circulate after passage of the act of February 8, 1875, which laid upon them a tax of 10 per cent. They were not receivable for public dues and, therefore, do not appear among the funds in the Treasury.

Recapitulation of Gold and Silver, United States Notes, etc., in Treasury and in Circulation, from 1872 to 1895, Inclusive.

JULY 1—	In Treasury.		Circulation.				Population June 1.
	Money.	Certificates.	Money.	Certificates.	Total.	Per capita.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
1872	24,412,016	.....	738,309,549	.....	738,309,549	18.19	40,596,000
1873	54,078,801	215,000	720,366,809	31,515,000	751,881,809	18 04	41,677,000
1874	87,941,750	755,000	718,083,031	58,000,000	776,083,031	18.13	42,796,000
1875	102,141,562	445,000	696,131,947	57,970,000	754,101,947	17.16	43,951,000
1876	95,638,896	275,000	695,044,388	32,565,000	727,609,388	16.12	45,137,000
1877	94,563,964	1,135,000	668,489,883	53,825,000	722,314,883	15.58	46,353,000
1878	106,910,422	2,025,520	682,880,554	46,252,080	729,132,634	15.32	47,598,000
1879	260,058,398	3,636,350	773,582,493	45,049,300	818,631,793	16.75	48,866,000
1880	240,156,568	6,985,401	945,393,759	27,988,469	973,382,228	19.41	50,155,783
1881	291,874,503	12,354,201	1,057,717,870	56,520,249	1,114,238,119	21.71	51,316,000
1882	307,887,580	11,673,720	1,101,510,309	72,780,110	1,174,290,419	22.37	52,495,000
1883	387,676,705	38,883,415	1,084,817,640	145,488,056	1,230,305,696	22.91	53,693,000
1884	423,087,520	50,825,700	1,064,162,318	179,763,651	1,243,925,969	22.65	54,911,000
1885	502,710,611	52,164,110	1,034,722,939	257,845,676	1,292,568,615	23.02	56,148,000
1886	491,117,849	83,241,320	1,070,239,925	182,410,600	1,252,700,525	21.82	57,404,000
1887	557,987,016	33,996,513	1,075,425,689	242,113,454	1,317,539,143	22.45	58,680,000
1888	655,789,464	49,910,615	1,035,651,563	336,519,307	1,372,170,870	22.88	59,974,000
1889	669,551,558	42,632,504	989,120,855	391,240,794	1,380,361,649	22.52	61,289,000
1890	696,649,256	31,215,633	988,974,173	440,277,097	1,429,251,270	22.82	62,622,250
1891	679,755,789	41,807,579	1,048,266,672	449,174,035	1,497,440,707	23.41	64,002,000
1892	750,211,165	21,041,149	1,103,720,103	497,627,084	1,601,347,187	24.44	65,403,000
1893	720,478,491	6,222,656	1,165,520,208	431,181,037	1,596,701,245	23.87	66,826,000
1894	749,120,255	10,505,818	1,208,543,123	452,265,585	1,660,808,708	24.33	68,275,000
1895	786,929,734	9,710,213	1,178,519,223	423,449,250	1,601,968,473	22.97	69,753,000

Coining Value of the Gold and Silver Produced from Mines, 1792 to 1887.

[The estimate from 1792 to 1873 inclusive is by R. W. Raymond, United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics, and since by the Director of the Mint.]

YEARS.	Gold.			Silver.	Total.
	California.	Other States and Territories.	Total.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
April 2, 1792—July 31, 1834	.....	14,000,000	14,000,000	Insignificant	14,000,000
July 31, 1834—December 31, 1844	.....	7,500,000	7,500,000	250,000	7,750,000
1845	.....	1,008,327	1,008,327	50,000	1,058,327
1846	.....	1,139,357	1,139,357	50,000	1,189,357
1847	.....	889,085	889,085	50,000	939,085
1848	10,000,000	.....	10,000,000	50,000	10,050,000
1849	40,000,000	.....	40,000,000	50,000	40,050,000
1850	50,000,000	.....	50,000,000	50,000	50,000,000
1851	55,000,000	.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1852	60,000,000	.....	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1853	65,000,000	.....	65,000,000	50,000	65,050,000
1854	60,000,000	.....	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000
1855	55,000,000	.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1856	55,000,000	.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1857	55,000,000	.....	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000
1858	50,000,000	.....	50,000,000	500,000	50,500,000
1859	50,000,000	.....	50,000,000	100,000	50,100,000
1860	45,000,000	1,000,000	46,000,000	150,000	46,150,000
1861	40,000,000	3,000,000	43,000,000	2,000,000	45,000,000
1862	34,700,000	4,500,000	39,200,000	4,500,000	43,700,000
1863	30,000,000	10,000,000	40,000,000	8,500,000	48,500,000
1864	26,600,000	19,500,000	46,100,000	11,000,000	57,100,000
1865	28,500,000	24,725,000	53,225,000	11,250,000	64,475,000
1866	25,500,000	28,000,000	53,500,000	10,000,000	63,500,000
1867	25,000,000	26,725,000	51,725,000	13,500,000	65,225,000
1868	22,000,000	26,000,000	48,000,000	12,000,000	60,000,000
1869	22,500,000	27,000,000	49,500,000	12,000,000	61,500,000
1870	25,000,000	25,000,000	50,000,000	16,000,000	66,000,000
1871	20,000,000	23,500,000	43,500,000	23,000,000	66,500,000
1872	19,000,000	17,000,000	36,000,000	28,750,000	64,750,000
1873	17,000,000	19,000,000	36,000,000	35,750,000	71,750,000
1874	17,500,000	16,000,000	33,500,000	37,300,000	70,800,000

Coining Value of the Gold and Silver Produced, etc.—(Conc'ld).

YEARS.	Gold.			Silver.	Total.
	California.	Other States and Territories.	Total.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1875	17,617,000	15,783,000	33,400,000	31,700,000	65,100,000
1876	17,000,000	22,900,000	39,900,000	38,800,000	78,700,000
1877	15,000,000	31,900,000	46,900,000	39,800,000	86,700,000
1878	15,300,000	35,900,000	51,200,000	45,200,000	96,400,000
1879	16,000,000	22,900,000	38,900,000	40,800,000	79,700,000
1880	17,500,000	18,500,000	36,000,000	39,200,000	75,200,000
1881	18,200,000	16,500,000	34,700,000	43,000,000	77,700,000
1882	16,800,000	15,700,000	32,500,000	46,800,000	79,300,000
1883	14,120,000	15,880,000	30,000,000	46,200,000	76,200,000
1884	13,600,000	17,200,000	30,800,000	48,800,000	79,600,000
1885	12,700,000	19,100,000	31,800,000	51,600,000	83,400,000
1886	14,725,000	20,275,000	35,000,000	51,000,000	86,000,000
1887*a*	13,400,000	19,600,000	33,000,000	53,350,000	86,350,000

a For years subsequent to 1887 see next table.

Estimated Coining Value of the Product of Gold and Silver, by States and Territories (from Official and Other Trustworthy Sources), During the Calendar Years from 1888 to 1894.

[From the reports of the Director of the Mint.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Gold.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Alaska	850,000	900,000	762,500	900,000	1,000,000	1,010,100	1,113 550
Arizona	871,500	900,000	1,000,000	975,000	1,070,000	1,184,200	1,784,475
California	12,750,000	13,000,000	12,500,000	12,600,000	12,000,000	12,080,000	13,570,397
Colorado	3,758,000	3,500,000	4,150,000	4,600,000	5,300,000	7,527,000	9,491,514
Georgia	104,000	107,000	100,000	80,000	94,734	97,200	97,736
Idaho	2,400,000	2,000,000	1,850,000	1,680,000	1,721,364	1,646,900	2,081,281
Michigan	42,000	70,000	90,000	75,000	70,000	42,000	44,444
Montana	4,200,000	3,500,000	3,300,000	2,890,000	2,891,386	3,576,000	3,651,410
Nevada	3,525,000	3,000,000	2,800,000	2,050,000	1,871,500	958,500	1,137,819
New Mexico	602,000	1,000,000	850,000	905,000	950,000	913,100	567,751
North Carolina	136,000	145,000	118,500	95,000	78,560	53,600	46,594
Oregon	825,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	1,640,000	1,400,000	1,645,300	1,422,056
South Carolina	39,000	45,000	100,000	125,000	123,365	124,000	97,839
South Dakota	2,600,000	2,900,000	3,200,000	3,550,000	3,700,000	4,006,400	3,299,100
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	290,000	500,000	680,000	650,000	660,175	853,600	868,031
Washington	145,000	175,000	204,000	335,000	373,561	222,100	195,100
Other	30,000	25,000	40,000	25,000	10,336	15,000	30,903
Total value	33,167,500	32,967,000	32,845,000	33,175,000	33,014,981	35,955,000	39,500,000
Total ounces	1,604,478	1,594,775	1,588,877	1,604,840	1,597,098	1,739,323	1,910,813
Silver.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Alaska	3,000	10,343	9,697	10,343	10,860	12,412	28,782
Arizona	3,000,000	1,939,393	1,292,929	1,913,535	1,502,255	3,795,652	1,488,254
California	1,400,000	1,034,343	1,168,636	969,697	507,087	607,806	927,506
Colorado	19,000,000	20,686,868	24,307,070	27,358,384	34,433,661	33,407,483	30,101,203
Georgia	500	465	517	517	517	646	420
Idaho	3,000,000	4,395,959	4,783,838	5,216,970	4,475,087	5,056,259	4,251,860
Michigan	84,000	77,575	71,111	94,384	84,816	56,242	45,410
Montana	17,000,000	19,393,939	20,363,636	21,139,394	24,615,822	21,858,780	16,575,458
Nevada	7,000,000	6,206,060	5,753,535	4,551,111	3,173,495	2,018,651	1,333,377
New Mexico	1,200,000	1,461,010	1,680,808	1,713,131	1,521,390	592,679	817,368
North Carolina	3,500	3,878	7,757	6,465	12,671	17,325	455
Oregon	15,000	38,787	96,969	297,374	70,077	15,257	33,837
South Carolina	200	232	517	646	517	646	894
South Dakota	100,000	64,646	129,292	129,293	75,119	181,527	76,248
Texas	.....	300,000	387,878	484,848	424,210	451,750	555,073
Utah	7,000,000	9,050,505	10,843,434	11,313,131	10,978,004	9,304,307	7,617,812
Washington	100,000	103,434	90,505	213,334	214,238	197,430	146,308
Other	300,500	1,293	2,585	4,008	1,164	906	295
Total coining value	59,206,700	64,768,730	70,485,714	75,416,565	82,101,010	77,575,757	64,000,000
Total ounces	45,792,682	50,094,571	54,516,300	58,330,000	63,500,000	60,000,000	49,500,000

Product of Gold and Silver from Mines in the United States, 1845 to 1894.

CALENDAR YEAR.	GOLD.		SILVER.		
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.	Coining value.
		Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1845	48,778	1,008,327	38,672	50,196	50,000
1846	55,116	1,139,357	38,672	50,274	50,000
1847	43,009	889,085	38,672	50,583	50,000
1848	483,750	10,000,000	38,672	50,428	50,000
1849	1,935,000	40,000,000	38,672	50,622	50,000
1850	2,418,750	50,000,000	38,672	50,892	50,000
1851	2,660,625	55,000,000	38,672	51,704	50,000
1852	2,902,500	60,000,000	38,672	51,279	50,000
1853	3,144,375	65,000,000	38,672	52,130	50,000
1854	2,902,500	60,000,000	38,672	52,130	50,000
1855	2,660,625	55,000,000	38,672	51,985	50,000
1856	2,660,625	55,000,000	38,672	51,985	50,000
1857	2,660,625	55,000,000	38,672	52,333	50,000
1858	2,419,000	50,000,000	386,720	519,752	500,000
1859	2,419,000	50,000,000	77,344	105,188	100,000
1860	2,225,250	46,000,000	116,016	156,832	150,000
1861	2,080,125	43,000,000	1,547,000	2,062,151	2,000,000
1862	1,896,300	39,200,000	3,480,000	4,683,880	4,500,000
1863	1,935,000	40,000,000	6,574,220	8,842,326	8,500,000
1864	2,230,100	46,100,000	8,510,000	11,445,950	11,000,000
1865	2,574,759	53,225,000	8,701,200	11,642,206	11,250,000
1866	2,588,062	53,500,000	7,734,400	10,356,362	10,000,000
1867	2,502,197	51,725,000	10,441,000	13,865,648	13,500,000
1868	2,322,000	48,000,000	9,281,250	12,306,938	12,000,000
1869	2,370,375	49,500,000	9,281,250	12,297,656	12,000,000
1870	2,418,750	50,000,000	13,000,000	17,264,000	16,000,000
1871	2,104,300	43,500,000	17,789,000	23,588,214	23,000,000
1872	1,741,500	36,000,000	22,244,100	29,406,700	28,750,000
1873	1,741,500	36,000,000	27,650,000	35,750,000	35,750,000
1874	1,620,563	33,500,000	28,849,000	36,869,000	37,300,000
1875	1,615,725	33,400,000	24,518,000	30,549,000	31,700,000
1876	1,930,162	39,900,000	30,009,000	34,690,000	38,800,000
1877	2,268,788	46,900,000	30,783,000	36,970,000	39,800,000
1878	2,476,800	51,200,000	34,960,000	40,270,000	45,200,000
1879	1,881,787	38,900,000	31,550,000	35,430,000	40,800,000
1880	1,741,500	36,000,000	30,320,000	34,720,000	39,200,000
1881	1,678,612	34,700,000	33,260,000	37,850,000	43,000,000
1882	1,572,187	32,500,000	36,200,000	41,120,000	46,800,000
1883	1,451,250	30,000,000	35,730,000	39,660,000	46,200,000
1884	1,489,950	30,800,000	37,800,000	42,070,000	48,800,000
1885	1,538,325	31,800,000	39,910,000	42,500,000	51,600,000
1886	1,693,125	35,000,000	39,440,000	39,230,900	51,000,000
1887	1,596,375	33,000,000	41,200,000	40,410,000	53,350,000
1888	1,604,841	33,175,000	45,780,000	43,020,000	59,195,000
1889	1,587,000	32,800,000	50,000,000	46,750,000	64,646,000
1890	1,588,880	32,845,000	54,500,000	57,225,000	70,465,000
1891	1,604,840	33,175,000	58,330,000	57,630,000	75,417,000
1892	1,596,375	33,000,000	63,500,000	55,563,000	82,101,000
1893	1,739,323	35,955,000	60,000,000	46,800,000	77,576,000
1894	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,500,000	31,422,000	64,000,000

Coinage of the United States Mints from 1841 to 1895.

[From the report of the Director of the Mint.]

CALENDAR YEAR.	TOTAL COINAGE.			
	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1841	1,091,857 50	1,132,750 00	15,973 67	2,240,581 17
1842	1,829,407 50	2,332,750 00	23,833 90	4,185,991 40
1843	8,108,797 50	3,834,750 00	24,283 20	11,967,830 70
1844	5,427,670 00	2,235,550 00	23,987 52	7,687,207 52
1845	3,756,447 50	1,873,200 00	38,948 04	5,668,595 54
1846	4,034,177 50	2,558,580 00	41,208 00	6,633,965 00
1847	20,202,325 00	2,374,450 00	61,836 69	22,638,611 69
1848	3,775,512 50	2,040,050 00	64,157 99	5,879,720 49
1849	9,007,761 50	2,114,950 00	41,984 32	11,164,695 82
1850	31,981,738 50	1,866,100 00	44,467 50	33,892,306 00
1851	62,614,492 50	774,397 00	99,635 43	63,488,524 93
1852	56,846,187 50	999,410 00	50,630 94	57,896,228 44
1853	39,377,909 00	9,077,571 00	67,059 78	48,522,539 78
1854	25,915,962 50	8,619,270 00	42,638 35	34,577,870 85
1855	29,387,968 00	3,501,245 00	16,030 79	32,905,243 79
1856	36,857,768 50	5,142,240 00	27,106 78	42,027,115 28
1857	32,214,040 00	5,478,760 00	178,010 46	37,870,810 46
1858	22,938,413 50	8,495,370 00	246,000 00	31,670,783 50
1859	14,780,570 00	3,284,450 00	364,000 00	18,429,020 00
1860	23,473,654 00	2,259,390 00	205,660 00	25,938,704 00
1861	83,395,530 00	3,783,740 00	101,000 00	87,280,270 00
1862	20,875,997 50	1,252,516 50	280,750 00	22,409,264 00
1863	22,445,482 00	809,267 80	498,400 00	23,753,149 80
1864	29,081,415 00	609,917 10	926,687 14	21,618,019 24
1865	28,295,107 50	691,005 00	968,552 86	29,954,665 36
1866	31,435,945 00	982,409 25	1,042,960 00	33,461,314 25
1867	23,328,625 00	908,876 25	1,819,910 00	26,557,411 25
1868	19,371,387 50	1,074,343 00	1,697,150 00	22,142,880 50
1869	17,582,987 50	1,266,143 00	963,000 00	19,812,130 50
1870	23,198,787 50	1,378,255 50	350,325 00	24,927,368 00
1871	21,032,685 00	3,104,038 30	99,890 00	24,236,613 30
1872	21,812,645 00	2,504,488 50	369,380 00	24,686,513 50
1873	57,022,747 50	4,024,747 60	379,455 00	61,426,950 10
1874	35,254,630 00	6,851,776 70	342,475 00	42,448,881 70
1875	32,951,940 00	15,347,893 00	246,970 00	48,546,803 00
1876	46,579,452 50	24,503,307 50	210,800 00	71,293,560 00
1877	43,999,864 00	28,393,045 50	8,525 00	72,401,434 50
1878	49,786,052 00	28,518,850 00	58,186 50	78,363,088 50
1879	39,080,080 00	27,569,776 00	165,003 00	66,814,859 00
1880	62,308,279 00	27,411,693 75	391,395 95	90,111,368 70
1881	96,850,890 00	27,940,163 75	428,151 75	125,219,205 50
1882	65,887,685 00	27,973,132 00	960,400 00	94,821,217 00
1883	29,241,990 00	29,246,968 45	1,604,770 41	60,093,728 86
1884	23,991,756 50	28,534,866 15	796,483 78	53,323,106 43
1885	27,773,012 50	28,962,176 20	191,622 04	56,926,810 74
1886	28,945,542 00	32,086,709 90	343,186 10	61,375,438 00
1887	23,972,383 00	35,191,081 40	1,215,686 26	60,379,150 66
1888	31,380,808 00	33,025,606 45	912,200 78	65,318,615 23
1889	21,413,931 00	35,496,683 15	1,283,408 49	58,194,022 64
1890	20,467,182 50	39,202,908 20	1,384,792 14	61,054,882 84
1891	29,222,005 00	27,518,856 60	1,312,441 00	58,053,302 60
1892	34,787,222 50	12,641,078 00	961,480 42	48,389,780 92
1893	56,997,020 00	8,802,797 30	1,134,931 70	66,934,749 00
1894	79,546,160 50	9,200,350 85	438,177 92	89,184,688 77
1895	59,616,357 50	5,698,010 25	882,430 56	66,196,798 31

Annual Price of Silver in London, per Ounce, and Commercial Ratio of Silver to Gold, 1833 to 1895.

[From production of Gold and Silver in the United States, 1894, Preston.]

CALENDAR YEAR.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine ounce at average quotation.	Commercial ratio.
	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Dollars.	
1833	58 3/4	59 7/8	59 3-16	1.297	15.93
1834	59 3/4	60 3/4	59 15-16	1.313	15.73
1835	59 1/4	60	59 11-16	1.308	15.80
1836	59 5/8	60 3/8	60	1.315	15.72
1837	59	60 3/8	59 9-16	1.305	15.83
1838	59 1/8	60 1/8	59 1/2	1.304	15.85
1839	60	60 5/8	60 3/8	1.323	15.62
1840	60 1/8	60 3/4	60 3/8	1.323	15.62
1841	59 3/4	60 3/8	60 1-16	1.316	15.70
1842	59 1/4	60	59 7-16	1.303	15.87
1843	59	59 5/8	59 3-16	1.297	15.93
1844	59 1/4	59 3/4	59 1/2	1.304	15.85
1845	58 7/8	59 7/8	59 1/4	1.298	15.92
1846	59	60 1/8	59 5-16	1.030	15.90
1847	58 7/8	60 3/8	59 11-16	1.308	15.80
1848	58 1/2	60	59 1/2	1.304	15.85
1849	59 1/2	60	59 3/4	1.309	15.78
1850	59 1/2	61 1/2	61 1-16	1.316	15.70
1851	60	61 5/8	61	1.337	15.46
1852	59 7/8	61 7/8	60 1/2	1.326	15.59
1853	60 5/8	61 7/8	61 1/2	1.348	15.33
1854	60 7/8	61 7/8	61 1/2	1.348	15.33
1855	60	61 5/8	61 5-16	1.344	15.38
1856	60 1/2	62 1/4	61 5-16	1.344	15.38
1857	61	62 5/8	61 3/4	1.353	15.27
1858	60 3/4	61 7/8	61 5-16	1.344	15.38
1859	61 3/4	62 3/4	62 1-16	1.36	15.19
1860	61 1/4	62 3/8	61 11-16	1.352	15.29
1861	60 3/8	61 3/8	60 13-16	1.333	15.50
1862	61	62 1/8	61 7-16	1.346	15.35
1863	61	61 3/4	61 3/8	1.345	15.37
1864	60 5/8	62 1/2	61 7/8	1.345	15.37
1865	60 1/2	61 5/8	61 1-16	1.338	15.44
1866	60 3/8	62 1/4	61 1/8	1.339	15.43
1867	60 3/8	61 1/4	60 9-16	1.328	15.57
1868	60 1/8	61 1/8	60 1/2	1.326	15.59
1869	60	61	60 7-16	1.325	15.60
1870	60 1/4	60 3/4	60 9-16	1.328	15.57
1871	60 3-16	61	60 1/2	1.326	15.57
1872	59 1/4	61 1/8	60 5-16	1.322	15.63
1873	57 7/8	59 15-16	59 1/4	1.298	15.92
1874	57 1/2	59 1/2	58 5-16	1.278	16.17
1875	55 1/2	57 5/8	56 7/8	1.246	16.59
1876	46 3/4	58 1/2	52 3/4	1.156	17.88
1877	53 1/4	58 1/4	54 13-16	1.201	17.22
1878	49 1/2	55 1/4	52 9-16	1.152	17.94
1879	48 7/8	53 3/4	51 1/4	1.123	18.40
1880	51 5/8	52 7/8	52 1/4	1.145	18.05
1881	50 7/8	52 7/8	51 15-16	1.138	18.16
1882	50	52 3/4	51 13-16	1.136	18.19
1883	50	51 3-16	50 5/8	1.11	18.64
1884	49 1/4	51 3/8	50 3/4	1.113	18.57
1885	46 7/8	50	48 9-16	1.0645	19.41
1886	42	47	43 3/8	.9946	20.78
1887	43 1/4	47 1/4	44 5/8	.97823	21.15
1888	41 5/8	44 9-16	42 7/8	.93897	21.99
1889	42	44 3/4	41 11-16	.93512	22.10
1890	43 5/8	54 5/8	47 3/4	1.04633	19.76
1891	43 1/2	48 3/4	45 1-16	.98782	20.92
1892	37 7/8	43 3/4	39 3/4	.87106	23.72
1893	30 1/2	38 3/4	35 9-16	.78031	26.49
1894	27	31 3/4	28 7/8	.63479	32.46
1895	27 3-16	31 3/8	29 13-16	.65406	31.60

Bullion Value of 371¼ Grains of Pure Silver at the Annual Average Price of Silver Each Year from 1850 to 1895, Inclusive.

[Prepared by the Director of the Mint.]

YEAR.	Bullion value.	YEAR.	Bullion value.
	Dollars.		Dollars.
1850	1 018	1873	1 004
1851	1 034	1874	988
1852	1 025	1875	964
1853	1 042	1876	894
1854	1 042	1877	929
1855	1 039	1878	891
1856	1 039	1879	868
1857	1 046	1880	886
1858	1 039	1881	880
1859	1 052	1882	878
1860	1 045	1883	853
1861	1 031	1884	861
1862	1 041	1885	823
1863	1 040	1886	760
1864	1 040	1887	756
1865	1 035	1888	727
1866	1 036	1889	723
1867	1 027	1890	809
1868	1 025	1891	764
1869	1 024	1892	673
1870	1 027	1893	603
1871	1 025	1894	491
1872	1 022	1895	506

Resources and Liabilities of the National Banks in Operation at the Dates Named, from 1884 to 1895 (Expressed in Millions of Dollars).

[From reports of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.	Sept. 30, 1884, 2,664 banks.	Oct. 1, 1885, 2,714 banks.	Oct. 7, 1886, 2,852 banks.	Oct. 5, 1887, 3,049 banks.	Oct. 4, 1888, 3,140 banks.	Sept. 30, 1889, 3,290 banks.	Oct. 2, 1890, 3,540 banks.	Sept. 23, 1891, 3,677 banks.	Sept. 30, 1892, 3,773 banks.	Oct. 3, 1893, 3,781 banks.	Oct. 2, 1894, 3,755 banks.	Sept. 28, 1895, 3,712 banks.
	Dollars. (Millions.)	Dollars. (Millions.)	Dollars. (Millions.)	Dollars. (Millions.)	Dollars. (Millions.)	Dollars. (Millions.)	Dollars. (Millions.)	Dollars. (Millions.)	Dollars. (Millions.)	Dollars. (Millions.)	Dollars. (Millions.)	Dollars. (Millions.)
RESOURCES.												
Loans	1,245.3	1,306.1	1,451.0	1,587.5	1,684.2	1,817.3	1,986.1	2,005.5	2,171.0	1,843.6	2,007.1	2,059.4
Bonds for circulation	327.4	307.7	258.5	189.1	171.8	146.5	140.0	150.0	163.3	206.5	199 6	208.7
Other United States bonds	30.4	31.8	32.4	34.7	60.7	48.5	30.7	24.9	20.2	17.6	25.9	26.1
Stocks, bonds, etc	71.4	77.5	81.8	88.8	99.7	109.3	115.5	125.2	154.5	148.6	193.3	195.0
Due from banks	194.2	235.3	241.4	256.3	294.0	335.4	336.2	338.7	409.5	277.5	399.3	376.7
Real estate	49.9	51.3	54.1	58.0	62.6	69.4	76.8	83.3	87.9	89.2	97.9	103.8
Specie	128.6	174.9	156.4	165.1	178.8	164.3	195.9	183.5	209.1	224.7	237.3	196.2
Legal-tender notes	77.0	69.7	62.8	73.7	81.1	86.8	80.6	97.6	104.3	114.7	120.5	93.9
National bank notes	23.3	23.1	22.7	22.0	21.6	20.9	18.5	20.0	19.6	22.4	18.6	15.5
Clearing-house exchanges	66.3	84.9	95.5	88.7	102.4	136.8	106.8	122.0	105.5	106.1	88.5	57.5
United States certificates of deposit	14.2	18.8	5.9	6.2	8.9	12.9	6.2	15.7	14.0	7.0	45.1	49.9
Due from United States Treasurer	17.7	14.9	14.0	9.3	8.5	7.4	6.9	8.0	8.2	10.2	9.6	10.4
Other resources	33.8	36.9	37.4	40.8	41.4	42.8	41.3	38.7	43.0	41.4	31.2	30.5
Totals	2,279.5	2,432.9	2,513.9	2,620.2	2,815.7	2,998.3	3,141.5	3,213.1	3,510.1	3,109.5	3,473.9	3,423.6
LIABILITIES.												
Capital stock	524.3	527.5	548.2	578.5	592.6	612.6	650 5	677.4	686.6	678.5	668.9	657.1
Surplus fund	147.0	146.6	157.2	173.9	185.5	197.4	213.6	227.6	238.9	246.8	245.2	246.5
Undivided profits	63.2	59.4	66.5	71.4	77.4	84.9	97.0	103.3	101.6	103.5	88.9	90.4
Circulation	289.8	1,269.0	238.7	167.3	151.7	128.5	123.0	131.3	143.4	183.0	172.3	182.5
Due to depositors	993.0	1,120.1	1,191.8	1,274.7	1,409.0	1,522.0	1,594.2	1,608.6	1,779.3	1,468.3	1,742.1	1,715.2
Due to banks	246.4	299.5	308.6	329.6	375.6	425.3	426.4	430.6	530.7	349.3	526.9	494.9
Other liabilitfes	15.8	10.8	12.9	24.8	23.9	27.6	36.8	34.3	29.6	80.1	29.6	37.0
Totals	2,279.5	2,432.9	2,513.9	2,620.2	2,815.7	2,998.3	3,141.5	3,213.1	3,510.1	3,109.5	3,473.9	3,423.6

Liabilities of the National Banks, and the Reserve Required and Held on the Dates Indicated in the Years from 1888 to 1895.

[From reports of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

States and Territories Exclusive of Reserve Cities.

DATE.	Number of banks.	Net deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve Held.		Classification of Reserve.			
				Amount.	Ratio to deposits.	Specie.	Other lawful money.	Due from agents.	Redemption fund.
		Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Per cent.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
Oct. 4, 1888	2,847	$739.3	$110.9	$209.8	28.4	$50.2	$34.5	$118.9	$6.2
May 13, 1889	2,914	769.8	115.5	223.9	29.1	53.5	36.9	127.8	5.6
July 12, 1889	2,944	789.8	118.4	229.3	29.1	53.3	37.2	133.3	5.6
Sept. 30, 1889	2,992	807.6	121.1	224.6	27.8	50.5	36.2	132.4	5.5
May 17, 1890	3,125	845 3	126.8	223.2	26.4	52.9	37.3	127.6	5.4
July 18, 1890	3,151	835.4	124.3	222.2	26.6	52.7	37.1	127.0	5.3
Oct. 2, 1890	3,207	859.2	128.9	225.5	26.2	54.3	37.7	128.5	5.2
May 4, 1891	3,296	847.4	127.1	225.1	26.6	61.3	36.5	122.1	5.2
July 9, 1891	3,309	846.8	127.0	224.7	26.5	62.8	36.4	120.3	5.1
Sept. 25, 1891	3,333	861.8	129.3	235.5	27.3	60.3	36.8	133.0	5.4
May 17, 1892	3,393	929.2	139.4	274.2	29.5	65.3	38.7	164.5	5.7
July 12, 1892	3,418	950.3	142.5	282.2	29.7	66.4	38.8	171.2	5.8
Sept. 30, 1892	3,430	975.6	146.3	274.8	28.2	66.6	38.9	163.5	5.8
May 4, 1893	3,482	970.5	145.6	237.4	24.4	72.8	37.9	120.8	5.9
July 12, 1893	3,459	864.5	129.7	231.6	26.8	73.2	41.6	110.8	6.0
Oct. 3, 1893	3,434	767.5	115.1	230.6	30.0	75.9	41.2	106.9	6.6
May 4, 1894	3,427	847.8	127.2	276.6	32.6	74.4	37.0	158.6	6.6
July 18, 1894	3,426	855.0	128.2	276.6	32.4	73.9	34.9	161.1	6.7
Oct. 2, 1894	3,411	876.7	131.7	274.9	31.3	72.2	34.5	161.6	6.6
Dec. 19, 1894	3,391	879.8	131.9	270.6	30.7	72.7	34.8	156.6	6.5
Mar. 5, 1895	3,382	888.6	133.3	267.6	30.1	76.3	34.1	150.8	6.4
May 7, 1895	3,366	895.3	134.3	261.8	29.2	76.8	34.2	144.3	6.5
July 11, 1895	3,369	900.6	135.1	264.8	29.4	76.9	33.6	147.6	6.7
Sept. 28, 1895	3,365	910.5	136.6	256.7	28.1	72.1	30.2	147.7	6.7

New York City.

Oct. 4, 1888	46	342.2	85.5	96.4	28.2	73.9	22.1	.....	0 3
May 13, 1889	45	361.0	90.2	103.7	28.7	71.5	32.0	.....	0.2
July 12, 1889	45	359.2	89.8	97.3	27.1	61.8	35.3	.....	0.2
Sept. 30, 1889	45	338.2	84.5	84.9	25.1	59.1	25.6	.....	0.2
May 17, 1890	46	322.3	80.6	85.0	26.5	65.2	19.6	.....	0.2
July 18, 1890	47	326.8	81.7	88.4	27.0	64.2	24.0	.....	0.2
Oct. 2, 1890	47	332.6	83.2	92.5	27.8	78.4	13.9	.....	0.2
May 4, 1891	47	327.3	81.8	88.3	26.9	58.6	29.5	.....	0.2
July 9, 1891	49	330.3	82.6	98.9	29.9	55.6	43.1	.....	0.2
Sept. 25, 1891	49	327.8	81.9	86.1	26.3	53.8	32.0	.....	0.3
May 17, 1892	48	437.3	109.3	127.8	29.2	85.2	42.3	.....	0.3
July 12, 1892	48	424.5	106.1	124.7	29.4	75.8	48.5	.....	0.4
Sept. 30, 1892	48	391.9	98.0	103.4	26.4	62.6	40.6	.....	0.2
May 4, 1893	49	345.0	86.2	98.4	28.5	63.5	34.5	.....	0.4
July 12, 1893	49	304.4	76.1	77.0	25.3	55.0	21.6	.....	0.4
Oct. 3, 1893	49	309.9	77.5	109.0	35.1	75.7	32.5	.....	0.8
May 4, 1894	49	487.3	121.8	192.6	39.5	95.0	96.9	.....	0.6
July 18, 1894	49	488.6	122.2	185.3	37.9	86.8	97.9	.....	0.6
Oct. 2, 1894	49	489.7	122.4	172.4	35.2	82.8	88.9	.....	0.7
Dec. 19, 1894	49	450.3	112.6	140.9	31.3	65.3	75.0	.....	0.6
Mar. 5, 1895	49	443.7	110.9	132.9	29.9	63.7	68.6	.....	0.6
May 7, 1895	49	443.4	110.9	131.2	29.6	61.8	68.7	.....	0.7
July 11, 1895	50	460.5	115.1	143.5	31.1	55.3	87.4	.....	0.8
Sept. 28, 1895	50	441.6	110.4	125.5	28.4	50.7	74.1	.....	0.7

Liabilities of the National Banks, etc.—(Continued).

Chicago.

DATE.	Number of banks.	Net deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.		Classification of Reserve.			
				Amount.	Ratio to deposits.	Specie.	Other lawful money.	Due from agents.	Redemption fund.
		Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Per cent	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
Oct. 4, 1888	19	$69.3	$17.3	$21.3	30.2	$13.1	$7.8	.....	$0.05
May 13, 1889	19	74.3	18.6	26.4	35.5	14.6	11.7	.....	0.05
July 12, 1889	19	77.6	19.4	24.7	31.8	15.1	9.6	.....	0.05
Sept. 30, 1889	20	78.7	19.7	25.0	31.7	15.3	9.6	.....	0.05
May 17, 1890	20	85.0	21.3	26 4	31.0	15.3	11.0	.....	0.05
July 18, 1890	19	84.1	21.0	24.5	29.1	14.7	9.8	.....	0.05
Oct. 2, 1890	19	82.9	20.7	24.8	30.0	17.0	7.8	.....	0.05
May 4, 1891	20	96.0	24.0	32.5	33.9	19.7	12.7	.....	0.05
July 9, 1891	20	91.8	22.9	28.5	31.0	19.3	9.1	.. ..	0.05
Sept. 25, 1891	21	92.9	23.2	31.2	33.6	20.1	11.0	.....	0.05
May 17, 1892	22	111.4	27.9	36.8	33.0	23.3	13.4	.....	0.05
July 12, 1892	22	114.4	28.6	34.0	29.8	23.1	10.9	.....	0.05
Sept. 30, 1892	23	106.5	26.7	30.5	28.6	22.3	8.2	.....	0.05
May 4, 1893	21	99.6	24.9	29.3	29.4	21.6	7.7	.....	0.05
July 12, 1893	21	81.3	20.4	24.9	30.6	15.4	9.5	.....	0.05
Oct. 3, 1893	21	85.8	21.4	39.0	45.4	22.8	16.2	... .	0.05
May 4, 1894	21	108.4	27.1	44.7	41.3	27.9	16.8	.....	0.07
July 18, 1894	21	105.8	26.4	40.9	38.6	26.7	14.2	.... ..	0.97
Oct. 2, 1894	21	101.4	25.4	34.0	33.5	24.9	9.1	.....	0.07
Dec. 19, 1894	21	103.0	25.7	33.1	32.1	22.5	10.5	.....	0.07
Mar. 5, 1895	21	104.0	26.0	32.5	31.1	22.3	10.1	.....	0.07
May 7, 1895	21	107.6	26.8	33.6	31.2	23.5	10.1	.....	0.07
July 11, 1895	21	106.3	26.6	33.5	31.5	23.0	10.5	.....	0.07
Sept. 28, 1895	21	97.2	24.3	29.2	30.0	20.1	9.0	.....	0.07
St. Louis.									
Oct. 4, 1888	4	7.9	2.0	2.1	27.1	1.0	1.1	.....	0.02
May 13, 1889	4	7.5	1.9	3.5	46.8	1.9	1.7	.....	0.01
July 12, 1889	5	11.3	2.8	4.6	40.1	2.2	2.3	.....	0.01
Sept. 30, 1889	5	12.0	3.0	3.2	26.7	1.6	1.6	.....	0.01
May 17, 1890	8	26.0	6.5	6.5	25.0	3.3	3.1	.....	0.02
July 18, 1890	8	27.2	6.8	6.6	24.4	3.3	3.3	.....	0.02
Oct. 2, 1890	8	26.2	6.5	5.6	21.3	3.1	2.5	.....	0.02
May 4, 1891	8	25.0	6.2	6.1	24.4	3.7	2.4	.....	0.02
July 9, 1891	9	23.6	5.9	5.6	23.8	4.0	1.6	.....	0.02
Sept. 25, 1891	9	24.2	6.1	5.8	23.8	3.8	2.0	.....	0.02
May 17, 1892	9	27.8	7.0	7.9	28.4	5.9	2.0	.....	0.02
July 12, 1892	9	27.5	6.9	6.5	23.6	5.0	1.4	.....	0.02
Sept. 30, 1892	9	29.2	7.3	6.2	21.1	4.6	1.5	.....	0.02
May 4, 1893	9	27.7	6.9	5.9	21.4	3.7	2.2	.....	0.02
July 12, 1893	9	19.9	4.9	4.5	22.6	2.5	2.0	.....	0.02
Oct. 3, 1893	9	17.9	4.4	5.7	31.9	3.7	2.0	.....	0.02
May 4, 1894	9	22.8	5.7	6.6	28.8	4.2	2.4	.....	0.02
July 18, 1894	9	24.3	6.1	6.8	28.2	3.9	2.9	.....	0.02
Oct. 2, 1894	9	26.0	6.4	6.4	24.5	3.2	3.2	.....	0.02
Dec. 19, 1894	9	24.4	6.1	7.0	28.6	3.2	3.8	.....	0.02
Mar. 5, 1895	9	28.9	7.2	9.1	31.6	4.6	4.5	.....	0.02
May 7, 1895	9	28.4	7.1	7.1	24.8	3.3	3.7	.....	0.02
July 11, 1895	8	25.7	6.4	6.4	25.0	3.1	3.2	.....	0.01
Sept. 28, 1895	8	26.9	6.7	6.0	22.2	2.7	3.3	.....	0.01
Other Reserve Cities.									
Oct. 4, 1888	224	384.9	96.2	116.9	30.4	40.0	24.4	51.5	0.9
May 13, 1889	224	415.3	103.8	132.8	32.0	43.7	28.9	59.6	0.7
July 12, 1889	226	427.8	106.9	131.4	31.0	43 5	27.9	59.3	0.6
Sept. 30, 1889	228	419.0	104.8	121.9	29.1	37.8	26.7	56.7	0.6
May 17, 1890	239	425.0	106.2	122.8	28.9	41.4	25.2	55.6	0.6
July 18, 1890	259	461.9	115.5	131.3	28.4	43.7	28.1	58.8	0.7
Oct. 2, 1890	259	457.8	114.4	128.8	28.3	43.1	24 9	61.0	0.7
May 4, 1891	262	448.9	112.2	136.9	30.5	51.6	26.7	57.9	0.7
July 9, 1891	265	442.0	110.5	134.1	30.3	49.1	29.0	55.3	0.7
Sept. 25, 1891	265	451.9	113.0	138.8	30.7	45.5	31.5	61.0	0.8
May 17, 1892	262	520.6	130.1	184.0	35.4	59.3	38.0	85.8	0.9
July 12, 1892	262	534.3	133.6	178.6	33.4	59.0	37.4	81.3	0.9
Sept. 30, 1892	263	519.3	129.8	156.1	30.1	53.0	29.1	72.9	1.0
May 4, 1893	269	467.6	116.9	133.6	28.5	45.6	33.3	53.5	1.2
July 12, 1893	269	404.5	101.1	118.1	29.2	40.6	27.8	48.5	1.2
Oct. 3, 1893	268	392.6	98.2	129.6	35.1	46.6	29.8	51.6	1.6
May 4, 1894	268	522.0	130.5	198.2	37.9	58.4	39.1	99.3	1.4
July 18, 1894	265	533.7	133.5	196.2	36.7	59.4	38.4	96.9	1.5
Oct. 2, 1894	265	525.4	131.4	172.8	32.3	54.2	29.9	87.2	1.5
Dec. 19, 1894	267	518.4	129.6	165.9	31.9	54.3	32.5	77.7	1.4
Mar. 5, 1895	267	492.9	123.2	154.7	31.3	54.0	27.6	71.7	1.4
May 7, 1895	266	494.5	123.6	157.9	31.9	53.2	28.7	74.5	1.5
July 11, 1895	267	529.0	132.3	179.1	33.8	56.0	33.8	87.7	1.6
Sept. 28, 1895	268	513.1	128.3	154.1	30.0	50.6	27.3	74.6	1.6

Liabilities of the National Banks, etc. — (Concluded).

Summary.

DATE.	Number of banks.	Net deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve Held.		Classification of Reserve.			
				Amount.	Ratio to deposits.	Specie.	Other lawful money.	Due from agents.	Redemption fund.
		Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Per cent.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
Oct. 4, 1888	3,140	$1,543.6	$312.0	$446.2	28.9	$178.1	$90.0	$170.5	$7.6
May 13, 1889	3,206	1,627.9	330.0	490.3	30.1	185.2	111.2	187.4	6.6
July 12, 1889	3,239	1,665.0	337.3	487.3	29.3	175.9	112.3	192.5	6.5
Sept. 30, 1889	3,290	1,665.5	333.1	459.6	27.8	164.3	99.7	189.1	6.4
May 17, 1890	3,438	1,703.6	341.4	463.9	27 2	178.1	96.2	183.2	6.3
July 18, 1890	3,484	1,735.4	349.3	473.0	27.3	178.6	102.3	185.8	6.3
Oct. 2, 1890	3,540	1,758.7	353.7	478.2	27.2	195.9	86.8	189.5	6.1
May 4, 1891	3,633	1,744.6	351.3	488.9	28.0	194.9	107.8	180.0	6.2
July 9, 1891	3,652	1,734.5	348.9	491.8	28.3	190.8	119 3	175.6	6.1
Sept. 25, 1891	3,677	1,758.6	353.5	497.4	28.3	183.5	113.5	194.0	6.6
May 17, 1892	3,734	2,026.3	413.7	630.7	31.1	239.0	134.4	250.3	7.0
July 12, 1892	3,759	2,051.0	417.7	626.0	30.5	229.3	137.1	252.5	7.1
Sept. 30, 1892	3,773	2,022.5	408.1	571.0	28.2	209.1	118.3	236.4	7.2
May 4, 1893	3,830	1,910.4	380.5	504.6	26.4	207.2	115.6	174.3	7.5
July 12, 1893	3,807	1,674.6	332.2	456.1	27.2	186.7	102.5	159.3	7.6
Oct. 3, 1893	3,781	1,573.7	316.6	513.9	32.6	224.7	121.7	158.5	9.0
May 4, 1894	3,774	1,988.3	412.3	718.7	36.1	259.9	192.2	257.9	8.7
July 18, 1894	3,770	2,007.4	416.4	705.8	35.1	250.7	188.3	258.0	8.8
Oct. 2, 1894	3,755	2,019.2	417.1	660.5	32.7	237.3	165.6	248.8	8.8
Dec. 19, 1894	3,737	1,975.9	405.9	617.5	31.2	218.0	156.6	234.3	8.6
Mar. 5, 1895	3,728	1,958.1	400.6	596.8	30.4	220.9	144.9	222.5	8.5
May 7, 1895	3,711	1,969.2	402.7	591 6	30.0	218.6	145.4	218.8	8.8
July 11, 1895	3,715	2,022.1	415.5	627.3	31.0	214.4	168.5	235.3	9.1
Sept. 28, 1895	3,712	1,989.3	406.8	571.5	28.6	196.2	143.9	222.3	9.1

Coin and Coin Certificates Held by the National Banks of the United States and of New York City, Respectively, at the Dates Indicated, for the Years 1891 to 1895.

[From the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

	Sept. 25, 1891.	Sept. 30, 1892.	Oct. 3, 1893.	Oct. 2, 1894.	Sept. 28, 1895.
New York City.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Gold coin	9,845,117 00	12,146,883 00	36,739,700 00	25,251,151 00	12,131,665 00
Treasury certificates	37,523,360 00	44,618,480 00	32,403,940 00	24,377,160 00	9,367,700 00
Clearing-house certificates	.....	.....	.....	25,965,000 00	24,930,000 00
Silver coin:					
Dollars	155,216 00	151,290 00	248,996 00	207,251 00	138,738 00
Fractional	401,567 49	467,497 07	431,664 90	451,600 80	454,085 13
Silver treasury certificates	5,871,631 00	5,188,921 00	5,878,763 00	6,545,678 00	3,719,280 00
Totals	53,796,891 49	62,568,071 07	75,703,063 90	82,797,840 80	50,741,468 13
United States, Exclusive of New York City.					
Gold coin	74,619,230 24	82,875,069 77	93,000,738 19	99,769,189 92	98,246,695 22
Treasury certificates	22,650,310 00	26,431,700 00	15,118,570 00	13,433,780 00	12,158,230 00
Clearing-house certificates	7,300,000 00	7,860,000 00	5,080,000 00	8,131,000 00	6,091,000 00
Silver coin:					
Dollars	6,193,357 00	6,633,794 00	7,716,848 09	5,909,103 00	5,366,721 00
Fractional	4,417,183 18	4,938,213 85	5,577,513 98	4,970,571 78	4,438,296 82
Silver treasury certificates	14,538,104 00	17,809,530 00	22,507,126 00	22,239,219 00	19,194,900 00
Totals	129,718,184 42	146,548,307 62	149,000,796 17	154,452,813 70	145,495,843 04
United States.					
Gold coin	84,464,347 24	95,021,952 77	129,740,438 19	125,020,290 93	110,378,360 22
Treasury certificates	60,173,670 00	71,050,180 00	47,522,510 00	37,810,940 00	21,525,930 00
Clearing-house certificates	7,300,000 00	7,860,000 00	5,080,000 00	34,096,000 00	31,021,000 00
Silver coin:					
Dollars	6,348,573 00	6,785,084 00	7,965,844 00	6,116,354 00	5,505,459 00
Fractional	4,818,750 67	5,405,710 92	6,009,178 88	5,422,172 58	4,892,381 95
Silver treasury certificates	20,409,735 00	22,993,451 00	28,385,889 00	28,784,897 00	22,914,180 00
Totals	183,515,075 91	209,116,378 69	224,703,860 07	237,250,654 50	196,237,311 17

Capital, Surplus, Dividends and Total Earnings of all the National Banks, by Periods of Six Months, from 1872 to 1895.

[From the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS ENDING—	Number of banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total dividends.	Net earnings.	RATIOS.		
						Dividends to capital.	Dividends to capital and surplus.	Earnings to capital and surplus.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
1872, March 1	1,750	450,693,706	99,431,243	22,859,826	27,502,539	5.07	4.16	5.00
September 1	1,852	465,676,023	105,181,942	23,827,289	30,572,891	5.12	4.17	5.36
1873, March 1	1,912	475,918,683	114,257,288	24,826,061	31,926,478	5.22	4.21	5.41
September 1	1,955	488,100,951	118,113,848	24,823,029	33,122,000	5.09	4.09	5.46
1874, March 1	1,967	489,510,323	123,469,859	23,529,998	29,544,120	4.81	3.84	4.82
September 1	1,971	489,938,284	128,364,030	24,929,307	30,036,811	5.09	4.03	4.86
1875, March 1	2,007	493,568,831	131,560,637	24,750,816	29,136,007	5.01	3.96	4.66
September 1	2,047	497,864,833	134,123,649	24,317,785	28,800,217	4.88	3.85	4.56
1876, March 1	2,076	504,209,491	134,467,595	24,811,581	23,097,921	4.92	3.88	3.62
September 1	2,081	500,482,271	132,251,078	22,563,829	20,540,231	4.50	3.57	3.25
1877, March 1	2,080	496,651,580	130,872,165	21,803,969	19,592,962	4.39	3.47	3.12
September 1	2,072	486,324,860	124,349,254	22,117,116	15,274,028	4.54	3.62	2.50
1878, March 1	2,074	475,609,751	122,373,561	18,982,390	16,946,696	3.99	3.17	2.83
September 1	2,047	470,231,896	118,687,134	17,959,123	13,658,893	3.81	3.04	2.31
1879, March 1	2,043	464,413,996	116,744,135	17,541,054	14,678,660	3.78	3.02	2.53
September 1	2,045	455,132,056	115,149,351	17,401,867	16,873,200	3.82	3.05	2.96
1880, March 1	2,046	454,080,090	117,226,501	18,121,273	21,152,784	3.99	3.17	3.70
September 1	2,072	454,215,062	120,145,649	18,290,200	24,033,250	4.03	3.18	4.18
1881, March 1	2,087	456,844,865	122,481,788	18,877,517	24,452,021	4.13	3.26	4.22
September 1	2,100	458,934,485	127,238,894	19,499,694	29,170,816	4.25	3.33	5.00
1882, March 1	2,137	460,354,485	131,291,889	19,915,375	27,083,599	4.33	3.37	4.56
September 1	2,197	473,947,715	133,570,931	20,376,553	26,237,635	4.40	3.44	4.32
1883, March 1	2,267	483,091,342	137,570,105	20,285,103	26,432,934	4.20	3.27	4.25
September 1	2,359	494,640,140	141,232,187	20,393,577	27,574,214	4.12	3.21	4.34
1884, March 1	2,491	507,969,300	145,600,849	21,082,806	27,994,764	4.15	3.23	4.29
September 1	2,582	518,605,725	147,721,475	20,171,668	24,368,019	3.89	3.03	3.66
1885, March 1	2,650	522,899,715	148,771,121	20,437,650	21,601,202	3.91	3.04	3.20
September 1	2,665	524,599,602	146,903,495	20,218,471	22,024,294	3.85	3.01	3.28
1886, March 1	2,708	527,356,195	152,996,992	21,265,661	27,252,667	4.03	3.13	4.00
September 1	2,784	537,563,648	157,064,778	21,147,142	27,912,719	3.93	3.04	4.02
1887, March 1	2,855	548,355,770	163,731,900	22,148,587	31,688,795	4.04	3.11	4.45
September 1	2,942	558,544,541	171,254,553	22,003,820	32,808,075	3.94	3.01	4.50
1888, March 1	3,044	577,136,748	179,397,148	23,088,607	32,601,295	4.00	3.05	4.31
September 1	3,093	583,539,145	184,416,991	23,443,051	32,759,192	4.02	3.05	4.26
1889, March 1	3,147	593,153,850	192,507,500	23,293,473	35,109,889	3.93	2.96	4.47
September 1	3,194	599,451,185	197,128,884	23,325,587	34,508,376	3.89	2 93	4.33
1890, March 1	3,204	615,405,545	204,546,434	26,249,768	35,248,539	4.27	3.20	4.30
September 1	3,412	634,773,746	211,869,139	24,909,117	36,807,024	3.92	2.94	4.35
1891, March 1	3,542	652,586,585	219,430,741	25,768,776	40,145,974	3.95	2.96	4.60
September 1	3,612	667,629,937	226,102,597	25,026,235	35,617,640	3 75	2.80	3.99
1892, March 1	3,671	675,356,310	234,676,901	25,546,854	34,363,090	3.78	2.81	3.78
September 1	3,701	679,076,650	237,761,865	24,853,860	32,294,925	3.66	2.71	3.52
1893, March 1	3,759	686,874,375	245,714,438	26,474,210	36,091,708	3.85	2.84	3.87
September 1	3,758	681,809,673	248,122,908	23,158,985	32,689,243	3.40	2.49	3.51
1894, March 1	3,770	680,449,735	247,342,295	23,231,360	19,762,826	3.40	2.50	2.10
September 1	3,741	665,453,165	244,660,362	22,101,910	22,192,422	3.30	2.40	2.40
1895, March 1	3,729	663,971,565	246,552,149	24,150,634	23,367,885	3.64	2.65	2.57
September 1	3,703	657,827,565	251,849,404	21,819,028	23,498,671	3.32	2.40	2.57

Coin and Coin Certificates Held by the National Banks at the Dates of Their Reports, from 1885 to 1895.

[From the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

DATES.	Held by National Banks in New York City.				Held by other national banks.	Total specie.
	Coin.	United States coin certificates.	Gold clearing-house certificates.	Total.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1885, March 10	11,802,276 48	61,114,080	17,579,000	90,495,356 48	76,620,517 19	167,115,873 67
May 6	11,479,763 87	67,646,060	17,374,200	96,500,023 87	80,933,095 43	177,433,119 30
July 1	14,417,685 25	65,400,390	16,709,000	96,527,065 25	81,085,426 77	177,612,492 02
October 1	11,290,427 74	62,249,740	17,914,000	91,454,167 74	83,418,409 80	174,872,577 54
December 24	13,826,637 74	46,588,780	17,164,000	77,579,417 74	87,774,934 63	165,354,352 37
1886, March 1	13,559,142 08	48,322,120	15,340,000	77,221,262 08	94,394,657 31	171,615,919 39
June 3	12,643,619 92	28,069,380	17,174,000	57,886,999 92	99,572,870 57	157,459,870 49
August 27	11,819,590 77	29,325,930	17,086,000	58,231,520 77	90,768,971 93	149,000,492 10
October 7	11,942,492 07	36,369,130	15,795,000	64,106,622 07	92,281,073 93	156,387,696 00
December 28	12,853,614 67	42,976,299	17,651,000	73,475,913 67	93,507,642 34	166,983,556 01
1887, March 4	10,356,485 65	46,326,549	18,195,000	74,878,034 65	96,800,871 50	171,678,906 15
May 13	8,537,861 17	40,161,633	14,939,000	63,638,494 17	103,677,171 45	167,315,665 62
August 1	8,304,877 59	39,652,579	17,039,000	64,996,456 59	100,107,753 69	165,104,210 28
October 5	8,731,187 94	38,705,792	16,186,000	63,622,928 94	101,462,525 44	165,085,454 38
December 7	8,952,291 83	31,735,515	17,890,000	58,577,806 83	100,662,836 65	159,240,643 48
1878, February 14	9,002,398 36	43,177,280	19,123,000	71,302,678 36	102,527,936 26	173,830,614 62
April 30	8,992,809 75	43,176,794	17,245,000	69,414,603 75	102,659,407 44	172,074,011 19
June 30	8,462,977 94	56,958,437	7,999,000	73,420,414 94	107,871,861 82	181,292,276 76
October 4	7,720,728 14	64,871,468	1,815,000	73,907,196 14	104,190,620 50	178,097,816 64
December 12	7,722,201 62	62,611,074	.....	70,333,275 62	102,401,002 88	172,734,278 50
1889, February 26	8,013,460 99	68,456,270	.....	76,469,730 99	105,815,072 01	182,284,803 00
May 13	7,610,047 54	62,885,493	.....	71,495,540 54	113,680,910 32	185,176,450 86
July 12	7,926,591 29	54,191,234	.....	61,817,825 29	114,086,043 69	175,903,868 98
September 30	7,572,834 52	51,515,058	.....	59,087,892 52	105,238,556 32	164,326,448 84
December 11	9,112,663 88	57,573,221	.....	66,685,884 83	104,403,573 27	171,089,458 10
1890, February 28	9,630,979 37	60,019,185	.....	69,650,164 37	111,895,973 43	181,546,137 80
May 17	9,455,468 73	55,773,326	.....	65,228,794 73	112,937,699 70	178,166,494 43
July 18	8,934,154 82	55,228,650	.....	64,162,804 82	114,441,258 74	178,604,063 56
October 2	9,226,605 03	69,233,335	.....	78,459,940 03	117,448,918 81	195,908,858 84
December 19	8,020,421 39	60,143,362	.....	68,163,783 39	121,899,222 81	190,063,006 20
1891, February 26	8,280,766 50	61,461,243	.....	69,742,009 50	131,498,353 32	201,240,362 82
May 4	8,609,982 02	49,984,312	.....	58,594,294 02	136,345,117 29	194,939,411 31
July 9	10,535,236 56	45,017,973	.....	55,553,209 56	135,216,327 90	190,769,537 46
September 25	10,401,900 49	43,394,991	.....	53,796,891 49	129,718,184 42	183,515,075 91
December 2	10,632,606 16	65,524,570	.....	76,157,176 16	131,740,858 59	207,898,034 75
1892, March 1	12,506,544 06	75,805,161	.....	88,311,705 06	141,836,263 22	230,147,968 28
May 17	14,213,888 12	70,984,193	.....	85,198,081 12	153,846,027 03	239,044,108 15
July 12	14,292,614 14	61,555,965	.....	75,848,579 14	153,471,901 27	229,320,480 41
September 30	12,765,670 07	49,802,401	.....	62,568,071 07	146,548,307 62	209,116,378 69
December 9	13,119,308 98	55,655,712	.....	68,775,020 98	144,120,239 78	209,895,260 76
1893, March 6	13,004,045 58	48,573,094	.....	61,577,139 58	146,764,676 84	208,341,816 42
May 4	14,461,198 59	49,109,295	.....	63,570,493 59	143,651,648 22	207,222,141 81
July 12	17,165,605 31	37,842,671	.....	55,008,276 31	131,752,897 00	186,761,173 31
October 3	37,420,360 90	38,282,703	.....	75,703,063 90	149,000,796 17	224,703,860 07
December 19	46,166,874 22	47,970,164	.....	94,137,038 22	157,116,610 21	251,253,648 43
1894, February 28	25,820,811 49	68,040,897	.....	93,861,708 49	162,304,876 85	256,166,585 34
May 4	25,997,280 25	42,976,491	26,100,000	95,073,771 25	164,868,152 26	259,941,923 51
July 18	22,675,534 88	39,258,272	24,830,000	86,763,806 88	163,906,845 45	250,670,652 33
October 2	25,910,002 80	30,922,838	25,965,000	82,797,840 80	154,452,813 70	237,250,654 50
December 19	17,750,816 20	21,888,781	25,685,000	65,324,597 20	152,716,625 55	218,041,222 75
1895, March 5	19,519,301 50	17,445,887	26,695,000	63,660,188 56	157,271,453 00	220,931,641 56
May 7	20,677,637 58	16,013,466	25,110,000	61,801,103 58	156,845,496 22	218,646,599 80
July 11	14,330,820 02	15,718,406	25,270,000	55,319,226 02	159,107,968 41	214,427,194 43
September 28	12,724,488 13	13,086,980	24,930,000	50,741,468 13	145,495,843 04	196,237,311 17

Loans, Capital, Surplus, Net Deposits, etc., of National Banks, with Ratios of Loans to Capital, Surplus and Net Deposits, and of Cash to Net Deposits, from 1874 to 1895 (Expressed in Millions of Dollars).

[From the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

New York City,

DATE.	Number of banks.	Loans.	Capital.	Surplus.	Net deposits.	Specie.	Legal tender notes and United States certificates.	Ratios of— Loans to capital, surplus, and net deposits.	Ratios of— Cash to net deposits.
		Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Oct. 2, 1874	48	$202.2	$68.5	$22.7	$204.6	$14.4	$52.4	68.4	32.6
Oct. 1, 1875	48	202.4	68.5	22.5	202.3	5.0	54.5	69.0	29.4
Oct. 2, 1876	47	184.3	66.4	18.9	197.9	14.6	45.3	65.1	30.3
Oct. 1, 1877	47	169.3	57.4	16.6	174.9	12.9	34.3	68.0	27.0
Oct. 1, 1878	47	169.7	53.8	15.9	189.8	13.3	36.5	65.4	26.2
Oct. 2, 1879	47	196 0	50.7	16.0	210.2	19.4	32.6	70.8	24.7
Oct. 1, 1880	47	238.5	50.7	18.2	268.1	59.8	11.0	70.8	26.4
Oct. 1, 1881	48	246.9	51.1	19.9	268.8	50.6	10.9	72.6	22.9
Oct. 3, 1882	50	239.2	51.6	21.3	254.0	44.5	18.9	73.2	24.9
Oct. 2, 1883	48	245.1	50.3	23.9	266.9	50.3	19.7	72.0	26.2
Sept. 30, 1884	44	205.5	46.3	22.6	253.0	63.1	27.0	63.4	35.2
Oct. 1, 1885	44	236.8	45.3	22.2	312.9	91.5	23.7	62.3	36.8
Oct. 7, 1886	45	253.7	45.1	25.7	282.8	64.1	12.5	71.7	27.1
Oct. 5, 1887	47	258.0	49.2	30.6	284.3	63.6	16.1	70.9	28.0
Oct. 4, 1888	46	292.5	49.1	31.7	342.2	73.9	22.1	69.2	28.1
Sept. 30, 1889	45	303.9	48.8	33.1	338.1	59.1	25.6	72.4	25.1
Oct. 2, 1890	47	297.1	49.1	36.9	332.6	78.5	13.9	71.0	27.8
Sept. 25, 1891	49	301.6	50.9	38.1	327.8	53.8	32.0	72.3	26.2
Sept. 30, 1892	48	344.2	49.6	40.5	391.9	62.6	40.6	71.4	26.3
Oct. 3, 1893	49	281.0	51.2	41.6	309.9	75.7	32.5	69.8	34.9
Oct. 2, 1894	49	360.7	50.8	42.3	489.7	82.8	88.9	61.9	35.1
Sept. 28, 1895	50	363.8	50.9	42.1	441.6	50.7	73.9	68.0	28.2

Other Reserve Cities.

Oct. 2, 1874	182	272.5	127.1	35.2	219.9	4.4	36.7	71.8	18.7
Oct. 1, 1875	188	279.3	128.8	37.0	222.9	1.5	37.1	71.9	17.3
Oct. 2, 1876	189	264.7	127.9	37.4	216.3	4.0	37.1	69.4	19.0
Oct. 1, 1877	188	254.3	123.7	33.1	203.4	5.6	34.4	70.6	19.7
Oct. 1, 1878	184	231.2	119.2	30.8	199.2	9.4	29.5	66.2	19.5
Oct. 2, 1879	181	244.4	115 4	30.3	228.2	11.3	33.0	65.4	19.4
Oct. 1, 1880	184	295.8	116.3	32.0	288.8	28.3	25.0	67.7	18.5
Oct. 1, 1881	189	346.7	119.8	34.2	335.7	34.5	21.9	70.8	16.8
Oct. 3, 1882	193	348.7	125.4	34.1	318.8	28.3	24.1	72.9	16.4
Oct. 2, 1883	200	352.2	131.7	36.0	323.4	26.3	30.1	71.6	17.4
Sept. 30, 1884	203	342.3	133.7	37.4	307.9	30.3	33.3	71.5	20.7
Oct. 1, 1885	203	369.9	135.9	37.3	364.5	41.9	34.9	68.8	21.1
Oct. 7, 1886	217	410.8	143.0	39.4	381.5	44.5	26.0	72.8	18.5
Oct. 5, 1887	246	458.5	156.3	44.9	413.5	50.7	31.2	74.6	19.8
Oct. 4, 1888	247	481.5	157.9	48.4	462.0	54.0	33.5	72.1	18.9
Sept. 30, 1889	253	531.3	164.0	51.9	509.7	54.8	37.9	73.2	18.2
Oct. 2, 1890	286	614.4	185.2	60.4	566.8	63.2	35.2	75.6	17.1
Sept. 25, 1891	295	612.7	193.1	65.6	569.0	69.4	44.5	74.0	20.0
Sept. 30, 1892	295	673.5	195.7	68.6	655.0	79.9	38.7	73.3	18.1
Oct. 3, 1893	298	558.8	194.6	72.3	496.3	73.0	48.0	73.2	24.4
Oct. 2, 1894	265	513.3	160.5	58.6	525.4	54.2	29.9	68.9	16.0
Sept. 28, 1895	268	524.9	158.9	61.0	513.0	50.6	27.3	71.6	15.1

Loans, Capital, Surplus, Net Deposits, etc. — (Concluded).

States and Territories.

DATE.	Number of banks.	Loans.	Capital.	Surplus.	Net deposits.	Specie.	Legal tender and United States certificates.	Ratios of— Loans to capital, surplus and net deposits.	Ratios of— Cash to net deposits.
		Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Oct. 2, 1874	1,774	$479.7	$298.2	$71.1	$292.8	$2.4	$33.7	72.5	12.3
Oct. 1, 1875	1,851	503.0	307.5	74.9	306.7	1.6	33.7	73.0	11.5
Oct. 2, 1876	1,853	482.3	305.5	75.9	291.5	2.8	31.0	71.7	11.6
Oct. 1, 1877	1,815	468.3	293.4	73.1	289.4	4.2	33.6	70.9	12.4
Oct. 1, 1878	1,822	433.1	293.1	70.2	288.3	8.0	31.1	66.5	13.6
Oct. 2, 1879	1,820	438.1	288.0	68.5	329.3	11.5	30.4	63.9	12.7
Oct. 1, 1880	1,859	506.7	290.6	70.3	410.3	21.2	28.3	65.7	12.1
Oct. 1, 1881	1,895	580.2	292.9	74.0	507.2	27.5	27.1	66.4	10.8
Oct. 3, 1882	2,026	655.4	306.1	76.5	545.8	30.0	28.9	70.6	10.8
Oct. 2, 1883	2,253	706.2	327.7	82.1	577.9	31.2	30.8	71.5	10.7
Sept. 30, 1884	2,417	697.5	344.3	87.0	535.8	35.2	30.9	72.1	12.3
Oct. 1, 1885	2,467	694.5	346.3	87.1	570.8	41.5	29.9	69.2	12.5
Oct. 7, 1886	2,590	779.1	360.1	92.1	637.6	47.8	30.1	71.5	12.2
Oct. 5, 1887	2,756	863.6	373.0	98.4	690.6	50.8	32.6	74.3	12.1
Oct. 4, 1888	2,847	900.9	385.6	105.4	739.3	50.2	34 5	73.2	11.5
Sept. 30, 1889	2,992	970.5	399.8	112.4	807.6	50.5	36.2	73.5	10.7
Oct. 2, 1890	3,207	1,068.5	416.2	116.3	859.3	54.2	37.7	76.1	10.8
Sept. 25, 1891	3,333	1,074.9	433.4	123.9	861.8	60.3	36.8	75.7	11.3
Sept. 30, 1892	3,430	1,135.8	441.2	129.7	975.5	66.6	38.9	73.4	10.8
Oct. 3, 1893	3,434	990.8	432.7	132.9	767.5	76.0	41.2	74.3	15.5
Oct. 2, 1894	3,411	1,012.4	427.0	130.8	876.7	72.2	34.5	70.6	12.2
Sept. 28, 1895	3,365	1,029.6	416.8	130.9	910.5	72.0	30.2	70.6	11.2

United States.

Oct. 2, 1874	2,004	954.4	493.8	129.0	717.3	21.2	122.8	71.2	20.0
Oct. 1, 1875	2,087	984.7	504.8	134.4	731.9	8.1	125.3	71.8	18.2
Oct. 2, 1876	2,089	930.3	499.8	132.2	705.7	21.4	113.4	69.6	19.1
Oct. 1, 1877	2,080	891.9	479.5	122.8	667.7	22.7	100.3	70.2	18.4
Oct. 1, 1878	2,053	834.0	466.1	116.9	677.3	30.7	97.1	66.2	18.9
Oct. 2, 1879	2,048	878.5	454.1	114.8	767.7	42.2	96.0	65.7	18.0
Oct. 1, 1880	2,090	1,041.0	457.6	120.5	967.2	109.3	64.3	67.4	17.9
Oct. 1, 1881	2,132	1,173.8	463.8	128.1	1,111.6	112.7	59.9	68.9	15.5
Oct. 3, 1882	2,269	1,243.2	483.1	132.1	1,118.6	102.9	72.0	71.6	15.6
Oct. 2, 1883	2,501	1,303.5	509.7	142.0	1,168.2	107.8	80.6	71.6	16.1
Sept. 30, 1884	2,664	1,245.3	524.3	147.1	1,098.7	128.6	91.2	70.3	20.0
Sept. 30, 1885	2,714	1,301.2	527.5	146.6	1,248.2	174.9	88.5	67.7	21.1
Oct. 7, 1886	2,852	1,443.7	548.2	157.2	1,301.8	156.4	68.7	71.9	17.3
Oct. 5, 1887	3,049	1,580.0	578.5	173.9	1,388.4	165.1	79.9	73.8	17.6
Oct. 4, 1888	3,140	1,674.9	592.6	185.5	1,543.6	178.1	90.0	72.1	17.4
Sept. 30, 1889	3,290	1,805.7	612.6	197.4	1,655.4	164.3	99.7	73.2	15.9
Oct. 2, 1890	3,540	1,970.0	650.5	213.6	1,758.7	195.9	86.8	75.1	16.1
Sept. 25, 1891	3,677	1,989.2	677.4	227.6	1,758.6	183.5	113 3	74.7	16.9
Sept. 30, 1892	3,773	1,153.5	686.6	238.9	2,022.5	209.1	118.3	74.1	16.3
Oct. 3, 1893	3,781	1,830.6	678.5	246.8	1,573.7	224.7	121.7	73.3	22.0
Oct. 2, 1894	3,755	2,007.1	668.9	245.2	2,019.3	237.3	165.6	68.4	19.9
Sept. 28, 1895	3,712	2,041.8	657.1	246.4	1,989.3	196.2	143.8	70.5	17.1

Classification of the Loans and Discounts of the National Banks in the Reserve Cities and in the States and Territories on September 28, 1895.

CITIES, STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of banks.	On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.	On demand, secured by stocks, bonds and other personal securities.	On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names.	On time, single-name paper (one person or firm) without other security.	On time, secured by stocks, bonds and other personal securities, or on mortgages or other real estate security.	Total.
RESERVE CITIES.		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
New York city	50	5,704,039	118,810,160	116,557,607	60,161,135	62,615,633	363,848,574
Chicago	21	6,656,047	19,241,570	31,912,665	15,545,545	19,676,047	93,032,874
St. Louis	8	2,061,090	3,196,546	13,527,023	2,141,943	9,467,365	30,393,967
Boston	55	8,110,916	28,358,520	67,001,896	30,721,095	23,297,150	157,489,576
Albany	6	628,666	2,598,996	2,990,525	326,746	506,231	7,051,164
Brooklyn	5	391,390	3,871,807	3,217,631	1,106,254	2,080,762	10,667,844
Philadelphia	41	1,510,531	23,214,220	32,667,688	17,689,460	21,886,543	96,968,442
Pittsburgh	30	1,222,972	5,013,654	24,964,541	2,570,508	10,058,081	43,829,756
Baltimore	22	1,162,497	4,578,748	14,268,790	7,882,577	4,919,097	32,811,709
Washington City	12	230,176	1,550,832	3,474,785	676,111	932,194	6,864,098
Savannah	2	.....	818,771	592,811	20,975	313,470	1,246,027
New Orleans	9	582,445	3,319,900	4,812,648	817,506	3,645,048	13,177,547
Louisville	7	275,742	753,360	3,499,485	271,373	3,823,396	8,623,356
Cincinnati	13	2,853,837	3,601,954	11,274,390	4,545,876	4,032,328	26,308,385
Cleveland	12	1,929,706	4,900,768	14,684,310	2,150,033	3,283,712	26,948,529
Detroit	6	1,757,361	576,284	10,065,750	1,532,791	2,473,353	16,405,539
Milwaukee	5	2,236,091	1,456,458	5,049,562	4,108,977	2,542,785	15,193,873
Des Moines	4	129,211	58,612	858,455	791,800	447,668	2,285,746
St. Paul	5	1,274,671	1,045,225	2,724,921	2,580,634	3,535,579	11,161,030
Minneapolis	8	675,141	548,379	4,730,201	2,278,117	2,713,522	10,945,360
Kansas City	8	619,872	1,040,521	4,515,659	2,427,565	6,079,937	14,683,554
St. Joseph	3	445,356	58,631	1,863,297	681,891	738,134	3,787,309
Lincoln	4	32,525	118,423	1,031,878	147,759	796,945	2,127,530
Omaha	9	745,385	208,581	3,949,204	1,198,056	2,821,559	8,922,785
San Francisco	2	4,376,167	1,705,001	649,310	203,157	222,950	7,156,585
Total of cities	347	45,711,834	230,146,921	380,885,032	162,577,883	192,909,480	1,012,231,159
STATES AND TERRITORIES.							
Maine	82	872,376	946,203	15,596,535	1,536,150	3,123,041	22,074,305
New Hampshire	50	1,888,588	1,657,941	5,283,469	679,837	1,603,687	11,113,522
Vermont	49	1,339,242	586,385	7,985,155	914,866	1,934,072	12,759,720
Massachusetts	213	4,961,052	7,037,245	59,134,228	22,767,705	16,436,729	110,336,959
Rhode Island	58	607,715	1,505,621	18,088,561	9,316,026	7,238,803	36,756,726
Connecticut	82	2,265,647	3,489,030	24,575,667	9,383,839	6,734,251	46,448,434
New York	273	6,052,932	4,044,489	70,671,780	9,529,764	9,223,724	99,522,689
New Jersey	102	1,582,661	7,620,177	32,433,988	4,857,930	4,827,085	51,321,841
Pennsylvania	340	2,353,470	2,507,897	77,545,002	10,031,798	15,610,878	108,049,045
Delaware	18	154,513	219,288	4,086,543	295,363	765,752	5,521,459
Maryland	46	319,448	247,257	7,406,567	749,613	1,110,754	9,833,639
District of Columbia	1	15,000	123,310	301,882	.....	175,340	615,532
Virginia	37	713,305	1,210,667	9,491,886	1,078,285	3,183,502	15,677,095
West Virginia	31	132,311	141,979	6,451,403	306,841	868,608	7,901,142
North Carolina	27	210,532	170,251	3,[illegible]461	447,736	1,483,872	6,178,852
South Carolina	16	53,580	454,698	2,807,041	236,682	1,999,269	5,611,270
Georgia	27	245,204	418,920	3,208,372	682,761	1,949,858	6,505,115
Florida	18	83,161	90,659	1,689,189	1,058,346	806,049	3,727,404
Alabama	26	466,080	416,403	2,496,715	1,109,255	1,831,522	6,319,975
Mississippi	10	58,400	142,897	642,263	286,169	701,099	1,830,828
Louisiana	10	47,228	98,128	1,020,819	380,582	404,904	1,951,661
Texas	214	1,951,731	1,131,000	17,097,147	12,434,301	12,591,808	45,205,987
Arkansas	9	83,182	95,660	1,304,901	303,779	522,145	2,309,667
Kentucky	69	985,966	373,553	12,559,950	1,481,364	3,583,783	18,984,616
Tennessee	48	918,847	1,178,677	8,245,694	3,165,808	4,542,746	18,051,772
Ohio	222	1,979,578	2,372,073	46,605,854	7,569,473	11,863,724	70,390,702
Indiana	114	2,636,280	1,274,775	22,471,269	3,739,901	4,998,690	35,120,915
Illinois	199	5,814,765	2,395,906	25,758,780	8,209,698	7,988,876	50,168,025
Michigan	88	1,787,906	1,189,090	17,456,323	5,267,895	3,847,988	29,549,202
Wisconsin	76	1,146,204	751,887	12,682,125	3,515,617	3,795,125	21,890,958
Iowa	163	2,266,214	1,491,559	14,542,194	7,265,487	6,616,429	32,481,883
Minnesota	66	1,180,943	1,084,721	7,187,400	2,981,369	4,102,502	16,536,935
Missouri	48	358,739	153,993	4,547,078	1,047,782	1,565,743	7,673,335
Kansas	122	513,541	477,522	6,001,598	3,457,593	8,907,606	19,357,860
Nebraska	104	574,030	421,171	5,216,410	2,473,974	4,267,619	12,953,204
Colorado	45	1,271,410	1,118,429	5,215,686	4,840,774	7,110,359	19,556,658
Nevada	2	245,333	66,911	48,238	76,800	124,726	556,008
California	29	2,777,544	2,694,156	2,423,771	942,079	2,987,924	11,225,474
Oregon	35	1,325,288	707,686	1,622,989	1,825,904	1,802,232	7,284,099
Arizona	5	70,315	28,715	311,409	91,515	165,143	667,097

Classification of the Loans and Discounts, etc. — (Concluded).

CITIES, STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of banks.	On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.	On demand, secured by stocks, bonds and other personal securities.	On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names.	On time, single-name paper (one person or firm) without other security.	On time, secured by stocks, bonds and other personal securities, or on mortgages or other real estate security.	Total.
STATES AND TERRITORIES—(Concluded).		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
North Dakota	32	149,405	255,282	832,282	728,187	3,595,248	5,560,404
South Dakota	33	121,851	77,673	731,602	610,627	1,901,171	3,442,924
Idaho	11	228,223	136,872	347,164	228,866	350,592	1,291,717
Montana	26	1,009,550	129,876	3,388,252	4,577,225	3,347,016	12,451,919
New Mexico	8	246,044	114,603	477,805	356,523	388,300	1,583,275
Utah	11	190,413	181,597	732,746	528,126	1,261,641	2,894,523
Washington	47	1,219,287	1,452,562	2,475,889	1,105,193	3,047,119	9,300,050
Wyoming	11	98,932	44,950	520,862	555,358	654,187	1,874,289
Oklahoma	5	12,625	3,800	200,217	77,333	91,443	385,418
Indian Territory	7	11,554	200	419,091	106,618	271,482	808,945
Total of county banks	3,365	55,898,145	53,934,344	576,267,752	155,208,667	188,306,166	1,029,615,074
United States	3,712	101,609,979	284,081,265	957,152,784	317,786,550	381,215,655	2,041,846,233

Amount of Resources and Liabilities of Savings Banks from 1884 to 1895.

[From the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	636 banks.	646 banks.	638 banks.	684 banks.	801 banks.	849 banks.
RESOURCES.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Loans on real estate	358,686,040	389,953,928	418,372,642	457,441,666	501,067,089	567,373,144
Loans on other securities	141,457,111	133,716,902	127,677,702	183,457,952	242,087,126	235,367,741
United States bonds	196,226,202	191,980,698	197,171,307	180,248,754	183,527,275	158,923,630
State and other stocks and bonds	222,218,006	228,998,250	241,051,536	266,449,042	342,110,761	381.958,883
Railroad bonds and stocks	50,994,579	59,585,489	63,511,735	74,408,931	89,715,358	101,443,381
Bank stock	37,929,754	38,460,603	39,029,813	40,067,680	41,196,166	42,263,654
Real estate	34,467,276	32,174,810	30,984,883	29,639,750	28,989,343	29,652,572
Other investments	69,166,584	68,445,304	79,451,562	71,070,537	12,099,050	13,572,178
Expenses	156,944	166,636	142,717	1,761,450	475,407	593,924
Due from banks	52,358,971	46,125,014	43,680,103	55,109,727	57,103,157	61,534,576
Cash	14,079,452	13,423,064	19,757,941	18,005,235	21,565,317	29,928,532
Totals	1,177,740,919	1,203,025,698	1,260,840,941	1,377,660,724	1,519,936,049	1,622,612,215
LIABILITIES.						
Deposits	1,073,294,955	1,095,172,147	1,141,530,578	1,235,736,069	1,364,196,550	1,425,230,349
Surplus fund	82,395,717	88,647,315	96,924,117	119,695,310	109,636,940	127,225,533
Undivided profits	16,904,753	13,106,359	15,326,391	7,204,933	23,059,342	19,845,228
Capital stock, etc	5,145,494	6,099,877	7,059,855	15,024,412	23,043,217	50,311,105
Totals	1,177,740,919	1,203,025,698	1,260,840,941	1,377,660,724	1,519,936,049	1,622,612,215

Amount of Resources and Liabilities of Savings Banks from 1884 to 1895 — (Concluded).

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	921 banks.	1,011 banks.	1,059 banks.	1,030 banks.	1,024 banks.	1,017 banks.
RESOURCES.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Loans on real estate	634,229,417	687,583,977	714,832,576	763,579,985	779,045,102	792,845,010
Loans on other securities	252,622,696	292,095,452	309,213,662	283,690,493	247,892,706	242,752,132
United States bonds	148,532,828	139,267,045	133,344,199	129,610,783	108,950,804	123,196,914
State and other stocks and bonds	415,494,837	428,242,640	464,286,978	503,775,897	503,275,453	543,727,519
Railroad bonds and stocks	110,405,678	115,991,821	131,215,829	121,519,071	121,732,130	130,830,808
Bank stock	43,735,762	45,088,830	43,688,739	44,466,725	44,629,479	44,052,458
Real estate	30,211,272	30,438,232	33,097,998	34,615,359	48,689,133	40,611,911
Other investments	11,356,193	14,502,451	18,748,297	11,804,470	.....	13,247,588
Expenses	753,963	971,266	832,059	748,432	1,624,180	687,419
Due from banks	65,126,477	70,660,882	81,576,253	83,007,108	82,468,981	82,244,782
Cash	36,147,978	29,720,473	33,208,271	36,956,824	42,436,271	39,567,787
Totals	1,742,617,001	1,854,517,069	1,964,044,861	2,013,775,147	1,980,744,189	2,053,764,328
LIABILITIES.						
Deposits	1,550,023,956	1,654,826,142	1,758,329,618	1,808,800,262	1,777,933,242	1,844,357,798
Surplus fund	133,762,883	130,042,098	132,880,724	137,456,126	139,691,412	147,762,594
Undivided profits	22,774,766	25,815,395	27,448,960	26,177,344	25,977,151	26,447,047
Capital stock, etc	36,055,396	43,833,434	45,385,559	41,341,415	37,142,384	35,196,889
Totals	1,742,617,001	1,854,517,069	1,964,044,861	2,013,775,147	1,980,744,189	2,053,764,328

Aggregate Savings Deposits of Savings Banks, with the Number of the Depositors and the Average Amount Due to Each, by States, Territories, and Geographical Divisions, in 1893–94 and 1894–95.

STATES, TERRITORIES AND DIVISIONS.	1893–94.			1894–95.		
	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
EASTERN.		Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
Maine	153,922	53,261,309	346 03	155,704	54,531,223	350 22
New Hampshire	169,510	70,616,944	416 59	163,702	66,746,703	407 73
Vermont	92,239	27,966,855	303 20	94,994	29,730,697	309 81
Massachusetts	1,214,493	399,995,570	329 35	1,247,090	416,778,018	334 20
Rhode Island	130,610	69,053,724	528 70	131,623	67,444,117	512 40
Connecticut	335,879	133,967,220	398 95	337,254	136,928,858	406 01
Totals	2,096,653	754,861,622	360 03	2,130,367	771,859,616	362 31
MIDDLE.						
New York	1,585,155	617,089,449	390 50	1,615,178	643,873,574	398 63
New Jersey	137,897	34,266,298	248 49	144,160	36,149,920	250 76
Pennsylvania	248,244	66,025,821	265 97	264,642	68,522,217	258 92
Delaware	18,264	3,693,311	202 22	18,648	3,765,784	201 94
Maryland	144,218	43,758,875	303 42	148,342	45,490,279	306 66
District of Columbia	1,258	72,667	57 76	1,356	95,300	70 28
Totals	2,135,036	764,906,421	358 26	2,192,326	797,897,074	363 95
SOUTHERN.						
West Virginia	3,522	236,025	67 01	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	a 8,750	416,695	47 62	a 6,039	291,744	48 31
South Carolina	a 23,246	3,939,976	169 49	17,418	4,578,838	262 88
Georgia	a 7,196	836,823	116 29	5,747	741,596	129 04
Florida	881	175,115	198 77	a 1,148	205,710	179 19
Alabama	a 2,590	102,347	39 52	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	7,786	2,057,845	264 30	9,918	2,687,934	271 02
Texas	2,450	301,648	123 12	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	9,664	1,412,840	146 19	8,703	1,112,491	127 83
Totals	66,085	9,479,314	143 44	48,973	9,618,313	196 40
WESTERN.						
Ohio	77,533	27,403,922	353 45	86,183	34,753,222	403 25
Indiana	13,967	3,165,214	226 62	15,636	3,667,312	234 54
Illinois	83,802	22,870,005	272 90	94,724	24,357,400	257 14
Wisconsin	1,219	152,300	124 94	1,439	179,877	125 00
Iowa	a 72,397	26,230,214	362 31	a 77,809	28,158,488	361 89
Minnesota	38,493	8,954,575	232 63	42,777	9,471,799	221 42
Totals	287,411	88,776,230	308 88	318,568	100,588,098	315 76
PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES.						
Oregon	a 1,732	753,080	434 80	1,803	662,229	367 29
Utah	5,528	963,227	174 24	6,271	1,142,215	182 14
Montana	1,240	347,476	280 22	2,844	812,910	285 83
New Mexico	182	37,476	205 91	217	37,951	174 90
Washington	a 11,595	2,415,669	208 34	a 5,512	1,148,104	208 29
California	172,225	125,420,765	728 24	a 168,638	126,830,513	752 08
Totals	192,502	129,937,693	674 99	185,285	130,633,922	705 04
Total United States.	4,777,687	1,747,961,280	365 86	4,875,519	1,810,597,023	371 36

a Partly estimated.

Amount of Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of the United States from 1887 to 1895.

[From the annual reports of the Comptroller of the Currency, derived from data furnished by the New York Clearing House.]

LOCALITY OF CLEARING HOUSES.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30—								
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
NEW ENGLAND.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Boston	4,408,269,993	4,288,878,016	4,758,029,298	5,142,281,307	4,795,594,052	4,901,096,976	4,864,779,750	4,095,997,060	4,629,303,320
Fall River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,448,991
Hartford	89,871,078	88,625,091	97,132,018	105,769,731	104,306,617	109,746,541	117,542,969	100,254,163	113,250,428
Lowell	31,670,050	32,686,992	34,332,319	37,531,052	41,114,780	42,736,155	36,918,580	31,015,527	31,792,771
New Bedford	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,282,932	24,138,424	25,470,283	22,672,600	20,912,585
New Haven	63,931,325	60,704,610	62,460,840	66,790,472	70,343,940	74,492,129	77,502,994	69,892,520	74,628,740
Portland, Me	49,588,652	50,156,342	53,970,298	60,469,620	63,512,780	62,605,687	67,649,013	61,856,550	64,109,543
Providence	240,838,100	248,135,800	256,760,700	266,073,300	276,980,218	280,637,800	305,593,800	236,803,500	269,573,700
Springfield	50,593,291	56,383,130	61,031,897	64,871,110	63,624,286	68,875,781	72,405,148	63,409,750	72,296,666
Worcester	47,197,687	51,286,739	54,868,239	59,239,812	61,714,694	64,732,396	68,814,169	58,886,075	65,800,192
Totals	4,981,960,176	4,877,156,720	5,378,585,609	5,763,026,404	5,500,474,299	5,629,061,889	5,636,676,706	4,740,787,745	5,380,117,536
MIDDLE.									
Binghamton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,883,300	17,165,150	17,731,000
Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	304,774,030	386,012,271	409,405,192	415,229,127	241,958,316	213,712,675
New York	34,872,848,786	30,863,686,609	34,796,465,529	37,660,686,572	34,053,698,770	36,279,905,236	34,421,379,870	24,230,145,368	23,264,379,126
Philadelphia	3,186,188,935	3,155,190,237	2,663,592,024	2,755,523,735	3,372,915,551	3,671,149,047	3,656,677,140	2,962,542,206	3,395,864,543
Pittsburgh	490,319,705	566,135,994	629,665,173	768,287,381	699,447,762	743,635,356	711,547,291	630,268,354	711,773,043
Rochester	.....	.....	.....	a 30,519,511	75,781,369	77,594,997	81,662,509	73,690,002	78,207,588
Syracuse	28,596,708	33,845,318	38,171,027	40,011,258	44,904,345	47,687,537	50,762,983	44,267,564	49,649,147
Totals	38,577,954,134	34,618,858,158	38,127,893,753	41,559,802,487	38,632,760,068	41,229,377,365	39,352,142,220	28,200,036,960	32,731,317,122
WESTERN.									
Cincinnati	564,377,200	518,620,450	553,632,450	625,679,650	655,896,900	728,711,350	679,051,000	630,364,300	653,228,500
Cleveland	160,010,840	160,430,904	185,771,247	249,291,151	264,540,195	287,324,716	291,500,368	232,306,332	284,952,376
Columbus	53,311,425	113,647,539	62,140,305	73,134,414	157,559,500	177,384,700	171,069,700	161,603,800	180,186,800
Detroit	188,629,384	218,695,351	239,978,967	286,982,986	310,737,141	347,737,532	353,558,369	282,755,354	338,343,355
Grand Rapids	26,229,598	31,025,179	32,897,363	37,666,070	42,265,678	48,622,342	49,344,223	40,125,829	42,552,377
Indianapolis	87,149,510	99,576,811	94,205,807	105,155,391	103,555,836	118,616,627	64,111,531	64,777,389	65,000,521
Lexington	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,581,941	a 24,352,938	20,392,202	18,018,067	16,647,931
Louisville	269.786,547	295,711,094	342,164,686	399,788,212	367,501,443	368,698,812	356,361,823	308,993,881	309,894,224
All other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,155,072	83,536,503
Totals	1,349,494,504	1,437,707,328	1,510,790,825	1,777,697,874	1,918,638,634	2,101,449,017	1,985,389,216	1,782,100,524	1,974,342,687

a For six months.

Amount of Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of the United States from 1887 to 1895—(Concluded).

LOCALITY OF CLEARING HOUSES.	Year Ending September 30—								
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
NORTHWESTERN.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Chicago	2,887,276,059	3,089,288,194	3,327,108,659	3,907,046,008	4,338,693,167	4,959,861,142	4,970,913,387	4,263,560,459	4,541,435,624
Des Moines	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,290,778	49,972,363	50,334,184	50,029,241	52,952,949
Duluth	.....	113,280,043	89,420,117	97,053,040	102,676,553	93,413,428	103,447,519	106,257,865	102,480,938
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,237,989	32,235,901	29,010,186	23,515,183	19,184,576
Milwaukee	240,127,909	222,609,808	249,199,173	317,934,934	338 884,381	353,849,753	377,740,215	224,258,596	239,549,926
Minneapolis	184,700,022	204,040,477	230,626,745	286,093,084	343,247,803	427,287,201	377,785,380	298,085,090	337,201,924
Omaha	137,220,535	166,007,003	201,250,166	245,062,456	218,446,893	271,668,937	315,244,799	244,652,523	195,342,670
Peoria	55,006,344	67,296,258	77,111,095	80,323,353	88,619,276	95,873,112	88,318,395	89,298,772	104,619,761
Sioux City	.....	.....	19,175,912	45,513,240	50,557,862	54,367,936	50,675,522	33,128,197	27,996,057
St. Paul	200,364,307	194,026,801	202,076,602	225,649,306	227,802,173	271,350,612	237,137,633	174,663,689	209,918,323
All other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,620,714	41,894,777
Totals	3,704,695,176	4,056,548,584	4,395,968,472	5,201,675,421	5,775,456,875	6,609,880,385	6,600,607,220	5,540,070,329	5,872,577,525
SOUTHWESTERN.									
Kansas City	380,407,069	382,284,073	449,359,034	487,707,505	451,745,155	494,906,132	507,454,919	464,394,146	507,805,383
Memphis	94,241,496	105,908,056	125,212,462	139,738,371	127,310,014	140,387,378	98,939,078	83,756,769	92,108,024
Nashville	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,833,817	a 96,295,409	81,973,258	44,019,325	49,290,302
St. Joseph	67,239,133	69,449,822	68,396,902	75,104,219	77,661,162	89,814,345	93,918,878	77,560,085	70,140,354
St. Louis	879,272,738	886,812,201	961,804,684	1,094,037,686	1,124,330,218	1,211,370,719	1,188,378,457	1,106,770,443	1,218,425,682
Topeka	.....	15,738,635	19,578,522	18,701,550	19,921,416	20,512,044	19,951,288	23,428,631	22,851,072
Wichita	.....	35,628,078	35,110,860	38,223,219	27,849,364	27,566,186	24,909,142	21,401,034	22,842,387
Totals	1,421,160,436	1,495,820,865	1,659,462,464	1,844,512,550	1,908,651,146	2,080,852,213	2,015,525,020	1,821,330,433	1,983,463,154
SOUTHERN.									
Atlanta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,104,110	61,600,186
Baltimore	665,676,756	614,399,374	643,338,736	740,065,768	724,710,877	772,435,133	737,568,241	663,214,301	685,004,866
Birmingham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,273,145	14,022,819	18,862,165
Chattanooga	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,872,000	a 22,684,000	19,329,230	10,144,757	11,754,934
Dallas	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,267,730	49,298,231	51,440,379	56,871,278	62,565,585
Fort Worth	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,042,947	28,841,335	29,850,748	31,403,643	38,295,801
Galveston	63,182,557	57,165,444	71,865,672	92,661,126	304,153,201	141,985,866	152,848,438	128,059,620	137,266,144
Houston	.....	.....	.....	.....	163,893,754	102,715,466	130,136,394	123,595,269	171,463,843
New Orleans	412,231,400	450,792,897	488,017,828	525,248,294	532,110,104	488,931,000	523,996,645	445,671,170	451,679,488
Waco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,197,057	32,118,056	34,026,981
Norfolk	40,016,823	44,877,181	43,168,168	43,331,055	56,710,906	52,409,229	47,112,879	49,753,641	49,803,472
Richmond	.....	83,493,221	105,556,028	112,231,329	117,390,654	.....	119,978,116	111,510,670	119,371,415
Savannah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,453,142	118,075,272
Washington, D. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,173,984	98,005,354	104,721,162	80,050,429	92,962,873
Wilmington, N. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,482,889	44,573,069	46,904,288	36,942,349	36,123,257
All other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,558,461
Totals	1,181,107,036	1,250,728,117	1,351,946,432	1,513,537,572	2,137,809,045	1,801,878,688	2,018,356,722	1,942,915,254	2,106,414,743

PACIFIC, ETC.									
Denver	110,240,167	127,579,797	191,319,110	249,905,649	228,393,982	259,519,344	221,784,526	132,723,753	137,348,227
Los Angeles	.....	63,050,981	36,873,242	31,019,272	37,097,422	40,027,896	45,239,721	44,669,098	57,046,832
Portland, Ore	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,416,974	a 108,903,862	90,561,073	52,935,612	60,867,266
Salt Lake City	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,845,166	89,463,682	70,692,022	53,123,078	63,012,914
San Francisco	800,092,859	822,436,263	848,571,603	846,173,025	905,864,727	833,617,126	752,949,766	647,848,563	671,892,165
Seattle	.....	.....	.....	54,929,251	51,945,910	52,386,734	48,236,447	26,702,788	25,604,387
Spokane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,907,929	18,225,042
Tacoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,383,690	47,154,237	42,521,796	28,344,740	29,362,388
Totals	910,333,026	1,014,067,041	1,076,763,955	1,182,027,197	1,424,947,871	1,431,072,881	1,271,985,351	1,001,255,495	1,063,359,161
Totals United States	52,126,704,488	48,750,886,813	53,501,411,510	58,845,279,505	57,298,737,938	60,883,572,438	58,880,682,455	45,028,496,746	51,111,591,928
	b3,915,060,717	c3,375,817,675	b4,750,524,697	b5,343,867,995	c1,546,541,567	b3,584,834,500	c2,002,889,983	c13,852,185,709	b6,083,095,182

a For nine months. b Increase. c Decrease.

Value of Gold Coin and Bullion Imported and Exported from 1846 to 1895; also Annual Excess of Imports or of Exports.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	EXPORTS.			Imports.	EXCESS OF—	
	Domestic. *a*	Foreign.	Total.		Exports over imports.	Imports over exports.
	Dollars.	Dollars	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1846	423,851	1,629,348	.....	910,413	.....	.....
1847	62,620	975,301	.....	21,574,931	.....	.....
1848	2,700,412	8,370,785	.....	3,408,755	.....	.....
1849	956,874	1,015,359	.....	4,068,647	.....	.....
1850	2,046,679	2,513,948	.....	1,776,706	.....	.....
1851	18,069,580	4,767,333	.....	3,569,090	.....	.....
1852	37,437,387	2,636,142	.....	3,658,059	.....	.....
1853	23,548,585	1,894,323	.....	2,427,356	.....	.....
1854	38,062,570	2,491,894	.....	3,031,964	.....	.....
1855	53,957,418	1,151,797	.....	1,092,802	.....	.....
1856	44,148,279	852,698	.....	990,305	.....	.....
1857	60,078,352	1,154,301	.....	6,654,636	.....	.....
1858	42,407,246	7,595,558	.....	11,566,068	.....	.....
1859	57,502,305	3,605,748	.....	2,125,397	.....	.....
1860	56,946,851	1,499,188	.....	2,508,786	.....	.....
1861	23,799,870	3,624,103	.....	42,291,930	.....	.....
1862	31,044,651	4,395,252	.....	13,907,011	.....	.....
1863	55,993,562	6,169,276	.....	5,530,538	.....	.....
1864	97,134,624	3,527,010	100,661,634	11,176,769	89,484,865	.....
1865	56,558,706	1,822,327	58,381,033	6,498,228	51,822,805	.....
1866	70,127,466	1,069,843	71,197,309	8,196,261	63,001,048	.....
1867	36,229,676	2,796,951	39,026,627	17,024,866	22,001,761	.....
1868	68,231,158	4,165,186	72,396,344	8,737,443	63,658,901	.....
1869	28,442,776	7,560,722	36,003,498	14,132,568	21,870,930	.....
1870	28,580,609	5,055,353	33,635,962	12,056,950	21,579,012	.....
1871	64,581,678	2,104,530	66,686,208	6,883,561	59,802,647	.....
1872	48,377,502	1,171,258	49,548,760	8,717,458	40,831,302	.....
1873	44,472,038	384,677	44,856,715	8,682,447	36,174,268	.....
1874	32,645,486	1,396,934	84,042,420	19,503,137	14,539,283	.....
1875	61,543,545	5,437,432	66,980,977	13,696,793	53,284,184	.....
1876	29,431,757	1,745,293	81,177,050	7,992,769	23,184,341	.....
1877	22,359,101	4,231,273	26,590,374	26,246,234	344,140	.....
1878	6,632,570	2,571,885	9,204,455	13,330,215	.....	4,125,760
1879	4,145,085	442,529	4,587,614	5,624,948	.....	1,037,334
1880	1,775,039	1,863,986	3,639,025	80,758,396	.....	77,119,371
1881	1,826,307	738,825	2,565,132	100,031,259	.....	97,466,127
1882	31,403,625	1,184,255	32,587,880	34,377,054	.....	1,789,174
1883	8,920,909	2,679,979	11,600,888	17,734,149	.....	6,133,261
1884	35,294,204	5,787,753	41,081,957	22,831,317	18,250,640	.....
1885	2,741,559	5,736,333	8,477,892	26,691,696	.....	18,213,804
1886	32,766,066	10,186,125	42,952,191	20,743,349	22,208,842	.....
1887	5,705,304	3,995,883	9,701,187	42,910,601	.....	33,209,414
1888	12,560,084	5,816,150	18,376,234	43,934,317	.....	25,558,083
1889	54,930,332	5,021,953	59,952,285	10,284,858	49,667,427	.....
1890	13,408,632	3,870,859	17,274,491	12,943,342	4,331,149	.....
1891	84,939,551	1,423,103	86,362,654	18,232,567	68,130,087	.....
1892	43,321,351	6,873,976	50,195,327	49,699,454	495,873	.....
1893	102,068,153	6,612,691	108,680,844	21,174,381	87,506,463	.....
1894	64,487,354	12,490,707	76,978,061	72,449,119	4,528,942	.....
1895	55,890,295	10,240,888	66,131,183	35,146,734	30,984,449	.....

a Gold and silver can not be separately stated prior to 1864, but it is probable that the greater portion of the exports was gold.

Value of Silver Imported and Exported from 1846 to 1895; also of Silver in Ore, 1886 to 1895.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Coin and Bullion.					Silver in Ore.
	Exports.			Imports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Imports.
	Domestic.*a*	Foreign.	Total.			
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1846	.....	1,852,069	.....	2,867,319	.....	.....
1847	.....	869,103	.....	2,546,358	.....	.....
1848	.....	4,770,419	.....	2,951,529	.....	.....
1849	.....	3,432,415	.....	2,582,593	.....	.....
1850	.....	2,962,367	.....	2,852,086	.....	.....
1851	.....	6,685,839	.....	1,884,413	.....	.....
1852	.....	2,600,156	.....	1,846,985	.....	.....
1853	.....	2,044,017	.....	1,774,026	.....	.....
1854	.....	727,040	.....	3,726,623	.....	.....
1855	.....	1,138,128	.....	2,567,010	.....	.....
1856	.....	744,508	.....	3,217,327	.....	.....
1857	.....	3,904,269	.....	5,807,163	.....	.....
1858	.....	2,630,343	.....	7,708,428	.....	.....
1859	.....	2,779,358	.....	5,309,392	.....	.....
1860	.....	8,100,200	.....	6,041,349	.....	.....
1861	.....	2,367,107	.....	4,047,681	.....	.....
1862	.....	1,447,737	.....	2,508,041	.....	.....
1863	.....	1,993,773	.....	4,053,567	.....	.....
1864	3,338,938	1,395,969	4,734,907	1,938,843	2,796,064	.....
1865	8,059,418	1,202,775	9,262,193	3,311,844	5,950,349	.....
1866	12,515,908	2,330,854	14,846,762	2,503,831	12,342,931	.....
1867	18,746,520	3,095,225	21,841,745	5,045,609	16,796,136	.....
1868	15,514,817	5,872,941	21,387,758	5,450,925	15,936,833	.....
1869	14,473,190	6,661,692	21,134,882	5,675,308	15,459,574	.....
1870	15,303,193	9,216,511	24,519,704	14,362,229	10,157,475	.....
1871	19,821,681	11,934,099	31,755,780	14,386,463	17,369,317	.....
1872	24,420,738	5,908,036	30,328,774	5,026,231	25,302,543	.....
1873	29,433,508	10,318,351	39,751,859	12,798,790	26,953,369	.....
1874	27,054,200	5,533,785	32,587,985	8,951,769	23,636,216	.....
1875	22,313,584	2,837,581	25,151,165	7,203,924	17,947,241	.....
1876	20,606,934	4,732,318	25,329,252	7,943,972	17,385,280	.....
1877	20,775,637	8,796,226	29,571,863	14,528,180	15,043,683	.....
1878	20,429,315	4,106,355	24,535,670	16,491,099	8,044,571	.....
1879	13,409,950	6,999,877	20,409,827	14,671,052	5,738,775	.....
1880	7,572,854	5,931,040	13,503,894	12,275,914	1,227,980	.....
1881	12,400,637	4,441,078	16,841,715	10,544,238	6,297,477	.....
1882	12,076,646	4,732,953	16,829,599	8,095,336	8,734,263	.....
1883	12,702,272	7,517,173	20,219,445	10,755,242	9,464,203	.....
1884	14,931,431	11,119,995	26,051,426	14,594,945	11,456,481	.....
1885	21,634,551	12,119,082	33,753,633	16,550,627	17,203,006	.....
1886	19,15-,051	10,353,168	29,511,219	17,850,307	11,660,912	1,263,256
1887	17,005,036	9,291,468	26,296,504	17,260,191	9,036,313	3,798,284
1888	20,635,420	7,402,529	28,037,949	15,403,669	12,634,280	5,115,563
1889	25,284,662	11,404,586	36,689,248	18,678,215	18,011,033	6,951,719
1890	22,378,557	12,495,372	34,873,929	21,032,984	13,840,945	7,748,572
1891	14,033,714	8,557,274	22,590,988	18,026,880	4,564,108	8,953,608
1892	16,765,067	16,045,492	32,810,559	19,955,086	12,855,473	9,656,761
1893	23,559,254	17,178,065	40,737,319	23,193,252	17,544,067	11,100,747
1894	39,069,087	11,382,178	50,451,265	13,286,552	37,164,713	6,631,011
1895	40,073,222	7,154,095	47,227,317	9,552,520	37,674,797	10,658,659

a Gold and silver can not be separately stated prior to 1864, but it is probable that the greater portion of the exports was gold.

Merchandise Imported and Exported, and the Annual Excess of Imports or of Exports, 1846 to 1895 — Specie Values.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	Exports.			Imports.	Total exports and imports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Excess of imports over exports.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.				
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1846	101,718,042	7,865,206	109,583,248	117,914,065	227,497,313	.....	8,330,817
1847	150,574,844	6,166,754	156,741,598	122,424,349	279,165,947	34,317,249	.....
1848	130,203,709	7,986,806	138,190,515	148,638,644	286,829,159	.....	10,448,129
1849	131,710,081	8,641,091	140,351,172	141,206,199	281,557,371	.....	855,027
1850	134,900,233	9,475,493	144,375,726	173,509,526	317,885,252	.....	29,133,800
1851	178,620,138	10,295,121	188,915,259	210,771,429	399,686,688	.....	21,856,170
1852	154,931,147	12,053,084	166,984,231	207,440,398	374,424,629	.....	40,456,167
1853	189,869,162	13,620,120	203,489,282	263,777,265	467,266,547	.....	60,287,983
1854	215,328,300	21 715,464	237,013,764	297,803,794	534,847,558	.....	60,760,030
1855	192,751,135	26,158,368	218,909,503	257,808,708	476,718,211	.....	38,899,205
1856	266,438,051	14,781,372	281,219,423	310,432,310	591,651,733	.....	29,212,887
1857	278,906,713	14,917,047	293,823,760	348,428,342	642,252,102	.....	54,604,582
1858	251,351,033	20,660,241	272,011,274	263,338,654	535,349,928	8,672,620	.....
1859	278,392,080	14,509,971	292,902,051	331,333,341	624,235,392	.....	38,431,290
1860	316,242,423	17,333,634	333,576,057	353,616,119	687,192,176	.....	20,040,662
1861	204,899,616	14,654,217	219,553,833	289,310,542	508,864,375	.....	69,756,709
1862	179,644,024	11,026,477	190,670,501	189,356,677	380,027,178	1,313,824	.....
1863	186,003,912	17,960,535	203,964,447	243,335,815	447,300,262	.....	39,371,368
1864	143,504,027	15,333,961	158,837,988	316,447,283	475,285,271	.....	157,609,295
1865	136,940,248	29,089,055	166,029,303	238,745,580	404,774,883	.....	72,716,277
1866	237,518,102	11,341,420	348,859,522	434,812,066	783,671,588	.....	85,952,544
1867	279,786,809	14,719,332	294,506,141	395,761,096	690,267,237	.....	101,254,955
1868	269,389,940	12.562,999	281,952,899	357,436,440	639,389,339	.....	75,483,541
1869	275,166,697	10,951,000	286,117,697	417,506,379	703,624,076	.....	131,388,682
1870	376,616,473	16,155,295	392,771,768	435,958,408	828,730,176	.....	43,186,640
1871	428,398,908	14,421,270	442,820,178	520,223,684	963,043,862	.....	77,403,506
1872	428,487,131	15,690,455	444,177,586	626,595,077	1,070,772,663	.....	182,417,491
1873	505,033,439	17,446,483	522,479,922	642,136,210	1,164,616,132	.....	119,656,288
1874	569,433,421	16,849,619	586,283,040	567,406,342	1,153,689,382	18,876,698	.....
1875	499,284,100	14,158,611	513,442,711	533,005,436	1,046,448,147	.....	19,562,725
1876	525,582,247	14,802,424	540,384,671	460,741,190	1,001,125,861	79,643,481	.....
1877	589,670,224	12,804,996	602,475,220	451,323,126	1,053,798,346	151,152,094	.....
1878	680,709,268	14,156,498	694,865,766	437,051,532	1,131,917,298	257,814,234	.....
1879	698,340,790	12,098,651	710,439,441	445,777,775	1,156,217,216	264,661,666	.....
1880	823,946,353	11,692,305	835,638,658	667,954,746	1,503,593,404	167,683,912	.....
1881	883,925,947	18,451,399	902,377,346	642,664,628	1,545,041,974	259,712,718	.....
1882	733,239,732	17,302,525	750,542,257	724,639,574	1,475,181,831	25,902,683	.....
1883	804,223,632	19,615,770	823,839,402	723,180,914	1,547,020,316	100,658,488	.....
1884	724,964,852	15,548,757	740,513,609	667,697,693	1,408,211,302	72,815,916	.....
1885	726,682,946	15,506,809	742,189,755	577,527,329	1,319,717,084	164,662,426	.....
1886	665,964,529	13,560,301	679,524,830	635,436,136	1,314,960,966	44,088,694	.....
1887	703,022,923	13,160,288	716,183,211	692,319,768	1,408,502,979	23,863,443	.....
1888	683,862,104	12,092,403	695,954,507	723,957,114	1,419,911,621	.....	28,002,607
1889	730,282,609	12,118,766	742,401,375	745,131,652	1,487,533,027	.....	2,730,277
1890	845,293,828	12,534,856	857,828,684	780,310,409	1,647,139,093	68,518,275	.....
1891	872,270,283	12,210,527	898,480,810	844,916,196	1,729,397,006	39,564,614	.....
1892	1,015,732,011	14,546,137	1,030,278,148	827,402,462	1,857,680,610	202,875,686	.....
1893	831,080,785	16,634,409	847,665,194	866,400,922	1,714,066,116	.....	18,737,728
1894	869,204,937	22,935,635	892,140,572	654,994,622	1,547,135,194	237,145,950	.....
1895	793,392,599	14,145,566	807,538,165	731,969,965	1,539,508,130	75,568,200	.....

True Valuation of Real and Personal Property, by States and Territories (Exclusive of Alaska), 1890.

[From the Eleventh Census. Prepared by J. K. Upton, special agent.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Real estate and improvements.	Live stock on farms, farm implements and machinery.	Mines and quarries, including product on hand.	Gold and silver coin and bullion.	Machinery of mills and product on hand, raw and manufactured.	Railroads and equipments, including street railroads.	Telegraphs, telephones, shipping and canals and equipments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Maine	254,069,559	23,779,553	5,806,940	10,655,666	27,400,727	69,524,389	43,175,046	54,722,248	489,134,128
New Hampshire	176,131,000	14,044,975	1,188,089	6,059,688	30,964,566	58,782,551	2,143,867	35,814,204	325,128,740
Vermont	138,378,194	21,377,880	11,841,193	5,380,723	8,223,289	49,349,395	1,716,604	29,300,045	265,567,323
Massachusetts	1,898,637,794	20,139,118	3,363,995	48,476,225	309,098,895	110,793,408	51,658,136	361,477,876	2,803,645,447
Rhode Island	334,740,002	3,306,000	816,055	5,996,129	74,846,062	13,433,703	5,163,956	65,860,445	504,162,352
Connecticut	543,421,891	13,050,113	3,108,787	13,456,492	86,624,237	54,550,504	14,753,310	106,154,885	835,120,219
New York	5,817,704,667	171,183,430	30,513,948	176,941,588	594,476,039	534,671,937	129,098,710	1,122,111,672	8,576,701,991
New Jersey	961,031,972	23,190,074	5,543,997	23,764,541	121,173,974	99,357,820	16,225,600	195,015,136	1,445,285,114
Pennsylvania	3,781,177,285	140,699,613	361,888,490	99,700,483	486,944,603	455,446,676	87,347,794	777,541,606	6,190,746,550
Totals North Atlantic Division	13,905,274,364	430,770,756	424,071,494	390,431,535	1,739,752,192	1,445,910,383	351,783,023	2,747,998,117	21,435,491,864
Delaware	105,720,519	6,034,380	282,082	2,824,336	15,359,670	16,599,418	6,580,068	22,278,322	175,678,795
Maryland	745,307,917	25,734,410	20,770,825	19,335,876	58,727,020	66,733,915	18,551,391	130,311,694	1,085,473,048
District of Columbia	286,563,006	208,880	.....	5,266,300	13,958,068	4,489,953	2,023,844	31,086,682	343,596,733
Virginia	470,642,553	39,997,969	6,513,817	25,389,094	28,162,069	169,867,928	11,960,333	109,784,307	862,318,070
West Virginia	248,727,477	27,081,030	14,457,319	11,776,054	11,278,034	65,609,822	3,539,626	56,485,519	438,954,881
North Carolina	278,975,226	32,730,490	4,293,904	24,358,230	12,044,428	152,160,420	8,132,644	71,453,657	584,148,999
South Carolina	176,528,452	20,744,672	7,297,518	17,502,403	11,502,673	114,093,428	5,792,545	47,449,612	400,911,303
Georgia	415,339,384	37,242,968	7,613,745	28,298,688	26,196,591	227,397,970	11,671,918	98,648,185	852,409,449
Florida	195,614,398	8,301,020	186,042	5,980,549	3,762,472	126,557,482	7,879,714	41,207,711	389,489,388
Totals South Atlantic Division	2,923,418,932	198,075,819	61,415,252	140,731,530	180,991,025	943,510,336	76,132,083	608,705,689	5,132,980,666
Ohio	2,530,255,018	145,657,036	53,637,259	60,430,688	182,640,892	424,107,906	35,698,555	518,955,630	3,951,382,984
Indiana	1,288,163,737	114,533,677	15,102,469	35,640,877	54,920,942	310,172,144	9,117,166	267,525,614	2,095,176,626
Illinois	3,294,042,440	214,888,600	22,044,593	77,890,594	245,552,366	521,464,517	23,344,205	667,524,404	5,066,751,719
Michigan	1,149,290,454	91,747,585	77,608,518	34,418,789	86,490,821	375,184,286	38,723,391	241,252,428	2,095,016,272
Wisconsin	1,098,350,591	82,951,387	8,888,551	27,934,449	81,874,031	294,269,054	14,738,945	224,801,515	1,833,308,523
Minnesota	1,031,163,155	74,642,156	10,390,329	23,036,530	55,655,545	281,641,105	5,574,586	206,748,521	1,691,851,927
Iowa	1,261,701,010	243,101,557	7,676,126	30,981,325	29,938,530	442,694,783	8,218,284	263,036,718	2,287,348,333
Missouri	1,433,731,201	160,531,892	12,480,754	46,436,377	100,566,607	322,668,487	12,964,186	308,523,441	2,397,902,945
North Dakota	175,917,099	25,435,474	66,580	3,040,965	943,450	102,937,257	730,876	27,934,805	337,006,506
South Dakota	206,923,201	37,603,221	6,322,622	5,263,004	1,329,023	127,245,237	1,315,232	38,639,759	425,141,299
Nebraska	708,413,698	109,440,897	2,089,177	18,961,494	14,946,683	272,129,695	4,292,140	145,412,330	1,275,685,514
Kansas	939,530,176	146,938,095	4,237,466	23,006,063	19,118,444	462,422,646	5,708,384	198,382,227	1,799,343,501
Totals North Central Division	15,125,481,180	1,447,471,577	220,544,444	387,040,555	873,977,334	3,937,237,117	160,425,950	3,103,737,392	25,255,915,519

True Valuation of Real and Personal Property, by States and Territories — (Concluded).

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Real estate and improvements.	Live stock on farms, farm implements and machinery.	Mines and quaries, including product on hand.	Gold and silver coin and bullion.	Machinery of mills and product on hand, raw and manufactured.	Railroads and equipments, including street railroads.	Telegraphs, telephones, shipping and canals and equipments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Kentucky	711,793,385	81,830,906	9,919,4 7	29,192,033	36,026,069	142,262,792	8,470,490	152,737,221	1,172,232,313
Tennessee	483,761,510	70,191,110	7,344,009	27,372,564	25,681,603	152,683,677	7,874,072	113,047,598	887,956,143
Alabama	271,363,944	35,288,375	18,277,597	23,203,293	23,124,036	174,557,142	8,236,253	68,722,864	622,773,504
Mississippi	208,393,024	39,905,300	5,000	19,365,860	5,535,904	119,889,776	6,449,749	54,648,075	454,242,688
Louisiana	271,961,846	25,065,735	.....	17,785,914	19,244,373	91,673,064	8,319,098	61,251,562	495,301,597
Texas	1,220,417,771	117,006,044	1,255,970	35,532,610	22,047,604	446,587,638	9,884,482	252,894,647	2,105,576,766
Oklahoma	34,037,571	3,639,850	.....	937,774	51,114	8,629,471	247,336	742,008	48,285,124
Arkansas	233,855,131	36,445,280	2,622,902	16,9.5,521	6,732,986	97,552,745	4,512,716	56,450,141	455,147,422
Indian Territory	103,221,251	....	1,492,009	27,509	114,549	54,910,144	.....	....	159,765,462
Totals South Central Division	3,538,865,433	409,372,600	40,916,904	170,393,078	138,558,243	1,288,746,449	53,994,196	760,494,116	6,401,281,019
Montana	207,770,797	22,976,697	81,426,388	3,111,659	1,197,883	112,602,661	528,636	23,520,488	453,135,209
Wyoming	92,493,357	15,870,581	5,020,496	1,216,666	455,743	48,466,975	242,820	6,007,067	169,773,710
Colorado	603,326,165	25,322,860	161,471,917	8,606,736	14,507,433	222,229,424	1,648,792	108,598,940	1,145,712,267
New Mexico	113,729,183	7,538,320	21,693,388	2,524,943	471,948	75,469,333	614,372	9,419,410	231,459,897
Arizona	95,644,280	3,454,240	26,090,504	1,013,002	232,936	56,348,389	238,480	5,809,151	188,880,976
Utah	183,117,253	7,978,490	67,432,123	3,981,485	2,793,974	55,974,079	831,620	27,302,210	349,411,234
Nevada	92,222,975	6,339,300	27,130,047	1,054,488	296,917	47,513,454	183,044	5,583,383	180,323,668
Idaho	95,606,807	8,425,950	46,967,265	1,410,142	389,892	48,078,479	337,540	6,680,516	207,896,591
Washington	516,365,149	17,263,310	7,622,783	7,576,766	11,713,975	92,724,845	9,947,920	97,483,978	760,698,726
Oregon	380,174,803	27,205,600	16,836,577	7,007,914	12,984,6?9	74,978,844	6,450,099	64,757,728	590,396,194
California	1,671,113,655	74,948,940	82,652,997	32,674,449	80,219,258	235,616,555	38,897,137	317,610,636	2,533,733,627
Totals Western Division	4,051,564,424	217,324,288	544,343,485	70,178,250	125,314,647	1,070,003,038	59,920,460	672,773,507	6,811,422,099
Totals United States	39,544,544,333	2,703,015,040	1,291,291,579	1,158,774,943	3,058,593,441	8,685,407,323	701,755,712	7,893,708,821	65,037,091,197

True Valuation of Real and Personal Property, Total and Per Capita, by States and Territories (Exclusive of Alaska): 1850 to 1890.

[From the Census of 1890. Prepared by J. K. Upton, special agent.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TRUE VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.									
	TOTAL.					PER CAPITA.				
	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Maine	489,134,128	511,000,000	348,155,671	190,211,600	122,777,571	740	787	555	503	210
New Hampshire	325,128,740	363,000,000	252,624,112	156,310,860	103,652,835	863	1,046	794	479	326
Vermont	265,567,323	302,000,000	235,349,553	122,477,170	92,205,049	799	909	712	389	294
Massachusetts	2,803,645,447	2,623,000,000	2,132,148,741	815,237,433	573,342,286	1,252	1,471	1,463	662	577
Rhode Island	504,162,352	400,000,000	296,965,646	135,337,588	81,508,794	1,459	1,447	1,366	775	546
Connecticut	835,120,219	779,000,000	774,631,524	444,274,114	155,707,980	1,119	1,251	1,441	966	420
New York	8,576,701,991	6,308,000,000	6,530,841,264	1,843,338,517	1,080,309,216	1,430	1,241	1,483	475	349
New Jersey	1,445,285,114	1,305,000,000	940,976,064	467,918,324	200,000,000	1,000	1,154	1,038	696	409
Pennsylvania	6,190,746,550	4,942,000,000	3,803,340,112	1,416,501,818	722,486,120	1,177	1,154	1,081	487	313
Totals North Atlantic Division	21,435,491,864	17,533,000,000	15,290,032,687	5,591,607,424	3,130,989,851	1,232	1,200	1,243	528	363
Delaware	175,678,795	136,000,000	97,180,833	46,242,181	21,062,556	1,043	928	777	412	230
Maryland	1,085,473,018	837,000,000	643,748,976	376,919,944	219,217,364	1,041	895	824	549	376
District of Columbia	343,596,733	220,000,000	126,873,618	41,084,945	14,018,874	1,491	1,239	963	547	271
Virginia	862,318,070	707,000,000	409,588,133	a 793,249,681	a 430,701,082	521	467	334	a 497	b 303
West Virginia	438,954 881	350,000,000	190,651,491	.....	.....	575	566	431	.....	.....
North Carolina	584,148,999	461,000,000	260,757,244	358,739,399	226,800,472	361	329	243	361	261
South Carolina	400,911,303	322,000,000	208,146,989	548,138,754	288,257,694	348	323	295	779	431
Georgia	852,409 449	606,000,000	268,169,207	645,895,237	335,425,714	464	393	226	611	370
Florida	389,489,388	120,000,000	44,163,655	73,101,500	22,862,270	995	445	235	521	261
Totals South Atlantic Division	5,132,980,666	3,759,000,000	2,249,280,146	2,883,371,641	1,558,346,026	579	495	384	537	333
Ohio	3,951,382.384	3 238,000,000	2,235,430 300	1,193,898,422	504,726,120	1,076	1,012	839	510	255
Indiana	2,095 176,626	1,681 ,00, ,00	1,268,180,543	528,835,371	202,650 264	956	850	755	392	205
Illinois	5,066,751, 19	3 2 0 ,00 000	2,121,680,579	871,860 282	156,265 006	1,324	1,043	835	509	183
Michigan	2,095,016,272	1,530, ,00 000	719 208,1.8	257 163 983	59 787,255	1 001	965	607	343	150
Wisconsin	1,833,308,523	1,139 0.0 000	702,307 329	273 671,668	42,056,595	1,087	866	666	353	138
Minnesota	1,691,851,927	792,000,000	228,909,590	52 294,413	.....	1,300	1,014	521	304	.....
Iowa	2,287,348,333	1,721,000 000	717,644 7o0	247 338,265	23,714,638	1,196	1,059	601	366	123
Missouri	2,397,902,945	1,562,000,000	1,284,922,897	501,214,398	137,247,707	895	720	746	424	201

a Virginia before division. b Dakota Territory.

True Valuation of Real and Personal Property, Total and Per Capita, etc.—(Concluded).

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TRUE VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.									
	TOTAL.					PER CAPITA.				
	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
North Dakota	337,006,506	} a 118,000,000	a 5,599,752	.....	.....	} 1,844	} a 373	a 395	.....	.....
South Dakota	425,141,299					} 1,293				
Nebraska	1,275,685,514	385,000,000	69,277,483	9,131,056	.....	1,205	851	563	317	.....
Kansas	1,799,343,501	760,000,000	188,892,014	31,327,895	.....	1,261	763	518	292	.....
Totals North Central Division	25,255,915,549	16,186,000,000	9,542,053,355	3,966,735,753	1,126,447,585	1,129	932	735	436	208
Kentucky	1,172,232,313	902,000,000	604,318,552	666,043,112	301,628,456	631	547	457	576	307
Tennessee	887,956,143	705,000,000	498,237,724	493,903,892	201,246,686	502	451	396	445	201
Alabama	622,773,504	428,000,000	201,855,841	495,237,078	228,204,332	412	339	202	514	296
Mississippi	454,242,688	354,000,000	209,197,345	607,324,911	228,951,130	352	313	253	767	377
Louisiana	495,301,597	382,000,000	323,125,666	602,118,568	233,993,764	443	406	445	850	452
Texas	2,105,576,766	825,000,000	159,052,542	365,200,614	52,740,473	942	518	194	605	248
Oklahoma	48,285,124	.....	.....	.....	.....	781	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	455,147,422	286,000,000	156,394,691	219,256,473	89,841,025	403	356	323	504	190
Indian Territory	159,765,462	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals South Central Division	6,401,281,019	3,882,000,000	2,152,182,361	3,449,084,648	1,286,610,866	b 569	435	334	598	299
Montana	453,135,209	40,000,000	15,184,522	.....	.....	3,429	1,022	737	.....	.....
Wyoming	169,773,710	54,000,000	7,016,748	.....	.....	2,797	2,596	770	.....	.....
Colorado	1,145,712,267	240,000,000	20,243,303	.....	.....	2,780	1,235	508	.....	.....
New Mexico	231,459,897	49,000,000	31,349,793	20,813,768	5,174,471	1,507	410	341	223	84
Arizona	188,880,976	41,000,000	3,440,791	.....	.....	3,168	1,014	356	.....	.....
Utah	349,411,234	114,000,000	16,159,995	5,596,118	986,083	1,681	792	186	139	87
Nevada	180,323,668	156,000,000	31,134,012	.....	.....	3,941	2,506	733	.....	.....
Idaho	207,896,591	29,000,000	6,552,681	.....	.....	2,464	890	437	.....	.....
Washington	760,698,726	62,000,000	13,562,164	5,601,486	.....	2,177	825	566	483	.....
Oregon	590,396,194	154,000,000	51,558,932	28,930,637	5,063,474	1,882	882	567	551	381
California	2,533,733,627	1,343,000,000	638,767,017	207,874,613	22,161,872	2,097	1,553	1,140	547	239
Totals Western Division	6,811,422,099	2,282,000,000	834,969,958	268,816,602	33,385,900	2,250	1,291	843	434	187
Totals United States	65,037,091,197	43,642,000,000	30,068,518,507	16,159,616,068	7,135,780,228	b 1,036	870	780	514	308

a Dakota Territory. b In computing this per capita the true valuation of Indian Territory is excluded.

Assessed Valuation of Property Taxed and Ad Valorem Taxation by States and Territories, 1890.

[From the Eleventh Census. Prepared by J. K. Upton, special agent.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Assessed Valuation.			Ad Valorem Taxation.					
					Levy, except for schools.			Levy for schools.	
	Total.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total tax.	State.	County.	Municipal.	State.	Counnty and minor division.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Maine	309,129,101	233,946,082	75,183,019	4,922,858	295,100	335,963	3,110,839	236,600	944,356
New Hampshire	263,059,798	141,729,716	121,330,082	4,063,640	618,701	484,709	2,359,242	.....	600,988
Vermont	162,098,513	112,895,125	49,203,388	2,105,395	176,651	11,302	1,296,625	.....	620,817
Massachusetts	2,154,134,626	1,600,137,807	553,996,819	31,503,666	1,782,891	1,989,182	21,036,686	.....	6,694,907
Rhode Island	321,764,503	243,081,296	78,683,207	3,797,417	591,353	.....	2,601,185	.....	604,879
Connecticut	358,913,956	261,451,666	97,462,290	6,112,197	.....	24,392	4,413,066	.....	1,674,739
New York	3,785,910,313	3,403,751,246	382,159,067	75,126,502	5,381,535	7,950,882	46,252,685	3,537,318	12,004,082
New Jersey	893,859,866	562,375,791	331,484,075	14,103,525	988,219	3,037,853	7,001,311	1,995,260	1,080,882
Pennsylvania	2,659,796,909	2,012,016,599	617,780,310	37,337,062	1,723,284	5,263,321	19,183,154	.....	11,167,303
Totals North Atlantic Division	10,908,667,585	8,601,385,328	2,307,282,257	179,072,262	11,557,734	19,097,604	107,254,793	5,769,178	35,392,953
Delaware	66,210,519	63,346,513	2,861,006	922,179	.....	264,843	371,130	.....	286,206
Maryland	529,494,777	411,900,246	117,594,531	8,173,075	349,586	1,477,085	4,477,665	506,291	1,362,448
District of Columbia	153,307,541	141,609,891	11,697,650	2,280,110	1,791,922	.....	.....	488,188	.....
Virginia	415,249,107	272,311,276	142,937,831	5,230,614	1,299,502	1,022,749	1,893,837	362,979	651,547
West Virginia	186,964,770	121,202,365	65,762,405	3,253,900	470,337	1,267,898	346,047	186,963	982,655
North Carolina	235,300,674	142,068,932	93,231,742	2,394,458	702,215	897,435	432,316	274,394	88,098
South Carolina	168,262,669	90,042,723	78,219,946	2,745,048	799,248	814,261	677,892	336,525	117,122
Georgia	415,828,945	225,054,915	190,774,030	5,711,990	1,269,315	1,694,226	1,954,462	377,367	416,620
Florida	91,761,711	60,596,574	31,165,137	1,976,439	470,768	514,294	434,354	91,802	465,221
Totals South Atlantic Division	2,262,380,713	1,528,133,435	734,247,278	32,687,813	7,152,893	7,952,791	10,587,703	2,624,509	4,369,917
Ohio	1,778,138,477	1,232,305,312	545,833,165	33,889,417	3,022,840	8,577,134	11,741,423	1,778,144	8,769,876
Indiana	856,838,472	554,900,734	301,937,738	15,584,054	1,029,015	5,151,206	4,941,588	1,414,208	3,048,037
Illinois	809,682,926	587,442,289	222,240,637	33,090,429	1,825,429	4,650,182	14,768,426	1,092,105	10,754,287
Michigan	898,155,532	739,690,151	158,465,381	14,477,767	1,266,512	2,272,946	6,712,756	.....	4,225,553
Wisconsin	577,066,252	464,590,340	112,475,912	13,191,899	300,974	2,535,876	6,455,788	592,889	3,306,372
Minnesota	588,820,213	496,558,366	92,261,847	12,707,428	1,177,518	2,145,467	5,412,879	1,176,277	2,795,287
Iowa	519,246,110	370,921,446	148,321,664	15,175,432	1,298,111	5,001,928	2,859,737	.....	6,015,656
Missouri	887,975,928	599,859,331	288,116,597	16,447,206	2,069,457	3,830,726	6,167,702	592,166	3,787,155
North Dakota	88,203,054	65,181,187	23,021,867	2,427,563	400,870	649,581	885,059	176,306	815,740
South Dakota	140,154,930	101,378,719	38,776,211	3,626,313	342,242	1,049,048	533,426	282,228	1,419,369
Nebraska	184,770,305	115,181,167	69,589,138	8,325,566	1,029,066	2,859,289	2,091,130	142,459	2,203,622
Kansas	347,717,219	241,100,071	106,617,148	12,756,148	1,489,960	3,822,336	3,229,056	.....	4,223,796
Totals North Central Division	7,676,769,418	5,569,109,113	2,107,660,305	181,699,222	15,243,001	42,545,719	65,298,970	7,246,782	51,364,750

Assessed Valuation of Property Taxed and Ad Valorem Taxation, etc.—(Concluded).

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ASSESSED VALUATION.			AD VALOREM TAXATION.					
	Total.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total tax.	LEVY, EXCEPT FOR SCHOOLS.			LEVY FOR SCHOOLS.	
					State.	County.	Municipal.	State.	County and minor division.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Kentucky	547,596,788	376,788,792	170,807,996	7,379,326	1,095,011	1,627,874	2,615,406	1,231,483	809,552
Tennessee	382,760,191	292,872,811	89,887,380	5,636,772	1,148,284	1,296,218	1,808,781	674,652	808,837
Alabama	258,979,575	154,706,484	104,273,091	2,968,352	692,618	1,169,356	673,576	350,000	82,793
Mississippi	166,772,279	117,004,402	49,767,877	2,803,337	667,089	1,118,897	422,914	.....	594,437
Louisiana	234,320,780	159,619,875	74,700,905	5,103,672	1,141,715	773,957	2,636,198	263,766	288,039
Texas	780,898,605	523,893,098	257,005,507	9,817,369	1,561,794	3,970,261	2,268,6 8	976,111	1,040,595
Arkansas	174,737,755	109,417,158	65,320,597	2,813,791	524,213	929,423	225,938	349,476	784,741
Totals South Central Division	2,546,065,973	1,734,302,620	811,763,353	36,522,622	6,830,724	10,885,995	10,651,421	3,745,488	4,408,994
Montana	112,937,384	54,943,531	57,993,853	2,347,370	225,873	1,328,806	341,145	.....	451,546
Wyoming	32,536,401	12,719,221	19,817,180	784,333	162,682	348,659	74,761	.....	198,231
Colorado	220,554,061	155,383,090	65,170,974	6,419,271	883,070	2,535,286	1,438,289	.....	1,562,626
New Mexico	43,227,686	15,371,084	27,856,602	1,043,316	376,194	373,740	37,672	129,684	126,026
Arizona	28,050,234	10,174,476	17,875,758	838,379	217,389	431,898	36,610	8,415	144,067
Utah	106,110,370	80,218,871	25,891,499	1,601,504	2:2,220	31 ,331	314,101	318,331	433,521
Nevada	25,350,094	8,544,341	16,805,753	735,910	215,477	359,842	36,377	12,671	111,543
Idaho	25,748,437	9,977,463	15,770,974	761,561	102,995	389,347	27,946	.....	241,273
Washington	217,612,897	177,201,671	40,408,226	5,209,714	718,123	1,864,532	1,211,771	.....	1,415,288
Oregon	166,025,731	107,640,259	58,385,472	2,887,013	495,934	1,174,026	349,776	.....	867,277
California	1,101,136,431	891,449,172	209,687,259	18,754,850	4,162,288	5,022,834	5,324,520	2,224,292	2,020,916
Totals Western Division	2,079,289,729	1,523,626,179	555,663,550	41,383,251	7,772,245	14,147,301	9,192,968	2,693,393	7,577,314
Totals United States	25,473,173,418	18,956,556,675	6,516,616,743	471,365,140	48,556,597	94,629,410	202,985,855	22,079,350	103,113,928

Total and Per Capita Assessed Valuations of Real Estate and Improvements Taxed, by States and Territories (Exclusive of Alaska, Oklahoma and Indian Territory), 1850 to 1890.

[From the Eleventh Census. Prepared by J. K. Upton, special agent.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ASSESSED VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE AND IMPROVEMENTS TAXED.									
	TOTAL.					PER CAPITA.				
	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dols.
Maine	233,946,082	173,856,242	134,580,157	86,717,716	64,336,119	353 88	267 91	214 67	158 02	110 32
New Hampshire	141,729,716	122,733,124	85,231,288	59,638,346	67,839,108	376 41	353 71	267 77	182 90	213 55
Vermont	112,895,125	71,436,623	80,998,100	65,639,973	57,320,369	339 61	214 99	245 02	208 32	182 48
Massachusetts	1,600,137,807	1,111,160,072	901,037,841	475,413,165	349,129,932	714 68	623 17	618 27	386 18	351 06
Rhode Island	243,081,296	188,224,459	132,876,581	83,778,204	54,358,231	703 55	680 66	611 34	479 77	368 42
Connecticut	261,451,666	228,791,267	204,110,509	191,478,842	96,412,947	350 35	367 42	379 77	416 13	260 02
New York	3,403,651,246	2,329,282,359	1,532,720,907	1,069,658,080	564,649,649	567 49	458 26	349 72	275 63	182 20
New Jersey	562,375,791	442,632,638	448,832,127	151,161,942	153,151,619	389 21	391 32	495 35	224 93	312 84
Pennsylvania	2,042,016,599	1,540,007,957	1,071,680,934	561,192,980	427,865,660	388 36	359 57	304 29	193 10	185 08
Totals North Atlantic Division	8,601,385,328	6,208,124,741	4,592,063,444	2,744,679,248	1,835,063,634	494 29	427 93	373 28	259 07	212 72
Delaware	63,316,513	50,302,739	48,744,783	26,273,803	14,486,595	375 96	343 11	389 91	234 14	158 27
Maryland	411,960,246	368,442,913	286,910,332	65,341,438	139,026,610	395 15	394 08	367 41	95 10	278 45
District of Columbia	141,609,891	87,980,356	71,437,468	33,097,542	14,409,413	614 65	495 32	542 43	440 83	278 78
Virginia	272,311,276	233,601,599	279,116,017	417,952,228	252,105,824	164 44	154 44	227 82	261 82	177 53
West Virginia	121,202,365	105,000,306	95,924,774	.....	.....	158 89	169 78	217 02	.....	.....
North Carolina	142,068,932	101,709,326	83,322,012	116,366,573	71,702,740	87 81	72 66	77 77	117 23	82 51
South Carolina	90,042,723	77,461,670	119,494,675	129,772,684	105,737,492	78 22	77 81	169 35	184 41	158 17
Georgia	225,054,915	139,983,941	143,948,216	179,801,441	121,619,739	122 49	90 77	121 57	170 06	134 21
Florida	60,596,574	18,855,151	20,197,691	21,722,810	7,924,588	154 81	70 08	107 58	154 69	40 62
Totals South Atlantic Division	1,528,133,435	1,183,368,001	1,149,095,968	990,328,519	727,013,001	172 52	155 76	196 31	184 60	155 37
Ohio	1,232,305,312	1,093,677,705	707,846,836	687,518,121	337,521,075	335 57	341 98	265 58	293 87	170 44
Indiana	554,900,734	538,683,239	460,120,974	291,829,992	112,947,740	253 10	272 30	273 78	216 10	114 27
Illinois	587,442,289	575,441,053	348,433,906	287,279,940	81,524,835	153 53	186 96	137 18	167 77	95 73
Michigan	739,690,151	432,861,884	224,663,667	123,605,084	25,580,371	353 26	264 43	189 74	165 00	64 53
Wisconsin	464,590,340	344,788,721	252,322,107	148,238,766	22,458,452	275 41	262 10	239 24	191 06	73 54
Minnesota	496,558,366	203,446,781	62,079,587	25,291,771	97,363	381 43	260 57	141 18	147 03	16 02
Iowa	370,921,446	297,254,842	226,610,638	149,433,423	15,672,332	194 01	182 97	189 79	221 41	81 54
Missouri	599,859,331	381,985,112	418,527,535	153,540,577	66,802,223	223 90	176 16	243 15	129 82	97 94
North Dakota	65,181,187	a 13,333,918	a 1,695,723	.....	.....	356 73	a 98 64	a 119 53	.....	.....
South Dakota	101,378,719					308 42				
Nebraska	115,181,167	55,073,375	38,365,999	5,732,145	.....	108 77	121 74	311 94	198 75	.....
Kansas	241,100,071	108,432,049	65,499,365	16,088,602	.....	168 94	108 86	179 75	150 07	.....
Totals North Central Division	5,569,109,113	4,044,978,179	2,806,166,337	1,888,408,421	662,604,381	249 04	232 95	216 17	207 59	122 62

Total and Per Capita Assessed Valuations of Real Estate and Improvements, etc.—(Concluded).

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ASSESSED VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE AND IMPROVEMENTS TAXED.									
	TOTAL.					PER CAPITA.				
	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dols.
Kentucky	376,788,792	265,085,908	311,479,694	277,925,054	177,013,407	202 72	160 79	235 79	240 49	180 18
Tennessee	292,872,811	195,644,200	228,035,375	219,991,180	107,981,793	165 70	126 85	177 22	198 23	107 09
Alabama	154,706,484	77,374,008	117,223,043	155,034,089	78,870,718	102 25	61 29	117 58	160 79	102 21
Mississippi	117,004,402	79,469,530	118,278,460	157,836,737	65,171,438	90 73	70 23	142 86	199 46	107 45
Louisiana	159,619,875	122,362,297	191,343,376	280,704,988	176,623,654	142 70	130 18	263 23	396 47	341 13
Texas	523,893,098	205,508,924	97,186,568	112,476,013	28,149,671	234 85	129 11	118 73	186 15	132 41
Arkansas	109,417,158	55,760,388	63,102,304	63,254,740	17,372,524	96 99	69 48	130 25	145 26	82 77
Totals South Central Division	1,734,302,620	1,001,205,255	1,121,648,820	1,267,222,801	651,188,205	158 95	112 25	174 32	219 67	151 31
Montana	54,943,531	5,077,162	2,728,128	.....	.....	415 74	129 66	132 47	.....	.....
Wyoming	12,719,221	4,485,291	863,665	.....	.....	209 53	215 75	94 72	.....	.....
Colorado	155,383,090	35,604,197	8,840,811	.....	.....	376 96	183 22	221 77	.....	.....
New Mexico	15,371,084	4,788,764	9,917,991	7,018,260	2,679,486	100 08	40 05	107 95	75 05	43 54
Arizona	10,174,476	3,922,961	538,355	.....	.....	170 66	97 01	55 74	.....	.....
Utah	80,218,871	14,779,344	7,047,881	286,504	337,866	385 84	102 66	81 21	7 11	29 69
Nevada	8,544,341	13,280,555	14,594,722	.....	.....	186 72	213 29	343 48	.....	.....
Idaho	9,977,463	2,297,526	1,926,565	.....	.....	118 24	70 45	128 45	.....	.....
Washington	177,204,671	11,335,923	5,146,776	1,876,063	.....	507 18	150 91	214 85	161 81	.....
Oregon	107,640,259	32,584,966	17,674,202	6,279,602	3,997,332	343 06	186 45	194 39	119 69	300 69
California	891,449,172	466,273,585	176,527,160	66,906,631	16,347,442	737 88	539 24	315 09	176 07	176 54
Totals Western Division	1,523,626,179	594,430,274	245,806,256	82,367,060	23,362,126	503 24	336 27	248 16	133 07	130 65
Totals United States	18,956,556,675	13,032,106,450	9,914,780,825	6,973,006,049	3,899,226,347	303 01	259 83	257 14	221 76	168 13

a Dakota Territory.

Expenditures: State and Local, Including Public Schools, for 1890, and of Expenditures for Public Schools, by States and Territories, for 1890 and 1880.

[From the Eleventh Census. Prepared by J. K. Upton, special agent.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	EXPENDITURES, STATE AND LOCAL, INCLUDING SCHOOLS, 1890.		EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.					
			TOTAL. a		PER CAPITA OF POPULATION.		PER CAPITA OF PUPILS ENROLLED.	
	Total.	Per capita.	1890.	1880.	1890.	1880.	1890.	1880.
	Dollars.	Dolls.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Maine	5,780,108	8 74	1,114,902	991 297	1 69	1 53	7 98	6 57
New Hampshire	3,582,704	9 52	814,394	568,103	2 16	1 64	13 62	8 78
Vermont	2,152,317	6 47	689,917	452,693	2 08	1 36	10 52	6 18
Massachusetts	46,486,602	2) 76	8,286,062	4,720,951	3 70	2 65	22 30	14 91
Rhode Island	5,699,999	16 50	917,990	530,167	2 66	1 92	17 39	12 48
Connecticut	8,488,362	11 37	2,123,839	1,335,234	2 85	2 14	16 79	11 26
New York	91,232,042	15 21	17,392,274	9,936,662	2 90	1 95	16 69	9 67
New Jersey	15,244,819	10 55	3,457,525	2,039,938	2 39	1 80	14 77	9 94
Pennsylvania	45,589,937	8 67	12,828,645	7,306,692	2 44	1 71	12 69	7 69
Totals North Atlantic Division	224,256,890	12 89	47,625,548	27,881,737	2 74	1 92	15 85	9 45
Delaware	1,064,663	6 32	329,008	172,455	1 95	1 18	10 47	6 53
Maryland	10,091,521	9 68	1,910,663	1,395,284	1 83	1 49	10 37	9 30
District of Columbia	5,042,002	21 88	906,124	438,567	3 93	2 47	24 56	16 59
Virginia	7,451,365	4 50	1,577,347	889,862	95	59	4 61	4 03
West Virginia	3,550,973	4 66	1,284,991	720,967	1 68	1 17	6 65	5 01
North Carolina	3,223,703	1 99	718,225	383,709	44	27	2 20	1 50
South Carolina	3,098,682	2 69	460,260	367,259	41	37	2 37	2 72
Georgia	7,031,260	3 83	967,590	653,464	53	42	2 85	2 76
Florida	2,032,593	5 19	476,5 3	117,724	1 22	44	5 23	2 72
Totals South Atlantic Division	42,586,762	4 81	8,630,711	5,139,291	98	68	4 96	4 15
Ohio	40,325,610	10 98	10,755,246	7,707,630	2 93	2 41	13 49	10 24
Indiana	18,260,426	8 33	5,900,233	4,504,407	2 69	2 28	11 67	8 79
Illinois	33,715,078	8 81	11,288,529	7,536,682	2 95	2 45	14 50	10 70
Michigan	17,415,454	8 32	5,446,416	3,112,468	2 60	1 90	12 75	8 59
Wisconsin	14,887,090	8 83	3,711,286	2,163,845	2 20	1 64	10 55	7 22
Minnesota	18,559,150	14 26	4,033,516	1,622,919	3 10	2 08	14 33	8 70
Iowa	16,285,305	8 52	6,477,256	4,347,119	3 39	2 68	13 13	10 21
Missouri	21,011,260	7 84	5,128,260	3,092,332	1 91	1 43	8 27	6 36
North Dakota	2,692,246	14 73	626,946	183,257	3 45	1 36	17 67	13 36
South Dakota	3,240,705	9 86	1,173,757		3 57		15 06	
Nebraska	9,778,968	9 23	3,301,119	1,079,966	3 12	2 39	13 74	10 71
Kansas	13,714,175	9 61	4,972,967	1,819,561	3 52	1 83	12 62	7 39
Totals North Central Division	209,885,567	9 39	62,815,531	37,170,186	2 81	2 14	12 56	9 09
Kentucky	8,838,509	4 51	2,026,552	1,162,944	1 12	71	5 03	3 98
Tenenssee	6,364,411	3 60	1,300,351	786,088	85	51	3 29	2 70
Alabama	4,994,423	3 50	547,880	430,131	37	34	1 85	2 29
Mississippi	3,362,561	2 61	1,097,916	679,475	85	60	3 29	2 87
Louisiana	5,412,765	4 84	704,586	455,758	63	48	5 67	5 63
Texas	12,536,788	5 61	3,173,104	782,735	1 42	49	6 66	4 44
Arkansas	2,916,862	2 59	1,019,060	882,637	92	48	4 67	3 53
Totals South Central Division	43,976,319	40 3	9,869,449	4,679,768	94	52	4 39	3 41
Montana	2,724,763	20 61	364,083	68,002	2 75	1 74	21 44	14 57
Wyoming	797,920	13 14	152,918	28,504	2 52	1 37	19 42	9 80
Colorado	6,349,025	15 40	1,681,379	589,127	4 08	3 03	25 67	20 85
New Mexico	576,532	3 75	79,186	28,972	55	24	4 66	6 09
Arizona	997,575	16 73	177,484	61,172	2 98	1 51	22 22	14 52
Utah	2,254,128	10 84	394,677	170,887	1 90	1 19	10 85	6 63
Nevada	1,047,368	22 89	162,597	212,164	3 55	3 41	22 01	23 79
Idaho	690,367	8 18	168,318	38,411	1 99	1 18	11 76	6 58
Washington	5,954,845	17 04	944,190	112,615	2 70	1 50	17 03	7 62
Oregon	3,475,705	11 08	880,369	316,885	2 81	1 81	13 90	8 46
California	23,679,658	19 60	5,119,097	3,031,014	4 24	3 51	23 08	18 77
Totals Western Division	48,547,196	16 03	10,124,298	4,657,754	3 35	2 63	19.70	15 58
Totals United States	569,252,634	9 09	139,065,537	79,528,736	2 24	1 59	11 03	7 99

a Amount expended for colleges, academies, normal schools and other educational purposes not included.

Indebtedness: State, County, Municipal and School District Indebtedness, by States and Geographical Divisions, for 1880 and 1890.

[From the Eleventh Census. Prepared by J. K. Upton, special agent.]

STATES AND DIVISIONS.	STATE DEBT LESS SINKING FUND.		COUNTY DEBT LESS SINKING FUND.		MUNICIPAL DEBT LESS SINKING FUND.		SCHOOL DISTRICT DEBT LESS SINKING FUND.		TOTAL DEBT LESS SINKING FUND.		DEBT LESS SINKING FUND PER CAPITA.	
	1880.	1890.	1880.	1890.	1880.	1890.	1880.	1890.	1880.	1890.	1880.	1890.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Maine	5,511,871	3,470,908	451,809	434,346	17,192,266	11,695,523	80,034	.....	23,235,980	15,600,777	35 81	23 60
New Hampshire	3,629,613	2,691,019	779,034	556,987	6,318,329	4,718,025	65,607	182,331	10,792,583	8,148,362	31 10	21 64
Vermont	151,020	148,416	23,421	5,108	4,167,469	3,529,014	157,278	162,835	4,499,188	3,785,373	13 54	11 39
Massachusetts	20,785,216	7,267,949	1,371,213	4,051,830	69,753,222	70,230,848	.....	.....	91,909,651	81,550,027	51 55	36 42
Rhode Island	1,700,736	422,983	.....	.....	11,088,861	12,499,254	181,466	119,880	12,971,063	13,042,117	46 91	37 75
Connecticut	4,967,600	3,740,200	101,400	30,547	16,248,751	18,322,371	683,910	1,610,360	22,001,661	23,703,478	35 33	31 76
New York	7,659,222	2,308,230	12,399,308	10,936,638	198,206,841	187,348,163	580,433	1,170,186	218,845,804	201,763,217	43 06	33 64
New Jersey	649,248	1,022,642	6,668,463	3,728,130	41,367,057	42,990,338	697,907	1,592,479	49,382,675	49,333,589	43 66	34 14
Pennsylvania	13,883,218	4,068,610	9,781,384	7,841,484	81,081,128	54,238,547	2,455,962	4,893,034	107,201,692	71,041,675	25 03	13 51
Totals North Atlantic	58,937,744	25,140,357	31,576,032	27,585,070	445,423,924	405,572,083	4,902,597	9,671,105	540,840,297	467,968,615	37 28	26 89
Delaware	965,461	887,573	44,000	618,400	1,417,613	1,413,111	4,222	.....	2,371,296	2,919,084	16 17	17 32
Maryland	11,118,866	8,434,368	1,377,325	893,776	28,932,988	32,847,264	.....	.....	41,429,179	42,175,408	44 31	40 46
District of Columbia	22,498,323	19,781,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,498,323	19,781,050	126 66	85 86
Virginia	32,764,200	34,227,234	1,283,574	1,774,535	11,380,414	14,835,546	90,588	.....	45,518,776	50,837,315	30 09	30 70
West Virginia	127,511	184,511	592,780	1,197,462	877,086	1,132,188	43,558	18,299	1,640,935	2,532,460	2 65	3 32
North Carolina	15,422,045	7,703,100	1,524,654	1,514,600	1,015,836	1,899,745	.....	.....	17,962,535	11,117,445	12 83	6 87
South Carolina	7,478,293	6,953,582	1,573,759	1,062,750	5,133,008	5,279,305	.....	.....	14,185,060	13,295,637	14 25	11 55
Georgia	9,917,862	10,449,542	181,790	429,380	9,548,613	9,393,173	.....	.....	19,648,265	20,272,095	12 74	11 03
Florida	1,173,912	1,031,913	435,993	334,658	1,055,636	810,048	.....	.....	2,665,541	2,176,619	9 89	5 56
Totals South Atlantic	101,406,473	89,652,873	7,013,875	7,825,561	59,361,194	67,610,380	138,368	18,299	167,919,910	165,107,113	22 19	18 64
Ohio	10,022,721	7,135,806	2,962,649	7,797,005	38,606,606	52,888,263	1,452,199	3,244,312	53,044,175	71,065,386	16 59	19 35
Indiana	4,996,090	8,538,059	4,048,054	6,406,239	9,308,505	9,498,333	*a*	*a*	18,352,649	24,442,631	9 28	11 15
Illinois	1,446,466	1,184,907	14,181,134	11,016,380	27,354,982	26,456,965	3,406,306	3,183,397	46,388,888	41,841,649	15 07	10 94
Michigan	3,252,758	5,308,294	896,700	1,257,698	6,516,771	8,510,439	1,389,673	1,865,497	12,055,902	16,941,928	7 36	8 09
Wisconsin	2,462,049	2,295,391	2,292,254	1,529,661	7,055,114	6,303,605	276,567	311,903	12,083,984	10,440,580	9 19	6 19
Minnesota	5,417,369	2,239,482	901,412	3,317,657	4,318,180	18,427,368	691,472	2,066,422	11,328,433	26,050,929	14 51	20 01
Iowa	545,435	245,435	2,992,573	3,416,889	3,474,621	6,391,772	1,125,138	1,221,223	8,137,767	11,275,319	5 01	5 90
Missouri	19,509,000	11,759,832	12,073,312	10,240,082	27,934,665	28,092,103	746,784	1,465,551	60,263,761	51,557,568	27 79	19 24
North Dakota	.....	703,769	118,476	1,372,261	13,250	711,665	.....	1,055,095	131,726	3,842,790	3 57	21 03
South Dakota	.....	871,600	843,094	2,441,334	24,040	1,197,520	.....	2,103,253	867,134	6,613,707	8 82	20 11

Nebraska	439,799	253,879	5,120,362	5,510,175	1,102,172	7,124,506	827,641	2,648,212	7,489,974	15,536,772	16 56	14 67
Kansas	993,961	1,119,658	7,950,921	14,805,652	5,188,724	18,617,384	1,778,508	6,086,928	15,912,114	40,629,022	15 97	28 47
Totals North Central	49,085,648	41,656,112	54,380,941	69,110,453	130,897,30	184,219,923	11,694,288	25,251,793	246,058,507	320,238,281	14 17	14 32
Kentucky	1,094,424	1,671,133	5,877,043	5,712,463	7,994,594	11,880,417	16,388	168,872	14,982,449	19,432,885	9 09	10 46
Tennessee	30,802,668	19,695,974	3,060,545	2,172,059	6,886,924	7,675,810	.....	.....	40,750,137	29,548,843	26 42	16 71
Alabama	12,370,994	12,413,196	1,683,266	1,433,321	3,953,514	5,084,350	.....	.....	18,007,774	18,930,867	14 26	12 51
Mississippi	3,324,084	3,503,009	1,132,763	1,230,299	498,942	1,278,039	.....	.....	4,955,789	6,011,347	4 38	4 66
Louisiana	23,437,640	16,008,585	1,107,470	177,798	18,320,361	17,149,114	.....	.....	42,865,471	33,335,497	45 60	29 80
Texas	5,650,213	4,317,515	2,499,287	6,891,714	3,538,698	8,928,852	.....	33,982	11,688,198	20,172,063	7 34	9 02
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	b 6,788,972	c 8,671,782	3,135,749	1,559,497	763,298	580,041	45,121	17,489	10,733,140	10,828,809	13 37	9 60
Totals South Central	83,468,995	66,281,194	18,496,123	19,177,151	41,956,331	52,576,623	61,509	220,343	143,982,958	138,255,311	16 14	12 60
Montana	70,000	167,815	659,696	2,004,513	.....	614,519	35,552	132,046	765,248	2,918,893	19 54	22 09
Wyoming	17,000	320,000	169,377	1,083,790	19,085	243,591	.....	.....	205,462	1,647,331	9 88	27 14
Colorado	146,338	599,351	2,592,363	4,601,588	560,573	2,955,962	328,468	253,626	3,627,742	8,411,427	18 67	20 41
New Mexico	.....	870,000	84,872	1,815,083	.....	127,085	.....	19,370	84,872	2,831,538	71	18 44
Arizona	.....	757,159	353,217	1,954,414	11,284	200,165	13,000	26,233	377,501	2,937,971	9 33	49 28
Utah	9,120	.....	15,132	49,859	91,999	717,642	.....	.....	116,251	767,501	81	3 69
Nevada	375,242	509,525	891,017	812,676	132,000	.....	1,506	15,300	1,399,765	1,337,501	22 48	29 23
Idaho	82,944	218,493	143,742	1,234,987	2,500	29,211	696	111,642	229,882	1,594,333	7 05	18 89
Washington	.....	300,000	204,384	1,507,786	34,927	1,046,510	.....	291,362	239,311	3,145,658	3 19	9 00
Oregon	511,376	1,685	211,767	905,711	98,774	1,386,444	26,585	186,020	848,502	2,479,860	4 86	7 90
California	3,133,215	2,522,325	7,312,489	5,379,403	5,758,622	7,162,922	378,113	504,809	16,582,439	15,569,459	19 18	12 89
Totals Western Division	4,345,235	6,263,853	12,638,056	21,349,810	6,709,764	14,484,051	783,920	1,540,408	24,476,975	43,641,122	13 85	14 41
Grand totals	297,244,095	228,997,389	124,105,027	145,048,045	684,348,843	724,463,060	17,580,682	36,701,948	1,123,278,647	1,135,210,442	22 40	18 13

a Included in municipal debt.

b Includes $1,543,145 scrip held in Treasury as cash.

c Includes $3,708,757 scrip held in Treasury as cash.

The Regular Army and Militia Force According to the Latest Returns Received at the Office of the Adjutant-General, United States Army, for 1894.

[From report to Congress of the Adjutant-General.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Commissioned Officers.					Enlisted Men.				
	Cavalry.	Light batteries.	Infantry.	Other.a	Total.	Cavalry.	Light batteries.	Infantry.	Other.a	Total.
MILITIA.										
Alabama	12	15	167	113	307	170	197	2,308	.....	2,675
Arkansas	4	3	73	21	101	35	30	901	12	978
California	4	10	270	156	440	60	112	3,813	523	4,508
Colorado	6	4	62	17	89	84	50	768	30	932
Connecticut	.....	5	161	24	190	.....	79	2,425	148	2,652
Delaware	6	.....	30	14	50	54	.....	317	.....	371
Florida	.....	4	80	11	95	.....	60	856	.....	916
Georgia	56	8	286	51	401	498	114	3,173	8	3,793
Idaho	.....	.....	24	7	31	.....	.....	273	.....	273
Illinois	6	8	308	60	382	93	129	4,705	4	4,931
Indiana	.....	13	166	11	190	.....	191	2,200	.....	2,391
Iowa	.....	.....	200	50	250	.....	.....	2,219	9	2,228
Kansas	.....	.....	86	49	135	.....	.....	1,589	.....	1,589
Kentucky	.....	.....	114	17	131	.....	.....	1,340	.....	1,340
Louisiana	2	35	69	14	120	52	367	710	.....	1,129
Maine	.....	.....	82	12	94	.....	.....	1,126	21	1,147
Maryland	.....	.....	130	34	164	.....	.....	1,743	.....	1,743
Massachusetts	19	19	286	116	440	235	253	4,226	852	5,566
Michigan	.....	.....	160	18	178	.....	.....	2,700	.....	2,700
Minnesota	.....	12	109	7	128	.....	119	1,653	.....	1,772
Mississippi	.....	.....	106	62	168	.....	.....	1,592	.....	1,592
Missouri	.....	9	141	9	159	.....	112	1,820	5	1,937
Montana	.....	.....	38	14	52	.....	.....	452	13	465
Nebraska	.....	.....	120	35	155	.....	.....	1,093	.....	1,093
Nevada	.....	3	39	18	60	.....	62	427	.....	489
New Hampshire	3	4	99	10	116	55	68	1,093	5	1,221
New Jersey	3	.....	251	61	315	54	.....	3,485	116	3,655
New York	6	22	628	84	740	105	398	11,506	97	12,106
North Carolina	4	.....	130	47	181	36	.....	1,310	132	1,478
North Dakota	9	3	33	4	49	72	54	370	.....	496
Ohio	8	43	396	18	465	91	431	5,070	.....	5,592
Oregon	6	4	130	19	159	91	51	1,264	.....	1,406
Pennsylvania	15	17	580	81	693	175	231	7,498	335	8,239
Rhode Island	13	4	67	94	178	68	55	614	437	1,194
South Carolina	158	.....	310	66	534	1,361	.....	2,759	20	4,140
South Dakota	.....	.....	48	53	101	.....	.....	698	.....	698
Tennessee	.....	8	93	18	119	.....	100	1,450	1,700	3,250
Texas	33	15	210	42	300	348	158	2,188	6	2,700
Vermont	.....	8	48	26	82	.....	72	585	48	705
Virginia	21	18	155	10	204	158	183	2,562	.....	2,903
Washington	18	.....	81	31	130	229	.....	1,171	.....	1,400
West Virginia	.....	.....	66	11	77	.....	.....	761	.....	761
Wisconsin	2	5	162	17	186	53	50	2,282	.....	2,385
Wyoming	.....	3	36	9	48	.....	32	380	.....	412
Territories	21	12	234	51	318	317	131	2,823	172	3,443
Totals	435	314	7,064	1,692	9,505	4,514	3,889	94,298	4,673	107,394
Regular army	432	280	877	556	2,145	6,050	3,975	12,925	2,862	25,812

a Includes general staff, signal corps, hospital and ambulance corps, naval brigade, cadet corps, etc

Immigration: Number and Nationality of Immigrants Arrived in the United States from 1881 to 1895.

COUNTRIES.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Austria-Hungary:															
Bohemia	*a*.....	6,602	5,462	8,239	6,852	4,314	4,579	4,127	3,085	4,505	11,758	6,533	5,548	2,536	1,607
Hungary	6,626	8,929	11,240	14,798	9,383	12,420	15,256	15,800	10,967	22,062	28,366	37,226	23,501	14,397	15,206
Other Austria (except Poland)	21,109	13,619	10,923	13,534	11,574	11,946	20,430	25,884	20,122	29,632	30,918	34,567	30,584	20,572	16,649
Totals	27,935	29,150	27,625	36,571	27,309	28,680	40,265	45,811	34,174	56,199	71,042	80,136	59,633	37,505	33,462
Belgium	1,766	1,431	1,450	1,576	1,653	1,300	2,553	3,215	2,562	2,671	3,037	4,303	4,091	2,028	1,590
Denmark	9,117	11,618	10,319	9,202	6,100	6,225	8,524	8,962	8,699	9,366	10,659	10,593	8,779	5,581	4,244
France	5,227	6,004	4,821	3,608	3,495	3,318	5,034	6,454	5,918	6,585	6,770	6,521	5,358	3,662	3,702
Germany	210,485	250,630	194,786	179,676	124,443	84,403	106,865	109,717	99,538	92,427	113,554	130,758	96,361	59,386	36,351
Gibraltar	5	7	.....	7	.....	8	12	18	13	9	13	4	5	.....	5
Greece	19	126	73	37	172	104	313	782	158	524	1,105	615	1,131	1,351	605
Italy, continental	15,387	32,977	31,784	16,473	13,599	21,295	47,532	51,075	24,848	51,799	72,704	59,160	71,145	43,967	36,961
Sicily and Sardinia	14	82	8	37	43	20	90	483	459	204	3,351	2,977	1,771		
Malta	1	3	.....	1	4	7	1	3	.....	1	6	1	5	13	5
Netherlands	8,597	9,517	5,249	4,198	2,689	2,314	4,506	5,845	6,460	4,326	5,206	7,260	8,914	2,884	2,348
Norway	22,705	29,101	23,398	16,974	12,356	12,759	16,269	18,264	13,390	11,370	12,568	14,462	16,079	8,867	7,373
Poland	5,614	4,672	2,011	4,536	3,085	3,939	6,128	5,826	4,922	11,073	27,497	33,299	13,664	1,552	1,020
Portugal	171	42	176	701	440	228	110	23	57	158	918	2,828	3,959	2,071	589
Roumania	30	65	77	238	803	494	2,045	1,186	893	517	957	978	770	806	507
Russia (except Poland)	4,865	16,321	9,186	11,854	16,603	17,309	28,944	31,256	31,889	33,147	42,145	79,294	37,177	35,794	32,053
Finland	176	597	723	835	555	491	1,822	2,231	2,027	2,451	5,281	5,099	6,651	2,400	2,437
Spain	484	378	262	300	350	344	436	526	526	813	905	1,006	987	820	889
Sweden	49,760	64,607	38,277	26,552	22,248	27,751	42,836	54,698	35,415	29,632	36,880	43,247	38,077	18,608	15,683
Switzerland	11,293	10,844	12,751	9,386	5,895	4,805	5,214	7,737	7,070	6,993	6,811	7,408	5,295	3,417	2,624
Turkey in Europe	72	69	86	150	138	176	206	207	252	206	265	227	555	*b* 278	*c* 215
United Kingdom:															
England	65,177	82,394	63,140	55,918	47,332	49,767	72,855	82,574	68,503	57,020	53,600	49,770	46,501	29,579	31,498
Ireland	72,342	76,432	81,486	63,344	51,795	49,619	68,370	73,513	65,557	53,024	55,706	55,467	49,223	33,904	5,888
Scotland	15,168	18,937	11,859	9,060	9,226	12,126	18,699	24,457	18,296	12,041	12,557	11,520	12,155	7,254	47,972
Wales	1,027	1,656	1,597	901	1,127	1,027	1,820	1,654	1,181	650	424	757	1,197	1,134	1,916
Not specified	4	4	10	71	28	9	4	7	12	19	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	153,718	179,423	158,092	129,294	109,508	112,548	161,748	182,205	153,549	122,754	122,311	117,514	109,086	71,871	87,724
Azores	1,044	1,394	1,397	1,226	1,584	956	1,250	1,602	1,967	2,442	2,081	777	114	380	827
Greenland, Iceland and the Faroe Islands	60	28	36	254	11	45	126	5	4	13	19	5	25	9	9
Totals Europe	528,545	648,186	522,587	453,686	353,083	329,529	482,829	538,131	434,790	445,680	546,085	608,472	488,832	303,150	271,223
British North America	125,391	98,295	70,241	60,584	38,291	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d* .....
Mexico	325	366	469	430	323	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d* .....

a Included in "Other Austria." *b* Includes 7 from Bulgaria, 3 from Montenegro and 3 from Servia. *c* Includes 8 from Bulgaria and 6 from Servia. *d* Immigrants from British North America and Mexico not reported.

Immigration: Number and Nationality of Immigrants Arrived, etc., from 1881 to 1895 — (Concluded).

COUNTRIES.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Central America	29	20	9	23	24	32	23	67	88	147	285	291	241	66	69
Bermuda	42	66	20	29	44	14	5	15	21	178	227	166	18	20	38
West Indies and Miquelon	1,680	1,291	903	2,208	2,477	2,734	4,876	4,880	4,923	3,070	3,906	1,767	3,159	2,001	3,444
South America	110	91	77	65	44	246	366	440	427	438	664	680	610	431	338
Totals America	125,577	100,129	71,729	63,339	41,203	*a* 3,026	*a* 5,270	*a* 5,402	*a* 5,459	*a* 3,833	*a* 5,082	*a* 2,904	*a* 4,028	2,518	3,889
China	11,890	39,579	*b* 8,031	279	22	40	10	26	118	1,716	2,836	2,728	2,828	4,018	974
Other Asia	92	50	82	231	176	277	605	817	1,607	2,732	4,842	5,984	4,171	3,304	3,149
Totals Asia	11,982	39,629	8,113	510	198	317	615	843	1,725	4,448	7,678	8,712	6,999	7,322	4,123
Total Oceanica	1,191	889	747	900	679	1,136	1,282	2,387	2,196	1,167	1,301	2,561	2,665	1,232	522
Total Africa	34	60	68	59	112	122	40	65	137	112	103	351	327	208	167
All other countries	102	90	78	98	71	73	73	61	70	62	70	84	66	37	24
Total immigrants	669,431	788,992	603,322	518,592	395,346	334,203	490,109	546,889	444,427	455,302	560,319	623,084	502,917	314,467	279,948

a Immigrants from British North America and Mexico not reported.

b Chinese Immigration Act went into effect August 6, 1882.

Immigration, etc.: Number of Passengers Arrived in the Principal and all other Customs Districts from Foreign Countries, Distinguishing United States Citizens Returning, Non-immigrant Aliens, and Immigrants, Respectively, from 1872 to 1895.

[Arrivals from British North America and Mexico are not included after July 1, 1885.]

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN, MASS.				NEW YORK, N. Y.				PHILADELPHIA, PA.				BALTIMORE, MD.			
	U. S. citizens returning.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Immigrants.	Total passengers arrived.	U. S. citizens returning.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Immigrants.	Total passengers arrived.	U. S. citizens returning.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Immigrants.	Total passengers arrived.	U. S. citizens returning.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Immigrants.	Total passengers arrived.
1872	1,846	1,430	26,909	30,185	24,828	8,681	283,226	311,735	338	16	154	508	798	30	15,979	16 807
1873	1,753	1,689	31,676	35,118	27,591	2,899	307,334	337,824	178	19	1,108	1,305	788	48	17,897	18 733
1874	2,342	1,468	24,225	28,035	31,294	4,005	194,144	229,443	935	16	5,649	6,600	834	95	9,831	10,760
1875	2,419	1,839	17,645	21,903	29,795	3,505	130,994	164,294	2,182	54	9,929	12,165	878	48	6,055	6 981
1876	3,509	1,615	9,711	13,835	28,761	5,455	82,373	116,589	2,187	306	7,812	10,305	904	46	5,093	6,043
1877	2,129	1,720	7,887	11,736	24,299	5,618	72,942	102,859	2,158	71	6,154	8,383	628	121	3,923	4 672
1878	2,196	1,438	8,756	12,390	25,706	5,193	72,163	103,062	2,297	21	5,289	7,607	608	96	3,612	4,316
1879	2,383	992	10,364	13,739	36,458	6,249	99,224	141,931	2,691	637	8,266	11,594	602	151	4,713	5 466
1880	2,552	1,130	34,062	37,744	31,313	6,842	263,726	301,881	1,692	39	21,727	23,458	540	113	17,394	18 047
1881	2,621	1,899	41,018	45,538	31,173	8,235	400,871	440,279	1,750	13	34,865	36,628	593	218	40,017	40 828
1882	2,169	1,969	58,186	62,324	34,197	8,529	502,171	544,897	1,900	7	36,284	38,191	525	156	41,739	42 420
1883	5,710	3,442	48,188	57,340	44,295	19,503	406,697	470,495	1,960	44	24,808	26,812	443	138	35,690	36,271
1884	9,572	3,283	35,036	47,891	47,860	22,700	354,702	425,262	1,368	44	18,981	20,393	870	121	35,507	36,498
1885	6,603	2,367	25,660	34,630	51,514	22,974	287,223	361,711	2,309	46	22,482	24,837	659	153	15,928	16,740
1886	7,565	270	25,046	32,881	50,412	15,267	266,370	332,049	2,917	41	20,822	23,780	862	61	13,500	14,423
1887	4,267	323	36,209	40,799	56,261	14,671	376,005	446,937	3,033	56	31,048	34,137	1,264	70	36,098	37,432
1888	3,756	515	44,873	49,144	57,759	14,845	418,423	491,027	1,928	91	37,325	39,344	1,123	105	33,297	34,525
1889	3,630	274	35,198	39,102	61,000	15,094	338,784	414,878	1,280	77	28,100	29,457	1,096	104	29,704	30 904
1890	4,540	221	29,813	34,574	73,727	12,581	364,086	450,394	1,541	85	22,658	24,284	1,284	63	27,178	28,525
1891	4,913	285	30,951	36,149	72,694	12,067	448,403	533,164	1,806	163	26,150	28,120	1,172	129	40,694	41,995
1892	4,586	142	32,343	37,071	76,200	15,165	489,810	581,175	1,506	146	31,102	32,754	1,326	164	55,820	57,310
1893	3,361	.....	29,583	32,944	76,384	33,070	404,337	513,791	1,363	878	28,906	31,647	942	95	26,183	27,220
1894	2,687	.....	17,558	20,245	54,714	27,452	253,586	335,752	1,626	257	19,861	21,744	807	79	13,425	14,311
1895	4,025	197	20,472	24,694	83,737	16,944	219,006	319,687	4,144	397	25,862	30,403	1,038	67	7,081	8,186

Immigration, etc.: Number of Passengers Arrived, etc., by Customs Districts, etc.—(Concluded).

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	KEY WEST, FLA.				SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.				ALL OTHER PORTS.				TOTAL UNITED STATES.			
	U. S. citizens returning.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Immigrants.	Total passengers arrived.	U. S. citizens returning.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Immigrants.	Total passengers arrived.	U. S. citizens returning.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Immigrants.	Total passengers arrived.	U. S. citizens returning.	Non-immigrant aliens.	Immigrants.	Total passengers arrived.
1872	341	.....	924	1,265	805	615	10,359	11,779	20,100	12,400	67,255	99,755	49,056	18,172	404,806	472,034
1873	200	77	1,114	1,391	1,144	811	20,917	22,872	16,090	7,795	79,757	103,642	47,744	16,338	459,803	520,885
1874	358	255	1,272	1,885	1,726	904	15,116	17,746	10,241	7,867	63,102	81,210	47,730	14,610	313,339	375,679
1875	488	536	1,279	2,303	2,396	442	18,286	21,124	12,740	10,710	43,310	66,760	50,898	17,134	227,498	295,530
1876	212	389	983	1,584	2,682	927	24,080	27,689	10,745	11,267	39,934	61,946	48,000	20,005	169,986	237,991
1877	195	304	963	1,462	3,182	730	11,255	15,167	8,893	14,598	38,733	62,224	41,484	23,162	141,857	206,503
1878	245	426	620	1,291	2,589	623	8,542	11,754	8,030	11,510	39,487	59,027	41,671	19,307	138,469	199,447
1879	405	742	820	1,967	3,573	794	9,253	13,620	9,144	10,5[illegible]	45,186	64,89[illegible]	55,256	20,12[illegible]	177,826	253,210
1880	534	864	996	2,394	2,865	914	7,153	10,932	10,773	17,05[illegible]	112,199	140,009	50,269	26,939	457,257	534,465
1881	704	565	1,441	2,707	4,043	764	12,432	17,239	7,665	14,041	138,787	160,493	48,549	25,782	669,431	743,762
1882	556	164	1,011	1,731	4,347	1,024	32,668	38,039	9,178	15,431	116,933	141,542	52,872	27,[illegible]80	788,992	869,144
1883	913	565	690	2,168	4,841	4,048	8,191	17,080	9,121	14,170	79,058	102,349	67,283	41,[illegible]40	603,322	712,515
1884	1,064	797	2,029	3,890	10,164	5,067	1,735	16,966	18,030	9,959	70,602	98,591	88,928	41,971	518,592	649,491
1885	976	1,290	2,289	4,555	11,112	7,936	1,118	20,166	24,078	7,646	40,546	72,[illegible]70	97,251	42,412	395,346	535,009
1886	1,641	1,136	2,427	5,204	a 11,654	4,704	1,428	17,786	11,329	2,241	4,610	18,[illegible]80	86,[illegible]80	23,720	334,203	444,303
1887	2,341	1,937	4,596	8,874	b 13,343	4,020	7,726	19,089	11,838	1,852	4,427	18,117	92,347	22,929	490,109	605,385
1888	1,421	589	4,436	6,446	c 18,851	2,775	2,935	20,561	14,691	1,701	5,600	21,992	95,529	20,621	546,889	663,039
1889	1,828	880	4,545	7,253	d 11,319	3,033	3,127	17,479	1,088	1,383	4,969	7,440	81,241	20,845	444,427	546,513
1890	2,563	5,730	2,482	10,775	3,128	1,499	3,606	8,233	1,234	944	5,479	7,657	88,017	21,123	455,302	564,442
1891	4,083	3,859	3,301	11,243	3,163	1,640	5,332	10,115	1,389	575	5,486	7,450	89,220	18,697	560,319	668,236
1892	4,431	2,596	1,138	8,165	2,988	1,505	6,425	10,918	1,270	1,551	6,446	9,267	92,307	21,269	623,084	736,660
1893	3,970	2,244	2,593	8,807	2,890	1,821	5,383	10,094	1,268	2,642	5,932	9,842	90,678	40,750	502,917	634,345
1894	2,623	2,713	1,236	6,572	2,294	1,355	5,743	9,392	1,912	1,084	3,058	6,054	66,663	32,940	314,467	414,070
1895	3,294	890	2,650	6,834	2,540	1,871	1,840	6,251	1,895	835	3,037	5,767	100,673	21,201	279,948	401,822

a Includes 7,704 Chinese returning. *b* Includes 11,162 Chinese returning. *c* Includes 12,816 Chinese returning. *d* Includes 9,062 Chinese returning.

Passengers Departed from Seaports of the United States for Foreign Countries other than British North America from 1875 to 1895.

NOTE.—In the absence of law requiring masters of vessels departing from the United States for foreign countries to deliver to collectors of customs returns of the passengers embarking on such vessels, reliance is had upon the courtesy of the agents of steamship and packet lines for information on the outward passenger movement. The following statistics relate only to the departure from seaports, and comprise only the data secured in the manner above indicated, but it is probable that the departures given embrace nearly the entire passenger movement from the United States to foreign countries from our seaports.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	CABIN PASSENGERS.					PASSENGERS OTHER THAN CABIN.					Total passengers departed.
	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		Total.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1875	33,605	14,819	3,182	2,675	54,281	67,701	25,902	7,306	5,536	106,505	160,786
1876	31,218	12,792	2,282	1,758	48,250	53,521	20,251	5,380	4,236	83,388	131,618
1877	35,683	14,575	2,889	2,145	55,292	52,614	18,491	5,802	4,350	81,257	136,549
1878	38,183	15,598	3,412	2,595	59,788	43,975	14,100	4,398	3,272	65,745	125,533
1879	41,987	15,409	4,065	3,216	64,677	35,648	10,740	3,680	2,640	52,708	117,385
1880	42,960	16,935	4,080	2,891	66,866	29,672	8,375	2,339	1,755	42,141	109,007
1881	39,984	16,694	3,818	3,097	63,593	34,227	10,095	2,395	1,762	48,479	112,072
1882	43,273	18,527	4,911	3,224	69,935	46,020	11,845	3,695	2,001	63,561	133,496
1883	48,565	21,875	5,122	3,929	79,491	54,120	16,035	5,129	3,179	78,463	157,954
1884	53,924	22,825	4,892	3,535	85,176	69,918	21,515	6,988	4,109	102,530	187,706
1885	56,819	23,139	4,797	3,805	88,560	105,325	34,075	9,188	6,742	155,330	243,890
1886	58,888	21,675	4,625	3,490	88,678	78,468	23,682	6,735	3,730	112,615	201,293
1887	57,652	24,912	4,757	4,130	91,451	67,146	24,914	5,677	4,709	102,446	193,897
1888	62,036	26,807	5,045	3,090	96,978	77,755	26,788	6,221	3,470	114,234	211,212
1889	63,437	27,628	4,945	3,892	99,902	95,723	31,016	7,479	5,437	139,655	239,557
1890	66,130	30,359	5,297	4,099	105,885	83,110	32,914	8,698	7,532	132,254	238,139
1891	65,056	32,692	5,604	3,756	107,108	89,034	35,092	9,268	6,004	139,398	246,506
1892	61,763	33,966	5,717	3,706	105,152	96,834	38,602	9,999	5,969	151,404	256,556
1893	57,904	27,995	5,503	3,727	95,129	88,315	33,834	8,352	5,444	135,495	230,624
1894	70,864	38,611	7,622	4,834	121,931	112,941	52,794	15,798	9,307	190,840	312,771
1895	64,887	38,366	5,828	3,812	112,893	123,845	64,951	17,257	10,612	216,665	329,558

Indians: Area of Reservations; also Population, Births and Deaths of Indians in the United States for the Years Ending June 30, 1880, 1890 and 1895.

[From the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area of Indian Reservation.						Indian Population on Reservations.			Indian Vital Statistics.[b]					
	1880.		1890.		1895.					1880.		1890.		1895.	
	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	1880.	1890.	1895.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
Arizona	3,092,720	4,832.50	6,603,191	10,317.50	4,098,597	22,029	21,361	20,749	37,723	40	35	235	162	272	172
California	501,083	783.00	494,045	772.00	432,859	676	10,669	12,108	12,574	66	69	83	80	35	43
Colorado	12,467,200	19,480.00	1,094,400	1,710.00	1,094,400	1,710	2,530	1,793	1,142	113	80	58	32	19	16
Dakota	36,616,448	57,213.50	*a*	*a*	.....	.....	27,168	*a*	*a*	941	448	*a*.....	*a*	*a*	*a* .....
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	565	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	2,748,981	4,295.00	2,273,421	3,552.50	1,396,861	2,964	4,020	4,251	4,198	18	16	70	35	45	58
Indian Territory	41,100,915	64,236.00	25,863,372	40,411.50	19,879,573	31,062	76,895	68,225	67,358	370	755	43	30	50	43
Iowa	692	1.00	1,258	2.00	2,900	4	355	399	398	25	15	14	18	20	15
Kansas	137,747	215.00	102,026	159.50	32,674	51	746	1,016	1,124	30	35	52	19	42	27
Michigan	66,332	104.00	27,319	42.50	5,944	9	10,141	7,428	7,428	121	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	5,026,447	7,853.00	2,254,781	3,523.00	2,243,753	3,506	6,198	6,403	7,280	50	75	115	97	300	71
Montana	29,356,800	45,870.00	10,591,360	19,549.00	9,382,400	14,660	21,650	10,842	10,783	477	305	351	342	416	369
Nebraska	436,252	682.00	136,947	214.00	125,817	197	4,409	3,254	3,889	186	167	134	140	147	120
Nevada	885,015	1,383.00	954,135	1,490.50	954,135	1,490	6,800	8,375	8,537	285	154	83	51	29	18
New Mexico	7,228,731	11,295.00	10,002,525	15,629.00	1,797,085	2,808	23,452	10,998	9,834	39	13	1,093	1,627	48	48
New York	86,366	135.00	87,677	137.00	87,677	137	5,139	5,112	5,135	225	154	117	114	93	140
North Carolina	65,211	102.00	65,211	102.00	65,211	102	2,200	3,000	2,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	20
North Dakota	.....	.....	5,861,120	9,158.00	3,812,833	5,957	*c*.....	7,759	8,134	*c*.....	*c*	371	338	193	153
Oklahoma	.....	.....	13,292,668	20,770.00	6,949,715	10,859	.....	13,176	12,570	.....	.....	725	908	469	462
Oregon	3,853,800	6,022.00	2,075,240	3,242.00	1,625,931	2,540	5,355	4,507	4,565	153	102	101	127	85	83
South Dakota	.....	.....	11,661,360	18,221.00	9,837,299	15,371	*c*.....	19,696	18,861	*c*.....	*c*.....	52	456	631	488
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	290	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	43
Utah	2,039,040	3,186.00	3,972,480	6,207.00	3,972,480	6,207	40	2,211	2,160	14	10	51	41	214	265
Washington	6,925,748	10,821.00	4,045,284	6,321.00	4,046,564	6,323	14,289	9,830	9,334	141	127	379	331	275	233
Wisconsin	586,025	916.00	512,129	800.00	416,751	651	8,847	9,152	9,089	136	102	271	195	51	37
Wyoming	1,520,000	2,375.00	2,342,400	3,660.00	1,810,000	2,828	2,063	1,658	1,748	.....	.....	65	75	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	710	1,302	728	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	154,741,554	241,800.00	104,314,349	162,991.00	84,571,459	132,141	256,127	243,524	248,340	3,430	2,729	4,863	5,218	3,502	2,974

a The Territory of Dakota was admitted to the Union November 2, 1889, as two States, viz.: North Dakota and South Dakota. *b* The vital statistics in regard to Indians are somewhat defective. *c* See Dakota.

Public Schools: Population, Age, Enrollment and Daily Attendance of Pupils; Average Duration of School Term; Number, Sex and Salary of Instructors in, and Total Expenditures for, the Public Schools for 1894.

[Furnished by the Commissioner of Education.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Estimated number of children 5 to 18 years of age.	PUPILS. Number enrolled.	PUPILS. Average daily attendance.	Average duration of school.	TEACHERS. Male.	TEACHERS. Female.	TEACHERS. Total.	Salaries of superintendents and teachers.	Total expenditure.
				Days.				Dollars.	Dollars.
NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.									
Maine	158,800	135,815	90,115	123	a 1,496	a 5,925	7,421	1,112,807	1,557,862
New Hampshire	86,700	62,437	42,030	124.75	280	2,907	3,187	622,944	920,803
Vermont	81,970	65,548	40,120	155.45	438	3,290	3,728	569,063	783,805
Massachusetts	553,800	400,609	299,069	175	1,009	10,705	11,714	a 6,336,351	9,968,227
Rhode Island	95,030	55,671	38,587	189	170	1,384	1,554	745,960	1,478,841
Connecticut	186,900	136,049	91,471	182.92	a 434	a 3,388	a 3,822	1,548,148	2,642,628
New York	1,550,000	1,124,998	721,063	183	5,096	27,833	32,929	12,243,317	19,563,479
New Jersey (1893)	423,872	249,588	151,273	190	733	4,131	4,868	2,511,910	3,834,103
Pennsylvania	1,593,000	1,062,999	759,560	160	8,464	17,777	27,241	8,998,344	18,586,751
SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION.									
Delaware	b 48,830	b 33,174	a b 22,693	a b 160	b 218	b 622	b 840	a c 225,000	a c 275,000
Maryland	318,800	204,846	116,542	188	995	3,323	4,318	1,703,140	2,301,118
District of Columbia	67,630	40,678	31,348	184	118	824	942	651,075	930,524
Virginia	596,300	352,710	203,874	120	3,028	5,185	8,213	1,435,793	1,825,433
West Virginia	272,300	218,815	135,381	100	3,585	2,530	6,115	975,767	1,611,642
North Carolina	607,740	370,890	230,301	63.1	4,535	3,825	8,360	634,299	783,405
South Carolina	453,100	226,766	165,115	86	2,141	2,453	4,594	454,847	532,767
Georgia	693,700	436,682	262,040	110.5	4,547	4,486	9,033	1,514,708	1,683,006
Florida	151,000	96,775	64,138	97.4	1,294	1,629	2,923	533,524	647,175
SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION.									
Kentucky	632,230	467,451	268,464	115	4,505	5,303	9,808	2,841,122	3,315,024
Tennessee (1893)	618,100	463,461	330,978	86	5,146	3,666	8,812	1,340,446	1,647,799
Alabama	608,000	306,014	a 185,100	a 73	a 4,168	a 2,440	6,608	618,668	663,359
Mississippi	512,300	345,584	206,247	112.1	3,624	3,953	7,577	1,074,521	1,225,146
Louisiana (1893)	401,200	155,470	107,370	105	1,299	1,945	3,244	681,744	992,000
Texas	906,300	598,608	418,069	100	6,563	5,899	12,462	3,028,623	3,675,501
Arkansas	433,100	285,159	166,544	73	4,267	2,019	6,286	1,051,609	1,244,818
Oklahoma	74,110	31,048	16,900	77	323	504	827	a 82,680	202,158

a Approximately, b In 1893. c In 1890.

Public Schools: Population, Age, Enrollment and Daily Attendance of Pupils, etc. — (Concluded).

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Estimated number of children 5 to 18 years of age.	Pupils.		Average duration of school in days.	Teachers.			Salaries of superintendents and teachers.	Total expenditures.
		Number enrolled.	Average daily attendance.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
								Dollars.	Dollars.
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION.									
Ohio	1,063,500	809,780	583,599	160	10,156	14,748	24,904	8,027,250	12,524,444
Indiana	679,100	541,570	392,689	b 132	7,072	6,999	14,071	b 3,835,919	b 5,609,655
Illinois	1,224,000	855,938	565,107	148	6,123	16,734	22,857	8,958,615	15,897,450
Michigan	618,500	468,979	286,077	145	3,479	12,711	16,190	3,889,083	5,978,366
Wisconsin	565,800	385,620	a 253,352	160	2,307	10,274	12,581	3,159,622	4,801,390
Minnesota	450,000	337,861	209,307	154.8	2,234	8,088	10,322	2,982,698	5,020,882
Iowa	608,900	522,731	331,408	153	5,281	22,782	28,063	4,957,251	7,840,098
Missouri	900,700	657,505	469,846	121	5,567	8,954	14,521	3,949,124	5,816,634
North Dakota	73,360	47,361	32,305	120	812	1,888	2,700	510,582	1,081,609
South Dakota	117,500	88,026	a 54,400	a 136	1,368	3,448	4,816	914,046	1,687,918
Nebraska	348,170	273,052	171,198	129	2,393	7,080	9,473	2,496,751	4,165,087
Kansas	438,970	393,840	252,215	125	4,220	7,683	11,903	3,065,119	4,438,450
WESTERN DIVISION.									
Montana	35,160	25,720	16,423	144.5	206	674	880	376,583	643,749
Wyoming	18,933	10,310	a 6,598	a 142.9	96	311	407	139,976	203,181
Colorado	109,000	84,448	53,127	b 150.1	a c 700	a c 2,195	c 2,895	b 985,137	b 1,981,635
New Mexico	55,120	21,471	16,987	85	324	222	546	103,425	137,905
Arizona	19,060	11,320	6,921	124	87	196	283	a 130,900	216,779
Utah	78,850	57,908	39,821	152	470	645	1,115	510,025	963,151
Nevada	9,408	6,827	5,047	150.4	42	237	279	160,797	203,140
Idaho	31,590	24,266	16,030	109.4	301	411	712	204,041	346,332
Washington	104,000	86,720	58,399	102.4	1,150	2,018	3,168	752,519	1,525,948
Oregon	105,200	77,941	58,984	109	1,186	1,976	3,162	825,043	1,238,111
California	320,000	243,249	164,664	159	1,263	4,994	6,257	4,005,722	5,424,793
Recapitulation.									
North Atlantic Division	4,730,072	3,293,714	2,233,288	172.5	18,124	77,340	95,464	34,688,844	59,336,499
South Atlantic Division	3,209,400	1,981,336	1,231,432	108.2	20,461	24,877	45,338	8,128,153	10,590,070
South Central Division	4,185,340	2,652,795	1,699,672	99.9	29,895	25,729	55,624	10,719,413	12,965,805
North Central Division	7,088,250	5,382,263	3,601,503	147.4	51,012	121,389	172,401	46,746,060	74,861,983
Western Division	886,321	650,180	443,001	138.3	5,825	13,879	19,704	8,194,168	12,884,724
United States	20,099,383	13,960,288	9,208,896	139	125,317	263,214	388,531	108,476,638	170,639,081

a Approximately. b In 1893. c In 1892.

Public Schools: Summary of School Population, also the Enrollment, Attendance, Teachers Employed in, and Expenditures for, Public Schools in the States and Territories, 1870 to 1894.

[Furnished by Commissioner of Education.]

YEARS.	Population, 5 to 18 years of age. *a*	PUPILS.		TEACHERS.				Total expenditures.
		Number enrolled in public schools.	Average daily attendance.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Salaries of superintendents and teachers.	
							Dollars.	Dollars.
1870	12,055,443	6,871,522	4,077,347	77,529	122,986	200,515	37,832,566	63,396,666
1871	12,305,600	7,561,582	4,545,317	90,293	129,932	220,225	42,580,853	69,107,612
1872	12,565,600	7,815,306	4,658,844	94,992	134,929	229,921	45,935,681	74,234,476
1873	12,833,700	8,003,614	4,745,459	97,790	139,728	237,513	47,932,050	76,238,464
1874	13,112,900	8,444,251	5,050,840	103,465	144,982	248,447	50,785,656	80,054,286
1875	13,405,200	8,785,678	5,248,114	108,791	149,074	257,865	54,722,250	83,504,007
1876	13,708,000	8,869,115	5,291,376	109,780	149,838	259,618	55,358,166	83,082,578
1877	14,025,800	8,965,006	5,426,595	114,812	152,738	267,050	54,973,776	79,439,826
1878	14,356,000	9,438,883	5,783,065	119,404	157,743	277,147	56,155,133	79,083,260
1879	14,702,800	9,504,458	5,876,077	121,490	158,840	280,330	54,639,731	76,192,375
1880	15,065,767	9,867,505	6,144,143	122,795	163,798	286,593	55,942,972	78,094,687
1881	15,381,000	10,000,896	6,145,932	122,511	171,349	293,860	58,012,463	83,642,964
1882	15,671,170	10,211,578	6,331,242	118,892	180,187	299,079	60,594,933	88,990,466
1883	16,034,000	10,651,828	6,652,392	116,388	188,001	304,389	64,798,859	96,750,003
1884	16,371,000	10,982,364	7,055,696	118,905	195,110	314,015	68,384,275	103,212,837
1885	16,714,000	11,398,024	7,297,529	121,762	204,154	325,916	72,878,993	110,328,375
1886	17,065,000	11,664,460	7,526,351	123,792	207,601	331,393	76,270,434	113,322,545
1887	17,423,000	11,884,944	7,681,806	127,093	212,367	339,460	78,639,964	115,783,890
1888	17,789,000	12,182,600	7,906,986	126,240	220,894	347,134	83,022,562	124,244,911
1889	18,162,000	12,392,260	8,005,969	124,467	232,110	356,577	87,568,306	132,539,783
1890	18,543,201	12,722,581	8,153,635	125,525	238,397	363,922	91,836,484	140,506,715
1891	18,897,076	13,050,132	8,408,323	123,360	245,028	368,388	96,303,069	147,494,809
1892	19,194,233	13,255,921	8,560,603	121,573	252,653	374,226	100,298,250	155,817,012
1893	19,620,964	13,483,340	8,837,199	122,472	260,278	382,750	104,560,339	164,171,057
1894 *b*	20,099,383	13,960,288	9,208,896	125,317	263,214	388,531	108,476,638	170,639,081

a Estimated, except United States census years. *b* Subject to correction.

Public Lands: Area in Acres of Original Homestead Entries in Each State and Territory, Year Ending June 30, 1885 to 1895.

[Prepared by the General Land Office.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alabama	165,321.27	197,687.05	338,729.87	348,007.54	231,287.07	315,645.46	328,091.42	203,759.00	148,578.00	252,808.90	115,036.09
Arizona	48,678.69	28,027.36	24,537.90	52,450.18	31,095.73	27,449.56	34,881.00	42,783.54	55,406.59	39,514.70	46,973.64
Arkansas	218,955.17	249,884.44	337,769.45	329,136.78	366,191.40	337,723.70	305,468 35	259,083.53	249,428.62	288,267.89	322,898.90
California	434,209.26	472,116.07	505,037.93	677,050.37	406,134.84	310,141.36	411,119.64	431,442.04	456,257.57	304,828.50	255,027 92
Colorado	176,214.39	281,801.14	801,574.79	1,007,554.08	525,377.04	350,907.91	289,015.86	348,554.36	416,772.19	234,580.42	251,150.90
Dakota	1,218,478.12	1,185,138.37	746,203.70	597,368.53	583,952 08	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a* .....
Florida	175,553.45	139,374.36	107,328.88	132,812.40	78,530.12	152,007.76	123,970.00	153,808.20	126,340.39	120,951.25	102,945.70
Idaho	110,493.73	102,332.58	95,181.22	111,239.95	105,585.50	91,676.60	121,719.66	165,438.76	185,779.42	118,330.57	206,516.45
Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	120.00	196.30	423.86	.....	453.58	.....	.....
Indiana	.....	.....	132.52	.....	161.25	.....	.....	81.25	.....	41.83	74.60
Iowa	1,434.76	967.69	1,079.84	20,756.14	2,879.64	1,153.77	3,166.82	2,879.67	2,048.60	1,062.21	2,087.59
Kansas	1,530,372.17	3,224,214.59	1,974,549.98	876,484.39	344,890.34	222,649.89	162,898.84	363,467.03	467,906.49	132,283.77	57,179.59
Louisiana	92,810.28	81,647.38	98,904.83	161,411.36	151,809.57	159,694.66	187,904.42	127,643.51	143,073.76	135,750.30	125,897.86
Michigan	35,591.13	56,550.35	49,383.73	69,667.60	115,960.09	67,053.22	75,495.06	85,695.62	100,496.19	70,158.97	65,328.98
Minnesota	280,211.91	235,810.05	288,052.90	262,672.15	181,699.43	175,697.01	220,734.48	392,796.98	348,916.29	258,299.74	333,220.34
Mississippi	97,619.22	95,874.80	90,047.63	124,919.93	131,338.92	282,853.60	237,739.22	181,139.86	143,462.44	103,247.88	130,845.71
Missouri	250,361.34	244,155.38	206,946.83	161,185.88	168,957.49	176,613.00	186,377.04	202,962.48	184,532.07	199,590.14	195,765.49
Montana	70,591.72	68,633.37	66,461.58	77,697.05	85,407.88	85,246.13	119,215.76	248,279.81	237,248.30	167,358.39	177,892.24
Nebraska	1,748,841.54	1,590,410.71	1,098,636.01	839,675.77	622,626.90	475,183.71	288,480.19	604,320.79	484,357.71	245,477.15	183,733.42
Nevada	1,751 94	2,717.96	1,578.69	2,067.19	640.00	640.00	2,960.35	3,480.48	1,909.31	480.00	2,035.28
New Mexico	68,075.31	67,894.29	57,909.48	64,780.39	59,397.35	57,503.08	78,049.19	108,573.87	103,586.89	69,906.89	70,058.68
North Dakota	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	136,739.81	173,236.51	449,266.94	475,069.42	363,244.58	351,442.56
Ohio	.....	.....	.....	240.00	.....	80.00	195.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	903,962.10	1,081,883.64	294,786.14	1,580,940.05	851,861.18	3,767,540.60	980,843.50
Oregon	191,444.04	287,231.28	225,378.54	240,985.04	257,080.36	264,004.39	369,247.34	395,710.39	318,018.87	253,438.03	219,616.27
South Dakota	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	200,468.31	237,531.76	642,062.58	746,847.31	394,147.29	243,931.07
Utah	63,538.81	76,975.27	45,513.08	49,355.44	41,869.35	49,206.87	51,558.11	87,609.24	96,287.20	78,579.98	87,888.60
Washington	259,264.34	290,513.13	269,499.75	323,070.88	480,635.79	406,557.50	535,746.94	382,147.52	277,954.75	267,513.58	280,016.63
Wisconsin	109,517.66	105,700.52	101,576.22	80,116.91	75,927.73	45,185.59	147,357.45	143,142.48	90,305.92	98,282.32	100,286.69
Wyoming	46,195.28	59,477.62	62,334.81	65,959.98	74,712.29	57,515.77	83,023.31	108,992.85	95,892.50	81,281.82	101,258.51
Totals	7,415,885.53	9,145,135.76	7,594,350.16	6,676,615.93	6,029,230.26	5,531,678.60	5,040,393.72	7,716,062 33	6,808,791.56	8,046,967.70	6,009,491.21

a Admitted into the Union November 2, 1889, as two States, North Dakota and South Dakota.

b See Dakota.

Public Lands: Area in Acres of Railroad Selections in Each State and Territory, Year Ending June 30, 1885 to 1895.

[Prepared by the General Land Office.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alabama	33,198.95	.....	.....	9,026.38	3,758.57	.....	.....	442.32	.....	5,945.73	1,889.92
Arizona	133,502.12	374,023.10	315,968.16	297,994.91	297,528.21	243,378 49	263,923.46	250,751.94	247,850.06	163,340.52	276,476.66
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,095.61	5,166.29	9,848.37	.....	.....	9,089.44	560.00
California	376,445.87	388,186.57	190,922.18	405,337 59	571,871.45	31,313.35	235,822.61	725,166.68	132,151.72	90,562.16	237,175.95
Colorado	14,252.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113,176.68	86,519.61	181,393.66	88,502.59	208,993.80
Dakota	790,693.70	59,542 65	24,275.42	3,833.12	434,143.60	34,506.20	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a* .....
Florida	.....	.....	.....	348,285.52	32,565.78	5,216.18	14,747.40	3,273.59	.....	350.30	1,261.46
Idaho	.....	9,450.00	3,966.95	62,939.00	46,164.00	640.97	681.55	30,072.92	483.18	216.26	52,042.56
Iowa	6,014.14	80.00	1,384.29	720.00	80.00	40.00	80.00	280.00	320.00	.....	.....
Kansas	195,046.05	93,359.45	.....	161,413.59	298,033.07	259,231.96	40.00	149,334.23	131,358.11	160.00	.....
Louisiana	19,887.14	.....	.....	8,164.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,603.37	.....
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,434.57
Minnesota	108,217.04	1,510.39	695.38	80 00	536.29	1,261.85	24,967.07	107,623.34	971.90	376.73	2,394.62
Missi-sippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153,639.50	.....	.....	884.12
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	1,946.14	40.00	5,926.01	.....	200.00	.....	.....	480.00
Montana	793,459.41	647,159.98	2,282,572.61	58,796.67	209,335.15	166,345.62	224,765.10	124,596.77	116,936.63	1,142.63	151,432.44
Nebraska	178,039.35	511,606.07	.....	.....	.....	416,173.35	361,621.44	531,449.94	516,882.56	.....	320.00
Nevada	60,612.25	55,628.18	38,710.58	9,823.35	9,266.71	.....	12,690.62	2,940.12	.....	.....	77,064.90
New Mexico	.....	.....	23,014.38	509,871.92	.....	353,329.75	184,255 12	150,243.17	109,899.68	84,833.42	266,867.90
North Dakota	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	84,667.07	5,062.21	36,334.78	280.00	83,520.97
Oregon	245,386.39	.....	194,206.95	348,307.55	52,812.82	88,941.63	32,116.15	89,415.55	70,291.92	32,299.60	47,959.90
Utah	17,123.11	104,941.31	100,118.32	47,643.34	10,770.77	107,474.44	90,991.98	92,319.65	63,967.90	156.50	57,845.76
Washington	535,216.51	65,974.49	2,218,524.09	4,052,774.10	200,014.74	33,290.97	137,200.87	101,322.11	110,139.60	45,625.74	165,102.85
Wisconsin	51,819.99	.....	62,861.22	198,342.57	10,192.22	521.80	1,165.69	.....	.....	603.83	.....
Wyoming	.....	75.11	114,586.80	.....	640.00	.....	44,811.51	160,739.49	247,862.37	145,157.99	315,771.23
Totals	3,558,914.10	2,311,537.30	5,571,807.33	6,525,300.09	2,211,848.99	1,752,758.86	1,857,572.69	2,765,443.14	1,966,844.07	819,246.81	1,967,479 71

a Admitted into the Union November 2, 1889, as two States, North Dakota and South Dakota, which see.

b See Dakota.

Public Lands: Number of Acres Disposed of for Cash, Under the Homestead Acts, Timber-Culture Acts, Located with Agricultural College and Other Kinds of Scrip, and with Military Bounty-Land Warrants, and Selected by States and Railroads in the Several States and Territories from 1885 to 1895.

[Prepared by the General Land Office.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	99.12	422.08	275.31	551.57	52.31	101 97	1,379.10	440.80
Alabama	270,901.62	226,627.41	625,769.43	561,922.40	280,603 10	323,993 64	334,002.14	205,972.24	149,172.78	274,778.58	121,517.78
Arkansas	244,582.90	277,281.04	563,461.66	411,965.36	404,857.99	366,102.31	317,667.57	261,685.83	403,165.83	306,953.35	324,958.91
Arizona	278,174.78	534,139.30	468,656.28	562,933.30	426,216.05	360,761.63	353,131.07	397,775.19	250,282.32	225,894.42	353,164.23
California	1,295,909.03	1,348,678.46	1,475,296.04	2,104,364.26	1,586,293.01	820,645.59	1,089,379.80	1,573,130.01	866,759.10	628,711.16	644,788.95
Colorado	662,611.05	1,282,674.87	2,526,714.36	2,630,032.40	1,652,833.50	931,876.09	655,257.02	742,205.89	890,803.79	427,061.60	482,919.70
Dakota	4,547,749.77	3,075,085.11	2,096,315.55	1,705,712.62	2,103,413.67	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a* .....
Florida	282,515.55	231,799.46	1,520,880.11	1,266,308.21	2,080,146.33	160,171.95	146,571.71	165,621.96	351,664.53	136,763.77	217,955.98
Idaho	284,903.04	272,019.84	241,815.19	313,636.60	331,863 92	297,491.14	345,382.15	366,187.44	342,709.22	302,075.37	339,328.02
Iowa	11,659.36	4,337.02	219,658.21	28,219.81	8,588.37	3,453.70	4,945.16	3,439.67	3,044.30	1,075.11	3,281.97
Illinois	....	.....	19,639.20	1,579.59	121.04	196.30	516.10	44.25	455.42	.....	.....
Indiana	.....	.....	132.52	10,004.69	197.85	.....	3.10	81.25	3.39	41.83	74.60
Kansas	3,030,846.60	5,636,824.15	3,723,950.96	2,717,103.39	1,578,736.07	956,041.37	376,571.35	551,177.98	624,534.23	138,212.25	58,651.41
Louisiana	181,043.60	142,564.08	374,685.93	673,527.68	214,396 85	210,373.05	176,303.39	132,384.93	149,265.01	336,130.44	126,710.83
Michigan	89,511.23	109,963.94	133,881.62	122,731.50	157,816.76	122,699.03	116,554.21	106,576.17	106,256.41	73,305.89	86,436.27
Minnesota	624,379.49	417,732.58	694,356.87	491,764.75	328 612 57	294,265.37	328,734.76	590,674.66	413,926.69	432,015 04	511,649.00
Missouri	291,277.34	269,045.73	230,727.43	214,486.06	196,687.82	197,816.68	207,609.73	219,816.57	199,698.01	210,158.30	205,392.47
Mississippi	111,000.03	175,626.25	218,605.06	554,155.05	131,940.92	314,612.38	238,729.48	335,680.60	144,278.88	103,751.83	164,254.12
Montana	1,112,140.57	911,574.11	2,536,037.27	282,597.04	462,428.63	481,816.70	522,980.35	585,595.76	631,148 53	326,114.90	418,302.54
Nebraska	3,698,381.76	3,551,518.29	2,515,659.81	2,138,324.57	1,644,686.30	1,678,325.04	938,474.64	1,234,193.94	1,047,692.14	256,963.71	190,159.85
New Mexico	163,981.57	202,850.15	163,314.64	660,559.73	188,875.25	524,429 35	343,190.36	312,068.60	242,259.68	180,462.68	347,934.67
Nevada	171,430.94	280,998.87	308,488.79	425,155.01	126,905.69	116,766.52	65,760.43	82,339.62	104,162.03	49,571 45	187,417.72
North Dakota	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	478,187.56	415,660.04	706,550.47	768,319.50	378,293.09	625,367.50
Ohio	.....	.....	.....	240.00	240.00	185.93	275.00	.....	.....	156.37	50.00
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	906,184.38	1,084,001.07	296,873.69	1,588,054.58	855,738.37	3,770,496.13	981,455.43
Oregon	788,287.71	504,863.78	754,875.71	889,239.97	691,934.98	766,144.56	786,512.00	762,780.83	718,764.48	372,325.83	337,990.40
South Dakota	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	697,446.73	589,879.17	1,040,655.19	970,644.82	476,407.25	352,264.77
Utah	184,853.62	299,776.06	241,446.18	238,998.33	141,916.58	269,284.86	217,939.10	229,279.50	215,471.72	107,534.19	184,923.66
Washington	1,016,117.76	544,828.49	2,652,587.09	4,575,194.10	1,024,991.61	936,921.79	1,047,817.45	792,684.42	745,898.37	489,641.22	531,544.71
Wisconsin	218,436.92	237,585.73	364,664.71	337,622.59	126,959.71	88,088.93	182,337.57	148,378.89	103,011.00	109,214.39	111,755.04
Wyoming	552,967.14	453,572.51	424,780.22	242,306.78	227,220.90	183,157.41	262,621.60	431,463.80	502,453.72	261,735.49	453,608.85
Totals	20,113,663.38	20,991,967.18	25,111,400.84	24,160,784.82	17,026,091.93	12,665,531.99	10,357,231.71	13,566,552.55	11,801,686.04	10,377,224.72	8,364,300.18

a Admitted into the Union November 2, 1889, as two States, North Dakota and South Dakota. *b* See Dakota.

Patents: Comparative Statement of the Business of the United States Patent Office, Calendar Years 1843 to 1895.

[From the report of the Commissioner of Patents.]

YEAR.	Applications.	Caveats filed.	Patents and reissues.	Cash received.	Cash expended.	Surplus.
				Dollars	Dollars.	Dollars.
1843	819	315	519	35,315 81	30,776 96	4,538 85
1844	1,045	380	497	42,509 26	36,344 53	6,164 73
1845	1,246	452	503	51,076 14	39,395 65	11,680 49
1846	1,272	448	638	50,264 16	46,158 71	4,105 45
1847	1,531	533	569	63,111 19	41,878 35	21,232 84
1848	1,628	607	653	67,576 69	58,905 84	8,670 85
1849	1,955	595	1,077	80,752 78	77,716 44	3,036 34
1850	2,193	602	993	86,927 05	80,100 95	6,826 10
1851	2,258	760	872	95,738 61	86,916 93	8,821 68
1852	2,639	996	1,019	112,056 34	95,916 91	16,130 43
1853	2,973	901	961	121,527 45	132,869 83	.....
1854	3,324	868	1,844	163,789 84	167,146 32	.....
1855	4,435	906	2,013	216,459 35	179,540 33	36,919 02
1856	4,960	1,024	2,505	192,588 02	199,931 02	.....
1857	4,771	1,010	2,896	196,132 01	211,582 09	.....
1858	5,364	934	3,695	203,716 16	193,193 74	10,522 42
1859	6,225	1,097	4,504	245,942 15	210,278 41	35,663 74
1860	7,653	1,084	4,778	256,352 59	252,820 80	3,531 79
1861	4,643	700	3,329	137,354 44	221,491 91	.....
1862	5,038	824	3,532	215,754 99	182,810 39	32,944 60
1863	6,014	787	4,184	195,593 29	189,414 14	6,179 15
1864	6,932	1,063	5,025	240,919 78	229,866 00	11,051 98
1865	10,664	1,937	6,616	348,791 84	274,199 34	74,592 50
1866	15,269	2,723	9,458	495,665 38	361,724 28	133,941 10
1867	21,276	3,597	13,026	646,581 92	639,263 32	7,318 60
1868	20,420	3,705	13,410	681,565 86	628,679 77	52,886 09
1869	19,271	3,624	13,997	693,145 81	486,430 78	206,715 03
1870	19,171	3,273	13,333	669,456 76	557,149 19	112,307 57
1871	19,472	3,366	13,056	678,716 46	560,595 08	118,121 38
1872	18,246	3,090	13,613	699,726 39	665,591 36	34,135 03
1873	20,414	3,248	12,864	703,191 77	691,178 98	12,012 79
1874	21,602	3,181	13,559	738,278 17	679,288 41	58,989 76
1875	21,638	3,094	14,837	743,453 36	721,657 71	21,795 65
1876	21,425	2,697	15,595	757,987 65	652,542 60	105,445 05
1877	20,308	2,809	14,187	732,342 85	613,152 62	119,190 23
1878	20,260	2,755	13,444	725,375 55	593,082 89	132,292 66
1879	20,059	2,620	13,213	703,931 47	529,638 97	174,292 50
1880	23,012	2,490	13,947	749,685 32	538,865 17	210,820 15
1881	26,059	2,406	16,584	853,665 89	695,173 28	248,492 61
1882	31,522	2,553	19,267	1,009,219 45	683,867 67	325,351 78
1883	35,577	2,741	22,383	1,146,240 00	675,234 86	471,005 14
1884	35,600	2,582	20,413	1,075,798 80	970,579 76	105,219 04
1885	35,717	2,552	24,233	1,188,098 15	1,024,378 85	163,719 30
1886	35,968	2,513	22,508	1,154,551 40	992,503 45	162,047 95
1887	35,613	2,622	21,477	1,144,509 60	994,472 22	150,037 38
1888	35,797	2,251	20,506	1,118,516 10	973,108 78	145,407 32
1889	40,575	2,481	24,158	1,281,728 05	1,052,955 96	228,772 09
1890	41,048	2,311	26,292	1,340,372 66	1,082,576 26	257,795 40
1891	40,552	2,408	23,244	1,271,285 78	1,139,713 35	131,572 43
1892	40,753	2,290	23,559	1,286,331 83	1,110,731 02	175,600 81
1893	38,473	2,247	23,769	1,242,871 64	1,141,038 45	101,833 19
1894	38,439	2,286	20,867	1,187,439 08	1,100,047 12	37,392 46
1895	40,680	2,415	22,057	1,245,246 93	1,084,451 60	160,795 33

Pensions: Number of Pension Claims Filed and Allowed, and the Number of Pensioners on the Rolls at the Close of Each Year, Together with Amount Paid on Account of Pensions, from 1861 to 1895.

[From the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.]

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	ARMY. APPLICATIONS FILED.		NAVY. APPLICATIONS FILED.		ARMY AND NAVY. CLAIMS ALLOWED.		WAR OF 1812. APPLICATIONS FILED.		WAR OF 1812. CLAIMS ALLOWED.		WAR WITH MEXICO. APPLICATIONS FILED.		WAR WITH MEXICO. CLAIMS ALLOWED.		Total number of applications filed.	Total number of claims allowed.	NUMBER OF PENSIONERS ON THE ROLL.			Disbursements.
	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.			Invalids.	Widows, etc	Total.	
																				Dollars.
1861																	4,347	4,299	8,636	1,072,461 55
1862	1,362	1,000	60	65	413	49									2,487	462	4,341	3,818	8,159	790,384 76
1863	26,380	22,377	290	285	4,121	3,763									49,332	7,884	7,821	6,970	14,791	1,025,139 91
1864	20,263	32,627	385	324	17,041	22,446									53,599	39,487	23,479	27,656	51,135	4,504,616 92
1865	27,299	44,464	455	466	15,212	24,959									72,684	40,171	35,880	50,106	85,986	8,525,153 11
1866	35,799	28,732	350	375	22,883	27,294									65,256	50,177	55,652	71,070	126,722	13,459,996 43
1867	15,905	20,265	250	333	16,589	19,893									36,753	36,482	69,565	83,618	153,183	18,619,956 46
1868	7,292	13,099	170	207	9,460	19,461									20,768	28,921	75,957	93,686	169,643	24,010,981 99
1869	11,035	14,496	290	245	7,292	15,904									26,066	23,196	82,859	105,104	187,963	28,422,884 08
1870	12,991	11,400	260	200	5,721	12,500									24,851	18,221	87,521	111,165	198,686	27,780,811 81
1871	8,837	8,985	190	142	7,934	8,399	20,741	5,674	198	31					43,969	16,562	93,394	114,101	207,495	33,077,383 63
1872	8,857	6,755	210	178	6,468	7,244	6,546	3,815	17,504	3,117					26,391	34,333	118,954	118,275	232,299	30,169,341 00
1873	8,728	6,427	248	120	6,551	7,073	1,481	1,209	3,183	2,242					18,303	16,052	119,500	118,911	238,411	29,185,289 62
1874	9,302	5,603	228	151	5,937	5,152	737	713	563	810					16,734	10,462	121,628	114,613	236,241	30,593,749 56
1875	11,926	5,294	310	178	5,760	4,736	425	571	240	416					18,704	11,152	122,989	111,832	234,821	29,683,116 63
1876	17,930	5,264	344	190	5,360	4,376	319	436	73	168					23,523	9,977	124,239	107,898	232,137	28,351,599 62
1877	16,532	5,269	271	97	7,282	3,861	198	348	57	126					22,715	11,326	128,728	103,381	232,104	28,580,157 04
1878	18,812	6,661	300	131	7,414	3,550	2,786	15,897	817	181					44,587	11,962	131,649	92,349	223,998	26,844,415 18
1879	36,835	9,767	599	215	7,242	3,379	311	3,891	2,548	18,177					57,118	31,346	138,615	104,140	242,755	33,780,526 19
1880	110,673	25,602	1,361	595	10,176	4,455	295	2,976	284	4,630					141,466	19,545	145,410	105,392	250,802	57,240,540 14
1881	18,455	10,527	515	225	21,394	8,920	109	1,285	115	1,965					31,116	27,394	164,110	104,720	268,830	50,626,538 51

1882	29,004	10,349	472	211	22,946	3,999	85	818	26	693	......	......	......	......	40,939	27,664	182,633	103,064	285,697	54,296,280 54
1883	35,039	11,878	777	251	32,014	5,303	61	770	23	822	......	......	......	......	48,776	38,162	206,042	97,616	303,658	60,431,972 85
1884	28,962	11,289	671	244	27,414	6,366	52	567	24	388	......	......	......	......	41,785	34,192	225,470	97,286	323,756	57,273,536 74
1885	27,959	11,557	725	277	27,580	7,743	27	373	18	426	......	......	......	......	40,918	35,767	247,146	97,979	345,125	65,693,706 72
1886	35,202	13,328	862	265	31,937	8,610	24	304	5	305	......	......	......	......	49,895	40,857	270,346	95,437	365,783	64,584,270 45
1887	36,484	15,759	836	338	35,283	11,217	17	313	8	231	14,735	3,983	7,552	903	72,465	55,194	306,298	99,709	406,007	74,815,486 85
1888	47,505	18,444	1,251	427	35,843	10,816	23	223	2	251	5,045	2,808	9,048	4,201	75,726	60,252	343,701	108,856	452,557	79,646,146 37
1889	52,152	23,597	1,312	579	36,830	11,924	14	183	8	181	2,032	1,301	1,722	1,206	81,220	51,921	373,699	116,026	489,725	89,131,968 44
1890	71,570	28,365	2,162	788	50,395	14,612	166	16	4	108	1,009	968	794	678	105,044	66,637	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,493,890 19
1891	20,519	17,521	1,404	590	41,381	11,914	11	140	4	79	706	875	336	385	363,799	156,486	536,821	139,339	676,160	118,548,959 71
1892	17,432	15,765	742	404	17,876	7,287	11	71	2	46	395	759	416	550	198,345	224,047	703,242	172,826	876,068	141,086,948 84
1893	9,213	12,000	654	358	10,232	7,295	.....	49	2	16	428	794	205	440	119,361	121,630	759,706	206,306	966,012	158,155,342 51
1894	6,053	8,551	600	237	6,129	4,225	3	38	......	26	211	772	174	702	40,148	39,085	754,382	215,162	969,544	140,772,163 78
1895	4,280	7,326	370	246	5,415	3,627	1	28	1	16	152	636	96	520	37,060	39,185	751,456	219,068	970,524	140,959,361 37

Pensions: Amounts of Disbursements for First and Subsequent Payments, Exclusive of Cost of Disbursements, from 1877 to 1895.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30—	First payments.	Pensions, exclusive of first payments.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
1877	3,284,937 12	24,837,746 36
1878	2,992,352 17	23,538,439 93
1879	5,763,758 60	27,725,979 96
1880	12,468,191 20	44,558,802 92
1881	23,628,176 61	26,458,498 14
1882	26,421,669 19	27,408,390 05
1883	29,906,753 94	29,915,480 89
1884	23,413,815 10	32,682,126 58
1885	27,115,912 21	37,817,375 91
1886	22,137,054 16	41,621,591 49
1887	25,166,990 06	48,300,591 81
1888	22,299,605 46	56,568,341 28
1889	21,442,349 13	66,832,764 15
1890	38,721,866 03	66,806,314 35
1891	38,652,274 31	78,326,898 41
1892	45,114,167 68	94,045,188 71
1893	33,756,549 38	122,983,917 76
1894	11,917,359 58	127,887,101 47
1895	11,451,133 01	128,356,204 29

NOTE.— Total disbursements for pensions from 1861 to 1895, inclusive, $1,858,235,079.57.

Pensions: Number of Pensioners on the Rolls of Each Agency on June 30, 1895.

[From the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions.]

LOCATION OF AGENCY.	General Law.					Act of June 27, 1890.				War of 1812.		War with Mexico.		Indian Wars, 1832-1842.		Number of Pensioners on the Rolls June 30—	
	Army.			Navy.		Army.		Navy.									
	Invalids.	Nurses.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.	1895.	1894.
Topeka	32,620	52	6,571	.....	.....	52,433	9,851	.....	.....	1	178	1,61[illegible]	904	147	182	104,558	104,917
Columbus	40,839	47	11,594	.....	.....	41,508	8,939	.....	.....	....	301	499	286	14	7	104,084	103,611
Chicago	30,007	39	7,840	1,043	353	23,221	5,990	3,058	705	....	158	771	590	118	262	74,155	74,118
Indianapolis	40,060	21	9,031	.....	.....	17,245	4,578	.....	.....	....	172	567	365	26	35	72,100	74,139
Philadelphia	15,202	35	6,756	718	359	23,596	8,951	1,702	873	....	134	294	270	16	17	58,923	57,749
Knoxville	10,039	28	4,442	.....	.....	23,649	6,237	.....	.....	4	854	3,744	2,848	2,415	3,142	57,402	57,042
Des Moines	25,376	42	4,246	.....	.....	22,484	3,668	.....	.....	2	83	462	215	40	47	56,665	56,989
Washington	16,267	49	4,563	870	566	22,328	4,966	2,618	791	2	449	858	551	27	44	54,949	55,963
Boston	16,339	43	7,660	1,268	681	15,793	8,538	2,687	1,249	1	214	157	126	12	14	54,832	55,045
New York	13,634	28	6,562	698	442	17,018	10,214	2,319	1,354	4	203	377	269	16	17	53,155	53,482
Milwaukee	23,032	17	4,676	.....	.....	19,332	3,328	.....	.....	....	53	272	125	28	36	50,899	51,431
Pittsburg	14,601	5	4,582	.....	.....	21,872	5,051	.....	.....	....	96	133	113	3	5	46,461	45,744
Buffalo	19,656	14	6,674	.....	.....	15,245	4,199	.....	.....	2	319	104	73	12	6	46,304	46,896
Detroit	20,411	14	4,557	.....	.....	16,654	3,277	.....	.....	2	110	159	98	13	14	45,308	45,010
Louisville	8,825	11	3,402	.....	.....	12,188	3,316	.....	.....	....	146	586	419	25	22	28,940	29,414
San Francisco	5,256	45	860	173	30	10,765	1,808	613	132	1	30	1,888	566	95	51	22,313	21,058
Concord	10,056	4	3,189	.....	.....	4,947	1,423	.....	.....	1	126	45	14	4	2	19,811	20,083
Augusta	10,233	5	3,028	.....	.....	4,840	1,312	.....	.....	1	200	51	36	1	8	19,715	19,523
Totals	352,453	499	100,232	4,770	2,431	365,118	95,696	12,997	5,104	21	3,826	12,586	7,868	3,012	3,911	970,524	969,544
Increase during year	.....	85	.....	21	27	2,050	6,178	981	362	....	.....	.....	182	.....	627	980	.....
Decrease during year	5,072	....	2,849	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	621	875	.....	92	.....	.....	.....

Quantities and Values of Articles of Domestic Merchandise Exported from 1886 to 1895.

ARTICLES.		Year Ending June 30—									
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Agricultural Implements.											
Mowers and reapers and parts of	Dollars	1,281,140	1,242,614	1,463,254	1,987,053	2,092,688	1,579,976	2,372,938	2,873,897	3,261,892	3,659,765
Plows and cultivators and parts of	Dollars	321,779	346,607	509,044	705,262	878,784	596,728	397,735	644,390	539,721	513,913
All other and parts of	Dollars	764,339	549,177	672,889	931,454	887,762	1,042,426	1,024,310	1,139,046	1,226,302	1,239,427
Totals	Dollars	2,367,258	2,138,398	2,645,187	3,623,769	3,859,184	3,219,130	3,794,983	4,657,333	5,027,915	5,413,075
Animals.											
Cattle	Number	119,065	106,459	140,208	205,786	394,836	374,679	394,607	287,094	359,278	331,722
	Dollars	10,958,954	9,172,136	11,577,578	16,616,917	31,261,131	30,445,249	35,099,095	26,032,428	33,461,922	20,603,796
Hogs	Number	74,187	75,383	23,755	45,128	91,148	95,654	31,963	27,375	1,553	7,130
	Dollars	674,293	564,753	193,017	356,764	909,042	1,146,630	364,081	297,162	14,753	72,424
Horses	Number	1,616	1,611	2,263	3,748	3,501	3,110	3,226	2,967	5,246	13,984
	Dollars	348,323	351,607	412,774	592,469	680,410	784,908	611,188	718,607	1,108,995	2,209,298
Mules	Number	1,191	1,754	2,971	2,980	3,544	2,184	1,965	1,634	2,063	2,515
	Dollars	148,711	214,738	378,765	356,333	447,108	278,658	238,591	210,278	240,961	186,452
Sheep	Number	177,594	121,701	143,817	128,852	67,521	60,947	46,960	37,260	132,370	405,748
	Dollars	329,844	254,725	280,490	366,181	243,077	261,109	161,105	126,394	832,763	2,630,686
All other and fowls	Dollars	58,531	40,403	42,466	86,141	97,360	18,532	24,161	43,116	53,247	51,389
Totals	Dollars	12,518,660	10,598,362	12,885,090	18,374,805	33,638,128	32,935,086	36,498,221	27,527,985	35,712,641	35,754,045
Art works: Painting and statuary	Dollars	135,684	221,372	271,010	694,413	228,082	406,374	422,238	210,892	391,763	471,104
Bark, and extract of, for tanning	Dollars	283,086	239,700	254,204	270,885	263,754	241,382	239,708	232,269	271,236	290,362
Billiard and pool tables and apparatus	Dollars	31,078	34,021	31,670	34,838	42,466	49,224	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a* .....
Blacking	Dollars	174,604	195,197	191,976	182,188	238,391	219,903	221,116	241,996	295,505	464,707
Bones, hoofs, horns and horn tips, strips and waste	Dollars	127,735	162,958	193,176	242,429	271,533	335,710	218,639	319,848	260,675	288,084
Books, maps, engravings, etchings and other printed matter	Dollars	1,314,639	1,546,985	1,734,571	1,712,079	1,886,094	1,820,470	1,943,228	1,808,873	2,620,046	2,316,217
Brass, and manufactures of	Dollars	150,807	228,341	308,124	321,137	467,313	296,349	523,756	519,435	808,427	784,640
Breadstuffs.											
Barley	Bushels	252,183	1,305,300	550,884	1,440,321	1,408,311	973,062	2,800,075	3,035,207	5,219,405	1,563,754
	Dollars	166,330	853,405	317,239	855,490	754,605	669,203	1,751,445	1,468,811	2,379,714	767,228
Bread and biscuit	Pounds	16,778,850	15,060,061	13,948,703	14,494,880	15,035,540	15,541,055	14,449,625	14,583,967	15,185,175	14,206,314
	Dollars	725,476	659,924	658,589	749,652	766,476	838,848	775,596	752,353	723,873	634,600
Corn	Bushels	63,655,433	40,307,252	24,278,417	69,592,929	101,973,717	30,768,213	75,451,849	46,037,274	65,324,841	27,691,137
	Dollars	31,730,922	19,347,361	13,353,950	32,982,277	42,658,015	17,652,687	41,590,460	24,587,511	30,211,154	14,650,767
Corn meal	Barrels	293,546	265,333	270,613	312,186	361,248	318,329	287,609	271,155	291,172	223,567
	Dollars	858,370	705,343	765,036	870,485	896,879	946,977	919,961	793,081	770,526	648,844
Oats	Bushels	5,672,694	440,283	332,564	624,226	13,692,776	953,010	9,425,078	2,380,643	5,750,266	869,977
	Dollars	1,944,772	179,634	143,284	245,562	4,510,055	405,708	3,842,559	951,920	2,027,934	200,793

Oatmeal	Pounds	29,495,008	16,818,330	4,329,293	10,210,413	25,460,322	7,736,873	20,908,190	5,762,701	9,719,337	20,499,253
	Dollars	755,973	456,023	130,488	273,173	784,879	221,316	555,957	160,660	238,528	566,321
Rye	Bushels	196,725	357,256	78,783	287,252	2,257,377	332,739	12,041,316	1,477,058	230,822	9,437
	Dollars	133,105	216,190	50,705	158,917	1,279,814	212,161	11,432,160	1,002,796	126,532	5,349
Rye flour	Barrels	3,329	3,341	2,674	3,669	3,933	4,254	4,552	2,811	3,055	3,768
	Dollars	12,733	11,781	10,068	13,370	13,782	18,185	22,461	10,290	9,273	12,062
Wheat	Bushels	57,759,209	101,971,949	65,789,261	46,414,129	54,387,767	55,131,948	157,280,351	117,121,109	98,415,230	76,102,704
	Dollars	50,262,715	90,716,481	56,241,468	41,652,701	45,275,906	51,420,272	161,399,132	93,534,970	59,407,041	43,805,663
Wheat flour	Barrels	8,179,241	11,518,449	11,963,574	9,374,803	12,231,711	11,344,304	15,196,769	16,620,339	16,859,533	15,268,892
	Dollars	38,442,955	51,950,082	54,777,710	45,296,485	57,036,138	54,705,616	75,362,283	75,494,347	69,271,770	51,651,928
All other breadstuffs and preparations of, used as food	Dollars	813,207	672,438	741,150	780,549	949,348	1,030,683	1,711,103	1,555,883	1,610,884	1,661,234
Totals	Dollars	125,846,558	165,768,662	127,191,687	123,876,661	154,925,927	128,121,656	299,363,117	200,312,654	166,777,229	114,604,780
BRICKS.											
Building	M	5,241	5,734	3,882	3,360	6,573	6,133	4,723	10,652	6,884	5,437
	Dollars	35,579	45,557	31,728	24,886	55,475	52,830	34,288	77,846	51,791	39,134
Fire	Dollars	41,343	47,427	47,102	46,029	43,818	46,345	53,414	118,313	126,113	88,699
Totals	Dollars	76,922	92,984	78,830	70,915	99,293	99,175	87,702	196,159	177,904	127,833
Broom corn	Dollars	134,185	170,534	160,651	152,542	111,147	172,191	218,133	163,105	210,742	169,503
Brooms and brushes	Dollars	154,992	172,883	164,433	155,551	151,128	150,609	181,110	241,343	179,098	165,672
Candles	Pounds	1,580,556	1,859,370	1,502,179	1,427,798	1,522,153	1,546,079	1,715,130	1,570,421	1,918,051	2,091,156
Carriages and street cars and parts of	Dollars	176,124	187,077	147,331	138,367	143,073	149,112	165,933	155,403	189,462	190,986
Cars, passenger and freight, for steam railroads	Number	1,340,198	1,454,101	1,381,291	1,664,284	2,056,980	2,015,870	1,944,170	1,605,801	1,649,154	1,514,336
	Dollars	867	1,106	794	1,519	3,662	3,902	1,680	1,801	1,723	1,934
Casings for sausages	Dollars	587,692	653,298	862,465	1,426,237	2,689,698	2,885,250	1,320,065	969,871	1,700,521	868,378
		700,382	538,236	766,186	510,114	697,772	841,075	878,675	1,409,280	1,280,514	1,581,891
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES AND MEDICINES.											
Acids	Dollars	85,753	91,627	104,790	79,354	98,084	121,851	107,480	91,264	108,326	117,752
Ashes, pot and pearl	Pounds	580,057	889,592	512,863	671,871	526,380	430,582	1,307,634	634,421	650,261	664,876
	Dollars	30,792	35,050	27,943	34,114	26,211	24,432	99,566	31,775	29,205	30,188
Dyes and dyestuffs	Dollars	638,457	786,623	966,080	770,033	717,128	660,590	597,016	679,373	818,271	575,183
Ginseng	Pounds	476,608	330,831	308,395	271,228	223,113	283,000	228,916	251,205	194,564	233,226
	Dollars	998,332	689,735	657,358	634,091	605,233	959,992	803,529	792,928	619,114	726,713
Medicines, patent or proprietary	Dollars	1,344,665	1,447,067	1,545,514	1,796,202	1,741,925	1,880,728	1,842,889	1,866,061	1,621,019	1,978,144
Roots, herbs and barks not elsewhere specified.	Dollars	114,447	145,113	137,756	115,831	194,992	178,581	198,744	194,715	244,438	232,095
All other	Dollars	2,101,022	2,145,265	2,194,531	2,113,128	2,840,931	2,719,180	3,044,631	3,097,952	3,960,580	4,429,067
Totals	Dollars	5,313,468	5,340,480	5,633,972	5,542,753	6,224,504	6,545,354	6,693,855	6,754,068	7,400,953	8,189,142
Cider	Gallons	364,334	551,196	606,435	804,703	704,454	353,833	722,959	732,607	460,690	669,745
	Dollars	51,134	80,453	92,243	122,476	103,283	63,582	101,710	97,352	65,686	85,675
Clay	Dollars	9,978	16,774	15,964	16,427	12,778	26,857	23,653	26,072	29,880	21,493
CLOCKS AND WATCHES.											
Clocks and parts of	Dollars	1,110,273	1,104,107	1,123,880	1,149,289	1,344,047	1,304,457	1,020,873	962,423	919,594	846,676
Watches and parts of	Dollars	225,887	288,540	405,726	206,030	351,089	275,707	208,743	241,758	383,379	357,329
Totals	Dollars	1,366,160	1,392,647	1,529,606	1,355,319	1,695,136	1,580,164	1,229,616	1,204,181	1,302,813	1,204,005

a Classed according to material of chief value.

Quantities and Values of Articles of Domestic Merchandise Exported from 1886 to 1895—(Continued).

ARTICLES.		Year Ending June 30—									
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Coal and Coke:											
Anthracite	Tons	682,975	680,188	944,383	943,304	795,753	924,312	803,277	1,073,111	1,436,870	1,397,204
	Dollars	2,707,590	2,822,833	4,022,340	4,217,003	3,319,726	3,796,495	3,419,660	4,554,604	6,656,590	5,918,229
Bituminous	Tons	532,846	643,563	780,248	841,798	1,136,068	1,474,727	1,700,496	1,773,556	2,178,321	2,374,988
	Dollars	1,480,940	1,703,492	2,273,040	2,473,476	3,536,362	4,594,531	5,229,498	5,149,534	5,252,375	5,180,398
Total coal	Tons	1,215,821	1,323,701	1,724,631	1,785,102	1,931,821	2,399,039	2,508,773	2,846,667	3,615,191	11,098,627
	Dollars	4,188,530	4,526,325	6,295,380	6,690,479	6,856,088	8,391,026	8,649,158	10,004,138	11,908,965	3,772,192
Coke	Tons	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	98,509
	Dollars	18,327	34,496	49,738	23,128	53,856	43,403	112,006	180,411	184,509	346,858
Coffee and cocoa, ground or prepared, and chocolate	Dollars	66,469	77,412	121,367	94,023	93,735	86,936	70,651	93,292	137,177	104,317
Copper and Manufactures of.											
Ore	Tons	27,201	15,364	39,910	38,062	36,840	38,562	42,984	41,269	23,480	10,281
	Dollars	3,068,879	1,693,924	5,064,687	7,518,258	6,053 236	7,260,893	6,036,777	4,591,338	2,435,716	1,104,515
Ingots, bars and old	Pounds	24,239,258	19,580,923	25,303,337	14,334,043	20,237,409	34,554,517	56,453,736	37,642,464	195,047,642	148,446,039
	Dollars	2,484,823	1,917,828	3,709,406	2,155,576	2,200,097	4,413,704	6,934,349	4,187,510	19,242,370	13,921,460
Sheets	Pounds	53,135	154,742	14,388	21,218	85,951	46,468	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b* .....
	Dollars	9,075	30,072	3,321	5,157	19,178	10,759	292,043	338,063	454,770	547,243
All other manufactures of	Dollars	108,971	85,623	100,071	188,221	110,117	190,134				
Total, not including ore	Dollars	2,602,869	2,033,523	3,812,798	2,348,954	2,349,392	4,614,597	7,226,392	4,525,573	19,697,140	14,468,703
Cottolene	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*	524,390	440,045
	Dollars	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	44,832	39,693	34,309
Cotton, and Manufactures of:											
Unmanufactured.											
Sea Island	Pounds	4,613,675	8,021,497	7,053,765	6,419,569	9,220,819	14,588,092	9,074,686	7,983,415	14,255,439	15,261,922
	Dollars	1,176,025	1,798,272	1,672,828	1,391,495	2,280,717	3,062,968	1,591,464	1,758,756	2,904,905	2,782,639
Other	Pounds	2,053,423,769	2,161,435,833	2,257,067,061	2,378,397,100	2,462,579,034	2,892,770,703	2,926,145,125	2,204,131,711	2,669,026,886	3,502,171,787
	Dollars	203,909,617	204,423,785	221,343,932	236,383,775	248,688,075	287,649,930	256,869,777	187,012,689	207,964,384	202,118,851
Total	Bales	4,283,723	4,499,579	4,696,017	4,872,060	5,020,913	5,820,779	5,891,411	4,431,220	5,397,509	6,965,358
	Pounds	2,058,037,444	2,169,457,330	2,274,120,826	2,384,816,669	2,471,799,853	2,907,358,795	2,935,219,811	2,212,115,126	2,683,282,325	3,517,433,109
	Dollars	205,085,642	206,222,057	223,016,760	237,775,270	250,968,792	290,712,898	258,461,241	188,771,445	210,869,289	204,900,990
Manufactures of—											
Cloths—											
Colored	Yards	51,293,373	67,793,013	54,446,936	40,856,329	42,309,770	39,016,682	40,815,450	43,016,108	61,538,458	58,467,743
	Dollars	3,149,091	4,003,772	3,522,612	2,885,373	2,886,435	2,590,934	2,484,360	2,802,462	3,854,935	3,444,539

Uncolored	Yards	142,547,980	136,809,074	115,766,679	77,596,862	75,716,490	135,529,590	142,938,871	100,776,006	124,349,278	125,790,318
	Dollars	9,231,170	9,256,486	7,812,947	5,577,401	5,480,403	9,277,112	8,673,663	6,306,022	7,639,851	7,034,678
Total	Yards	193,941,353	204,602,087	170,213,615	118,453,191	118,026,260	174,546,272	183,754,321	143,792,114	185,887,736	184,258,061
	Dollars	12,380,261	13,260,258	11,335,559	8,462,774	8,366,388	11,868,046	11,158,023	9,108,484	11,494,786	10,479,217
Wearing apparel	Dollars	435,536	442,757	317,652	301,803	240,796	278,169	433,102	452,356	476,617	518,730
All other	Dollars	1,144,137	1,266,327	1,359,978	1,448,067	1,391,643	1,458,642	1,635,152	2,248,515	2,369,483	2,791,863
Total manufactures	Dollars	13,959,934	14,929,342	13,013,189	10,212,644	9,999,277	13,604,857	13,226,277	11,809,355	14,340,886	13,789,810
Dental goods	Dollars	14,799	26,238	58,174	78,133	97,033	102,099	125,065	111,973	115,825	120,591
EARTHEN, STONE AND CHINA WARE.											
Earthen and stone ware	Dollars	150,272	246,897	174,729	150,326	156,346	146,194	223,607	207,217	113,080	118,205
China ware	Dollars	13,636	19,087	27,052	17,413	19,131	13,332	13,824	19,589	14,357	22,816
Totals	Dollars	163,908	265,984	201,781	167,739	175,477	159,526	237,431	226,806	127,437	141,021
Eggs	Dozen	2 2,202	372,772	419,701	548,750	380,884	363,116	183,063	143,489	163,061	151,007
	Dollars	46,105	60,686	66,724	75,936	58,675	64,259	32,374	33,207	27,497	25,317
Fancy articles not elsewhere specified (see "Toys" and "Perfumery and Cosmetics")	Dollars	559,698	516,850	464,731	666,025	558,615	624,278	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*
Feathers	Dollars	63,982	31,232	38,616	58,390	9,707	80,072	134,595	48,487	168,965	222,490
Fertilizers	Tons	173,031	220,792	194,271	129,539	227,593	231,915	251,104	460,062	542,718	638,586
	Dollars	1,107,657	1,397,534	1,255,028	988,569	1,618,681	2,182,274	2,657,120	3,927,343	5,038,445	5,741,262
FISH.											
Fresh, other than salmon	Pounds	913,114	463,381	919,497	1,062,557	1,043,162	868,796	1,414,019	2,718,341	1,115,742	1,353,490
	Dollars	29,734	14,751	28,965	27,151	48,086	40,084	66,498	100,656	48,820	67,272
Dried, smoked or cured—											
Codfish, including haddock, hake and pollock	Pounds	15,664,195	16,943,748	17,820,883	15,625,928	17,030,019	17,313,170	14,435,878	14,853,627	14,733,648	11,280,937
	Dollars	602,934	587,082	819,559	754,619	793,186	890,277	765,199	728,475	704,652	514,370
Herring	Pounds	*c* 5,644,202	*c* 4,978,826	2,918,620	2,404,433	3,664,704	3,777,535	3,279,263	4,085,378	5,118,025	4,340,111
	Dollars	*b* 287,377	*b* 265,130	79,539	80,281	103,091	105,260	82,772	93,412	123,882	97,719
Other	Pounds	.....	.....	1,808,568	2,007,615	1,515,790	1,430,544	1,663,572	1,941,591	1,479,407	1,195,177
	Dollars	.....	.....	89,303	106,832	83,968	80,844	85,353	88,258	50,966	61,082
Pickled—											
Mackerel	Pounds	28,505	15,760	7,036	1,303	948	2,295	3,490	2,455	3,224	2,726
	Dollars	143,847	106,967	71,149	18,876	15,512	37,128	47,108	33,480	43,082	35,725
Other	Pounds	30,866	20,310	12,915	19,298	25,950	33,097	36,015	25,650	33,369	25,688
	Dollars	144,341	109,652	85,305	117,733	120,524	159,671	169,643	147,932	449,316	108,178
Salmon—											
Canned	Pounds	*a*	16,229,163	13,484,565	28,393,140	23,781,661	22,367,225	18,215,025	22,052,043	10,777,010	24,662,923
	Dollars	1,875,109	1,719,685	1,608,315	3,364,560	3,259,344	2,096,957	1,788,465	2,279,625	1,026,215	2,266,727
Other	Dollars	43,450	78,208	61,046	54,173	69,042	83,993	78,680	49,230	58,659	88,789
Shellfish—											
Oysters	Dollars	732,019	733,973	858,652	834,171	837,239	817,108	744,271	625,079	688,653	634,753
Other	Dollars	350,090	350,270	284,144	359,256	372,238	337,893	382,029	275,793	249,721	279,043
All other	Dollars	*d*	*d*	191,453	251,583	338,596	347,406	362,745	328,829	348,235	348,352
Totals	Dollars	4,208,901	3,965,718	4,177,930	5,969,235	6,040,826	4,996,621	4,522,763	4,750,769	3,492,201	4,501,830

a Not stated. *b* Included in all other manufactures of copper. *c* Includes "herring" and "other." *d* Not separately stated.

Quantities and Values of Articles of Domestic Merchandise Exported from 1886 to 1895—(Continued).

ARTICLES.		Year Ending June 30—									
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Flax, Hemp and Jute and Other Vegetable Fiber, Manufactures of.											
Bags	Dollars	372,859	388,322	235,351	254,131	337,955	133,880	498,459	451,436	423,832	286,386
Cordage	Pounds	7,833,678	7,627,183	7,157,193	7,533,185	10,006,691	8,992,834	7,604,329	4,653,348	6,225,663	6,585,328
	Dollars	659,122	699,161	733,050	864,898	1,127,678	892,379	660,493	430,268	448,187	409,781
Twine	Dollars	205,493	168,485	270,478	363,611	483,827	336,029	621,479	767,545	672,957	748,526
All other	Dollars	164,132	146,150	152,337	161,845	145,347	142,452	218,232	129,497	167,768	277,866
Totals	Dollars	1,401,606	1,402,118	1,391,216	1,644,485	2,094,807	1,504,740	1,998,663	1,778,746	1,712,744	1,722,559
Fruits and Nuts.											
Apples, dried	Pounds	10,473,183	8,130,390	12,803,161	22,102,579	20,861,462	6,973,168	26,042,063	7,966,819	2,846,645	7,085,946
	Dollars	548,434	413,363	812,682	1,201,070	1,038,682	409,605	1,288,102	482,085	168,054	461,214
Apples, green or ripe	Barrels	744,539	591,868	489,570	942,406	453,506	135,207	938,743	408,014	78,580	818,711
	Dollars	1,810,606	1,382,872	1,378,801	2,249,375	1,231,436	476,897	2,407,956	1,097,967	242,617	1,954,318
Fruits, preserved—											
Canned	Dollars	580,422	506,794	834,668	915,341	698,321	703,880	1,558,820	1,137,660	660,723	871,465
Other	Dollars	28,339	29,489	58,630	52,048	59,401	94,996	214,748	224,381	211,215	47,420
All other, green, ripe or dried	Dollars	340,507	337,447	397,643	621,390	1,003,846	699,798	1,095,845	881,804	1,016,397	1,522,100
Nuts	Dollars	1,767	....	27,784	32,360	27,861	50,617	60,684	94,902	125,233	115,274
Totals	Dollars	3,300,075	2,669,965	3,510,208	5,071,584	4,059,547	2,434,793	6,626,145	3,918,799	2,424,239	4,971,791
Furs and fur skins	Dollars	3,321,102	4,807,277	4,777,246	5,034,435	4,661,934	3,236,705	3,586,339	3,699,579	4,238,690	3,923,130
Ginger ale	Doz. qts	4,331	7,165	5,964	3,512	7,145	9,664	7,619	6,999	5,147	3,931
	Dollars	7,968	12,379	8,582	5,331	12,517	15,908	10,900	9,906	8,466	6,456
Glass and Glassware.											
Window glass	Dollars	8,246	15,955	10,733	16,864	8,910	11,244	10,238	10,229	19,311	11,140
All other	Dollars	765,632	867,549	870,895	877,336	873,767	857,130	932,064	963,598	902,761	935,241
Totals	Dollars	773,878	883,504	881,628	894,200	882,677	868,374	942,302	973,827	922,072	946,381
Glucose or grape sugar	Pounds	2,572,090	4,476,931	6,263,751	31,285,220	38,256,161	58,149,427	96,486,953	101,546,814	124,796,288	133,808,329
	Dollars	67,775	118,620	163,573	748,560	855,176	1,394,131	2,272,779	2,204,216	2,328,707	2,567,784
Glue	Pounds	297,653	275,362	356,899	534,203	728,696	986,552	580,815	736,446	999,052	1,178,328
	Dollars	42,137	39,773	46,773	72,283	88,484	110,292	66,403	74,722	101,372	114,493
Grease, grease scraps and all soap stock	Dollars	921,337	849,908	924,777	827,876	1,506,819	2,038,886	1,298,598	1,067,723	1,380,299	904,071
Gunpowder and Other Explosives.											
Gunpowder	Pounds	666,669	474,477	907,991	908,547	733,983	733,834	903,077	885,263	495,566	972,271
	Dollars	97,809	68,181	123,346	135,718	95,348	88,676	108,276	105,547	66,839	102,885
Cartridges and other	Dollars	513,521	490,904	525,270	750,519	773,380	906,870	752,079	755,966	935,287	1,174,396
Totals	Dollars	611,330	559,085	648,616	885,637	868,728	995,546	860,355	861,513	1,002,126	1,227,281

Hair, and manufactures of	Dollars	407,672	335,548	311,279	338,731	344,558	394,544	370,169	459,648	353,729	505,329
Hay	Tons	13,390	13,873	18,198	21,928	36,274	28,066	35,201	33,084	54,446	47,117
	Dollars	237,902	218,006	328,819	388,777	567,558	470,228	582,838	519,640	890,654	699,029
Hides & skins other than furs	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,002,859
	Dollars	873,925	765,655	673,322	909,798	1,828,635	1,333,655	1,223,895	1,497,003	3,972,494	2,310,323
Honey	Dollars	44,735	67,154	7,579	93,888	113,101	83,324	78,048	15,115	127,282	118,873
Hops	Pounds	13,665,661	'60,721	6,793,818	12,589,262	7,540,854	8,736,080	12,604,686	11,367,030	17,472,975	17,523,388
	Dollars	1,714,488	54,970	1,203,060	2,823,832	1,110,571	2,327,474	2,420,502	2,695,867	3,844,232	1,872,597
Household and personal effects	Dollars	12,567	2,870	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a* ...	101,752	97,033
Ice	Tons	39,570	41,978	40,994	44,761	44,849	34,862	31,352	19,741	19,686	17,295
	Dollars	86,277	93,270	86,844	86,402	111,762	91,493	53,814	41,702	37,097	41,915
India-rubber and Gutta-percha, Manufactures of.											
Boots and shoes	Pairs	60,553	86,166	71,025	91,465	171,473	175,627	231,105	410,950	261,657	388,793
	Dollars	74,947	81,190	77,078	86,405	149,055	141,679	183,570	252,391	155,011	225,986
All other	Dollars	589,357	753,114	789,789	745,343	941,252	1,094,764	1,232,497	1,357,015	1,306,831	1,279,156
Totals	Dollars	664,304	834,304	866,867	831,748	1,090,307	1,236,443	1,416,067	1,609,406	1,461,842	1,505,142
Ink, printers' and others	Dollars	91,644	105,785	124,670	129,698	144,057	122,235	145,886	118,480	154,691	154,152
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone and other electric	Dollars	479,586	599,262	714,514	1,033,388	1,429,785	1,575,444	1,388,117	1,345,621	1,534,277	1,912,771
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of.											
Iron ore	Tons	1,024	2,502	2,321	8	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,411
	Dollars	9,921	5,069	4,994	32	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	6,000
Pig iron	Tons	7,659	7,801	9,376	12,965	18,758	13,435	15,940	20,068	26,529	22,517
	Dollars	144,852	142,949	174,414	228,945	300,832	221,342	289,915	335,339	370,243	277,066
Band, hoop and scroll iron	Pounds	577,460	388,733	131,140	43,652	16,690	201,971	193,818	424,983	350,997	333,288
	Dollars	16,457	12,302	4,152	1,473	620	6,170	4,145	7,867	7,302	6,411
Bar iron	Pounds	1,519,941	2,131,025	1,503,426	1,549,657	2,087,376	2,400,335	2,854,895	2,768,150	6,681,653	7,801,467
	Dollars	37,039	56,887	43,433	48,539	65,328	96,586	80,698	68,656	133,783	143,221
Car wheels	Number	10,612	12,598	11,969	8,516	12,216	13,020	11,728	11,699	11,639	17,379
	Dollars	86,610	98,865	108,882	74,465	103,782	106,152	103,228	106,403	94,954	140,010
Castings, not elsewhere specified	Dollars	244,720	267,160	264,492	370,070	653,102	857,230	789,146	570,841	491,928	532,988
Cutlery	Dollars	111,715	136,546	115,408	102,252	102,851	146,324	140,865	148,550	167,732	154,410
Firearms	Dollars	1,778,660	664,253	593,321	820,933	797,564	859,123	853,628	723,271	623,624	786,903
Ingots, bars, and rods of steel	Pounds	272,275	134,208	207,127	506,955	269,194	597,535	966,336	664,384	1,145,090	6,975,744
	Dollars	18,198	10,624	14,161	22,968	15,884	29,247	25,381	22,201	29,284	95,471
Locks, hinges and other builders' hardware	Dollars	1,285,285	1,357,332	1,442,635	1,700,390	1,985,794	2,014,882	2,309,688	2,648,919	2,505,310	2,488,666
Machinery, not elsewhere specified	Dollars	3,685,220	4,607,714	5,619,393	7,166,748	8,954,776	9,831,908	10,229,293	10,467,091	10,438,069	11,493,093
Nails and spikes—											
Cut	Pounds	*b*10,321,073	*b*11,575,918	11,963,664	11,827,458	12,510,638	11,723,727	12,197,669	15,604,347	16,736,643	16,895,428
	Dollars	*c*294,264	*c*317,675	310,197	290,757	311,250	283,839	273,191	330,554	330,118	283,646
Wire, wrought, horseshoe, and all other, including tacks	Pounds	*c*.....	*c*.....	1,547,078	1,612,576	1,955,959	1,768,433	2,056,267	2,300,501	3,233,776	4,367,267
	Dollars	*c*.....	*c*.....	155,403	157,389	160,510	136,858	160,239	158,093	180,607	210,192

a Not separately specified. *b* Including "Wire, wrought, etc." *c* Included in "Cut."

Quantities and Values of Articles of Domestic Merchandise Exported, etc.—(Continued).

ARTICLES.		Year Ending June 30—									
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Iron and Steel, etc.—(*Continued*).											
Plates and sheets—											
Iron	Pounds	697,671	2,162,517	4,751,639	808,047	977,416	1,168,741	472,401	2,838,660	5,061,331	2,122,000
	Dollars	24,377	65,106	198,024	28,620	39,082	44,048	16,641	65,768	112,115	52,936
Steel	Pounds	8,923	564,080	119,491	56,808	484,351	144,978	243,616	654,614	1,305,726	2,119,00[illegible]
	Dollars	732	14,183	6,746	2,601	15,949	5,349	8,048	29,459	39,597	66,23[illegible]
Printing presses, and parts of	Dollars	194,772	162,754	186,989	223,990	317 336	285,740	409,220	205,805	272,514	159,627
Railroad bars or rails—											
Iron	Tons	164	524	34	7	1,103	190	277	409	1,084	2,103
	Dollars	5,481	18,395	2,575	240	31,023	6,373	8,007	11,113	26,987	43,096
Steel	Tons	3,805	2,241	5,159	7,398	9,133	15,691	7,983	15,289	15,561	10.089
	Dollars	164,631	74,330	175,692	235,377	315,081	536,105	259,531	471,230	447,925	266,773
Saws and tools	Dollars	1,181,056	1,305,706	1,659,727	1,980,878	1,865,603	1,844,290	1,900,444	1,902,423	1,918,968	1,934,612
Scales and balances	Dollars	280,756	225,564	325,488	301,486	318,749	304,026	225,417	406,430	315,290	292,918
Sewing machines and parts of	Dollars	2,584,717	2,212,853	2,245,110	2,247,875	2,793,780	2,883,577	3,133,992	2,476,446	2,347,354	2,260,139
Steam engines and parts of—											
Fire engines	Number	6	3	2	5	6	2	2	1	8	5
	Dollars	6,889	9,083	1,300	10,175	9,439	2,362	6,380	75	14,828	9,010
Locomotive engines	Number	52	58	56	144	161	275	197	195	142	252
	Dollars	333,393	373,245	407,014	1,227,149	1,280,606	2,424,363	1,717,715	1,794,709	1,028,336	2,379,519
Stationary engines	Number	154	219	268	229	291	267	360	401	365	273
	Dollars	123,270	213,060	197,040	133,473	305,478	217,387	227,257	254,398	313,346	220,375
Boilers and parts of engines	Dollars	327,199	281,790	238,726	267,394	570,915	669,851	568,485	607,758	710,219	376,325
Stoves and ranges and parts of	Dollars	196,208	200,658	263,780	273,261	251,877	248,600	230,041	216,463	236,433	248,199
Wire	Pounds	8,036,858	9,612,005	12,734,195	16,420,863	21,529,962	25,000,507	26,059,010	42,798,043	44,778,268	61,093,717
	Dollars	335,094	386,759	466,355	594,616	780,222	859,870	852,659	1,189,219	1,074,915	1,277,479
All other manufactures of iron and steel	Dollars	2,283,974	2,742,708	2,642,127	2,644,013	3,194,825	3,988,012	3,877,676	4,896,401	4,988,483	5,706,668
Totals, not including ore	Dollars	15,745,569	15,958,502	17,763,034	21,156,077	25,542,208	28,909,614	28,800,930	30 106,482	29,220,264	32,000,989
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver	Dollars	385,411	474,324	439,417	916,264	662,759	832,440	1,026,188	881,893	851,084	716,844
Lamps, chandeliers and all devices and appliances for illuminating purposes	Dollars	546,022	541,872	570,036	509,002	523,001	509,518	538,204	561,358	650,418	669,777
Lead and Manufactures of.											
Pigs, bars and old	Pounds										1,885,198
	Dollars	114,154	141,154	129,558	199,802	184,317	182,412	166,078	316,943	638 636	60,514
Manufactures of	Dollars										155,573
Leather and Manufactures of.											
Leather—											
Buff, grain, splits, and all finished upper leather	Dollars	2,405,456	3,073,833	2,849,208	3,143,699	4,249,110	5,161,211	3,880,475	4,440,524	5,221,205	5,753,278
Patent or enameled	Dollars	194,600	175,062	143,598	241,854	226,879	364,770	249,239	245,288	249,127	285,622

Sole	Pounds..	24,265,880	30,530,488	28,712,673	35,558,945	39,595,219	37,501,278	37,053,381	33,570,037	42,877,497	45,364,349
	Dollars..	4,825,615	5,695,151	4,959,363	5,890,509	6,420,134	6,168,362	5,783,555	5,192,063	6,481,257	6,919,372
All other	Dollars..	126,863	225,473	470,876	239,015	279,028	329,102	605,094	817,409	827,356	682,241
Manufactures of—											
Boots and shoes	Pairs. ...	554,365	623,714	563,871	518,750	587,108	551,733	745,112	493,027	647,318	822,412
	Dollars..	648,069	732,517	654,896	585,902	662,974	651,343	914,974	590,754	777,354	1,010,228
Harness and saddles	Dollars..	190,894	193,153	195,527	245,943	238,952	260,233	251,269	182,546	198,047	196,018
All other	Dollars..	346,185	340,949	309,943	400,788	361,770	343,826	400,175	443,570	529,083	767,608
Total leather and manufactures of	Dollars..	8,737,682	10,436,138	9,583,411	10,747,710	12,438,847	13,278,847	12,084,781	11,942,154	14,283,429	15,614,407
Lime and cement	Barrels..	81,465	71,282	79,079	107,732	79,743	90,213	70,240	95,846	102,760	86,435
	Dollars..	123,103	107,770	122,421	157,010	131,994	148,938	115,205	166,381	162,096	127,256
Malt	Pounds..	1,825,749	1,625,401	3,043,454	2,639,023	2,907,389	3,436,344	3,484,534	3,893,686	3,056,485	5,508,187
	Dollars..	47,185	40,787	68,032	56,557	60,412	90,898	94,797	85,630	61,186	110,323
MALT LIQUORS.											
In bottles	Dozen....	352,898	372,432	395,424	375,059	395,373	413,278	402,358	417,704	351,625	426,777
	Dollars..	590,608	590,378	644,125	574,089	583,927	602,641	589,784	600,319	471,589	492,448
Not in bottles	Gallons..	233,941	203,972	146,226	170,059	258,411	242,991	260,724	245,497	307,077	258,620
	Dollars..	76,755	66,335	42,717	50,307	70,481	69,602	68,150	65,219	77,390	66,322
Totals	Dollars..	667,363	656,713	686,842	625,396	654,408	672,243	657,934	665,538	548,979	558,770
MARBLE AND STONE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.											
Unmanufactured	Dollars..	159,553	211,819	156,586	146,998	232,205	191,520	169,777	153,428	142,691	83,359
Manufactures of—											
Roofing slate	Dollars..	123,565	61,047	97,707	109,896	94,048	84,408	57,514	52,012	37,195	38,806
All other	Dollars..	322,143	287,486	390,251	400,158	635,063	569,226	430,245	651,069	874,928	846,373
Total marble and manufactures of	Dollars..	605,261	560,352	644,544	657,052	961,316	845,154	707,536	856,509	1,054,814	968,538
Matches	Dollars..	82,204	77,379	72,371	61,171	62,284	73,220	73,666	67,974	66,614	94,799
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.											
Organs	Number..	8,451	7,228	8,753	10,723	11,490	14,498	11,856	12,518	8,672	10,588
	Dollars..	512,854	462,859	570,266	681,567	750,583	954,507	772,582	897,870	539,278	640,718
Pianofortes	Number..	754	960	639	589	631	692	858	2,066	619	874
	Dollars..	228,601	260,554	208,765	191,316	213,369	214,309	264,425	760,447	178,822	233,043
All other and parts of	Dollars..	129,991	108,424	129,509	125,185	141,182	157,573	145,649	165,790	254,490	241,966
Totals	Dollars..	871,446	831,837	908,540	998,068	1,105,134	1,326,389	1,164,656	1,824,107	972,590	1,115,727
NAVAL STORES.											
Rosin	Barrels..	1,131,560	1,365,012	1,492,314	1,420,218	1,601,377	1,790,251	1,950,214	2,059,407	1,987,128	1,862,394
	Dollars..	1,963,091	2,301,636	2,273,952	2,120,422	2,762,373	3,467,199	3,418,459	3,333,367	3,285,896	3,351,250
Tar	Barrels..	19,068	20,471	20,306	22,028	28,806	17,265	22,377	20,042	17,490	22,773
	Dollars..	36,208	39,772	39,783	41,938	56,105	39,094	52,417	40,244	37,736	41,673
Turpentine and pitch	Barrels..	13,297	14,245	20,703	14,355	18,327	8,541	8,739	8,926	13,625	12,365
	Dollars..	32,999	29,270	36,006	25,096	35,037	17,180	18,336	20,254	30,071	28,573
Spirits of turpentine	Gallons..	8,217,678	10,209,883	10,585,943	9,681,759	11,248,920	12,243,621	13,176,470	13,415,459	12,618,407	14,652,738
	Dollars..	2,811,777	3,489,805	3,580,106	3,777,525	4,590,931	4,668,140	4,500,721	3,893,436	3,437,245	3,998,277
Totals	Dollars..	4,844,075	5,860,573	5,939,907	5,965,851	7,444,446	8,191,613	7,989,933	7,287,301	6,790,948	7,419,773

Quantities and Values of Articles of Domestic Merchandise Exported, etc.—(Continued).

ARTICLES.		Year Ending June 30—									
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Naval Stores — (*Continued*).											
Nickel, oxide and matte	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,535,908
	Dollars	11,687	7,500	625	.....	.....	.....	370,974	145,047	493,964	316,638
Oakum	Pounds	488,255	472,027	551,443	739,792	574,615	615,596	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a* .....
	Dollars	27,757	26,257	32,518	40,253	32,021	35,106	3,632	4,128	2,090	516
Oil cake and oil-cake meal	Pounds	585,947,181	622,295,233	562,744,209	588,317,880	711,704,873	633,344,851	826,398,719	802,416,067	744,603,229	.....
	Dollars	7,053,714	7,309,691	6,423,930	6,927,912	7,999,926	7,452,094	9,713,204	9,688,773	8,807,256	.....
Cotton seed	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	489,716,053
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,310,128
Flaxseed or linseed	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243,936,442
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,855,459
Oils:											
Animal—											
Lard	Gallons	973,229	975,163	930,616	861,303	1,214,611	1,092,448	901,575	486,812	681,081	553,421
	Dollars	500,011	519,274	509,514	542,897	663,343	562,986	496,601	336,613	449,571	304,093
Whale and fish	Gallons	1,364,679	1,505,973	1,496,501	582,040	2,006,606	1,467,321	969,828	.....	.....	.....
	Dollars	511,107	471,381	409,845	197,040	565,374	401,203	337,968	.....	.....	.....
Whale	Gallons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115,104	188,852	122,626
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,245	107,077	56,214
Fish	Gallons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,696	105,519	646,553
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,683	33,774	142,553
Other	Gallons	360,223	570,376	617,737	559,080	727,752	512,253	278,954	212,266	270,835	144,556
	Dollars	218,643	291,396	414,622	377,919	457,926	317,594	144,119	106,275	149,801	75,585
Totals, dollars		1,229,761	1,282,051	1,333,981	1,117,856	1,686,643	1,281,783	978,688	535,816	740,223	578,445
Mineral, crude, including all natural oils, without regard to gravity	Gallons	80,246,763	76,062,878	85,538,725	72,987,383	95,450,653	91,415,095	103,592,767	111,703,508	121,926,349	111,285,264
	Dollars	5,859,577	4,860,382	5,782,008	5,083,132	6,744,235	5,876,452	5,101,840	4,567,391	4,415,915	5,161,710
Mineral, refined or manufactured—											
Naphthas (including all lighter products of distillation)	Gallons	12,311,197	15,735,239	12,066,921	14,100,054	12,937,433	12,171,147	12,727,978	17,304,005	15,555,754	14,801,224
	Dollars	997,420	1,370,657	992,281	1,155,703	1,134,799	993,056	912,921	1,074,710	943,970	910,988
Illuminating	Gallons	469,471,451	480,845,811	456,487,221	502,257,455	523,295,090	571,119,805	564,896,658	642,239,816	730,368,626	714,859,144
	Dollars	40,634,331	37,303,997	36,215,410	39,286,333	38,640,638	40,221,201	33,541,224	31,719,404	30,676,217	34,706,844
Lubricating and heavy paraffin oil	Gallons	12,526,069	16,910,513	22,889,529	25,166,913	30,162,522	33,514,730	33,591,076	32,432,857	40,190,577	43,418,942
	Dollars	2,519,615	3,133,300	3,975,377	4,292,020	4,763,347	4,858,603	5,203,350	4,738,892	5,449,000	5,867,477
Residuum (including tar and all other from which the light bodies have been distilled)	Gallons	76,816	77,353	32,601	40,087	52,916	38,066	13,270	12,882	5,029	3,274
	Dollars	188,901	156,579	77,333	96,489	120,070	77,422	46,657	41,661	14,704	13,063
Totals mineral, dollars		50,199,844	46,824,915	47,042,409	49,913,677	51,403,089	52,026,734	44,805,992	42,142,058	41,499,806	46,660,082

Vegetable—											
Cotton seed	Gallons	6,240,139	4,067,138	4,458,597	2,690,700	13,384,335	11,003,160	13,859,278	9,462,074	14,958,309	21,187,728
	Dollars	2,115,974	1,578,935	1,925,739	1,298,609	5,291,178	3,975,305	4,982,285	3,927,556	6,008,405	6,813,313
Linseed	Gallons	78,885	119,840	92,134	72,451	89,288	76,789	112,386	103,936	92,861	62,718
	Dollars	41,963	57,136	52,049	42,759	55,036	48,267	54,020	54,356	48,550	37,363
Volatile or essential—		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,321	54,987	99,627	80,225	87,336
Peppermint	Pounds	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	120,831	156,418	267,422	209,722	194,616
	Dollars	274,166	309,460	325,100	188,603	223,435	65,104	68,501	79,920	64,907	190,798
Other	Dollars	43,519	65,689	56,890	55,812	102,792	93,429	73,731	236,101	129,041	106,022
All other	Dollars										
Totals	Dollars	2,475,622	2,011,220	2,359,778	1,585,733	5,672,441	4,392,936	5,334,955	4,565,355	6,460,625	7,342,112
Ore, gold and silver bearing	Dollars	34,160	79,555	107,878	80,961	1,973,976	34,542	39,325	225,524	146,779	*b* .....
Paints and painters' colors	Dollars	358,536	452,385	492,709	507,749	578,103	690,698	709,857	700,308	825,987	729,706
PAPER, AND MANUFACTURES OF.											
Paper hangings	Dollars	77,123	105,214	75,212	78,424	99,501	93,798	61,360	71,106	108,400	109,203
Writing paper and envelopes	Dollars	132,272	115,567	137,247	148,851	125,041	115,020	99,870	114,016	84,305	112,770
All other	Dollars	897,221	897,757	866,102	963,760	1,002,144	1,090,351	1,221,021	1,355,764	1,713,929	1,963,284
Totals	Dollars	1,106,616	1,118,538	1,078,561	1,191,035	1,226,686	1,299,169	1,382,251	1,540,886	1,906,634	2,185,257
Paraffin and paraffin wax	Pounds	24,289,693	31,546,223	36,005,522	33,826,575	48,516,551	66,366,003	64,998,867	82,675,140	95,115,954	95,076,165
	Dollars	1,729,313	2,032,713	2,168,247	2,029,602	2,408,709	3,714,649	3,965,263	4,515,534	3,820,656	3,569,614
Perfumery and cosmetics	Dollars	319,943	322,059	391,956	439,794	430,151	450,663	404,706	345,041	327,835	338,495
Photographic materials	Dollars	.....	1,095	2,403	4,485	3,871	3,876	1,992	6,128	11,873	11,398
Plants, trees and shrubs	Dollars	37,962	31,228	30,164	28,764	33,600	33,830	34,631	74,663	140,415	129,551
Plated ware	Dollars	436,965	547,408	551,069	587,163	440,714	414,719	369,478	322,016	281,390	336,618
Platinum and manufactures of	Dollars	6,048	19,700	.....	6,500	45,835	12,700	7,750	11,200	25,450	11,895
PROVISIONS, COMPRISING MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.											
Beef products—											
Beef, canned	Pounds	*a*	43,050,588	40,458,375	51,025,254	82,638,507	109,585,727	87,028,084	79,089,493	55,974 910	64,102,263
	Dollars	3,436,453	3,462,982	3,339,077	4,375,213	6,787,193	9,068,906	7,876,454	7,222,824	5,120,851	5,720,933
Beef, fresh	Pounds	99,423,362	83,560,874	93,498,273	137,895,391	173,237,596	194,045,638	220,554,617	206,294,724	193,891,824	191,338,487
	Dollars	9,291,011	7,228,412	8,231,281	11,481,861	12,862,384	15,322,654	18,053,732	17,754,041	16,700,163	16,832,860
Beef, salted or pickled	Pounds	58,903,370	36,287,188	48,980,269	55,006,399	97,508,419	90,286,979	70,204,736	58,423,963	62,682,667	62,473,325
	Dollars	3,544,379	1,972,246	2,608,479	3,043,324	5,250,068	5,048,788	3,987,829	3,185,321	3,572,054	3,558,230
Beef, other cured	Pounds	824,955	192,191	83,151	194,036	102,110	1,621,833	953,712	898,920	1,218,334	821,673
	Dollars	89,593	17,942	8,579	17,819	9,223	147,518	92,524	87,776	100,631	73,569
Tallow	Pounds	40,919,951	63,278,403	92,483,052	77,844,555	112,745,370	111,689,251	89,780,010	61,819,158	54,661,524	25,864,300
	Dollars	2,144,499	2,886,300	4,252,653	3,942,024	5,242,158	5,501,049	4,425,630	3,129,059	2,766,164	1,293,059
Hog products—											
Bacon	Pounds	369,423,351	364,417,744	331,306,703	357,377,399	531,899,677	514,675,557	507,919,330	391,758,175	416,657,577	452,549,976
	Dollars	26,899,111	27,338,943	27,187,175	29,872,231	39,149,635	37,404,989	39,334,933	35,781,470	38,338,843	37,776,293
Hams	Pounds	50,365,445	55,505,211	44,132,980	42,847,247	76,591,279	84,410,108	76,856,559	82,178,154	86,970,571	105,494,123
	Dollars	4,741,100	5,975,727	4,988,458	4,779,616	7,907,125	8,245,685	7,757,717	9,933,096	9,845,062	10,960,567
Pork, fresh	Pounds	70,749	23,930	63,187	22,794	279,463	818,875	377,746	912,644	1,168,647	818,581
	Dollars	3,985	1,233	4,423	1,662	15,406	56,358	30,246	79,317	92,095	60,660
Pork, pickled	Pounds	87,196,966	85,869,367	58,836,966	64,110,845	79,788,868	81,317,364	80,336,481	52,459,722	63,575,881	58,266,893
	Dollars	5,119,426	5,640,094	4,368,691	4,733,415	4,753,488	4,787,343	4,792,049	4,116,946	5,067,773	4,138,400
Lard	Pounds	293,728,019	321,533,746	297,740,007	318,242,990	471,083,598	498,343,927	460,045,776	365,693,501	447,566,867	474,895,274
	Dollars	20,361,786	22,703,921	22,751,105	27,329,173	33,455,520	34,414,323	33,201,621	34,643,993	40,089,809	36,821,508

a Not stated. *b* Included in "Other Volatile." *c* Included in "Gold and Silver."

Quantities and Values of Articles of Domestic Merchandise Exported, etc.—(Continued).

ARTICLES.		Year Ending June 30—									
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Provisions, Etc.—(*Concluded*).											
Meat products—(*Concluded*)—											
Mutton	Pounds	1,059,435	371,572	224,738	296,220	256,711	199,395	101,463	108,214	2,197,900	591,449
	Dollars	93,082	18,397	18,641	25,995	21,793	18,959	9,022	9,175	174,404	47,832
Oleomargarine—											
Imitation butter	Pounds	928,053	834,574	1,729,327	2,192,047	2,535,926	1,986,743	1,610,837	3,479,322	3,898,950	10,100,897
	Dollars	93,363	88,848	212,634	250,605	297,264	255,024	195,587	416,386	475,003	992,464
The oil	Pounds	27,729,885	45,712,985	30,146,595	28,102,534	68,218,098	80,231,035	91,581,703	113,939,363	123,295,895	78,098,878
	Dollars	2,954,954	4,676,131	3,230,123	2,664,492	6,476,258	7,859,130	9,011,889	11,207,250	11,942,842	7,107,018
Poultry and game	Dollars	28,484	28,284	25,496	9,827	23,365	15,808	13,828	17,978	18,633	17,898
All other meat products	Dollars	947,524	956,534	915,247	876,161	931,770	1,007,757	1,220,205	1,245,466	1,386,089	1,600,231
Dairy products—											
Butter	Pounds	18,953,990	12,531,171	10,455,651	15,504,978	29,748,042	15,187,114	15,047,246	8,920,107	11,812,092	5,598,812
	Dollars	2,958,457	1,983,698	1,884,908	2,568,765	4,187,489	2,197,106	2,445,878	1,672,690	2,077,608	915,533
Cheese	Pounds	91,877,235	81,255,994	88,008,458	84,999,828	95,376,053	82,133,876	82,100,221	81,350,923	73,852,134	60,448,421
	Dollars	7,662,145	7,594,633	8,736,304	71,889,671	8,591,042	7,405,376	7,677,657	7,624,648	7,180,331	5,497,539
Milk	Dollars	255,864	258,971	294,806	260,590	303,325	261,298	236,358	274,155	322,288	219,785
Totals	Dollars	90,625,216	92,783,296	93,058,080	104,122,444	136,264,506	139,017,471	140,362,159	138,401,591	145,270,643	133,634,379
Quicksilver	Pounds	536,927	514,210	1,037,852	575,856	317,511	157,052	306,047	424,613	1,599,013	1,089,603
	Dollars	219,259	241,952	531,122	294,947	183,096	88,359	149,798	294,908	618,297	425,724
Quills	Dollars	527	23,898	20,024	31,711	888	13,777	4,186	12,450	15,440	13,653
Rags	Pounds	2,525,041	4,225,580	1,424,800	763,422	716,814	255,777	39,992	.....	.....	.....
	Dollars	54,688	51,102	31,490	20,434	18,189	9,892	1,330	.....	.....	.....
Rice	Pounds	255,311	644,384	398,535	439,706	388,914	540,620	*a*	756,992	3,037	10,436
	Dollars	14,241	29,204	22,234	24,124	20,728	33,012	*a*	25,126	763,425	124,296
Rice bran, meal and polish	Pounds	1,444,265	3,482,246	1,460,200	2,450,321	3,292,065	2,950,275	10,256,796	12,954,806	19,884	4,687
	Dollars	8,941	19,297	9,094	20,326	24,620	26,702	89,340	128,208	10,002,824	1,499,040
Salt	Pounds	4,762,657	4,224,685	5,227,730	5,803,900	4,281,692	5,242,280	4,375,213	6,777,142	92,255	11,767
	Dollars	29,827	25,270	31,478	34,266	29,073	29,510	21,468	34,016	11,890,779	8,699,769
Sand	Dollars	15,867	22,714	28,990	25,263	23,603	26,012	20,195	20,586	52,071	39,059
										17,694	20,634
Seeds.											
Clover	Pounds	2,652,438	7,932,390	13,357,899	34,253,137	26,500,578	20,773,884	19,532,411	8,189,553	45,418,663	22,900,672
	Dollars	264,882	630,850	1,009,695	3,110,583	1,762,034	1,575,039	1,636,671	988,029	4,540,851	2,124,997
Cotton	Pounds	11,793,411	11,232,141	6,218,555	11,373,865	7,660,601	10,108,014	12,149,261	4,519,327	5,419,056	11,051,812
	Dollars	112,782	21,441	84,195	119,279	74,575	85,315	86,549	35,809	41,866	86,695
Flaxseed or linseed	Bushels	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,678	144,848	3,613,817	1,837,370	4,047,836	1,224
	Dollars	*b*.....	*b*.....	*b*.....	*b*.....	19,792	184,564	3,915,547	2,195,374	2,426,284	1,433
Timothy	Pounds	4,023,937	6,500,004	2,097,197	10,200,673	11,051,053	8,757,788	10,318,074	7,077,131	10,155,867	4,939,237
	Dollars	175,754	282,048	117,677	151,728	473 770	370,151	381,651	504,937	449,207	277,160
All other	Dollars	1,396,572	874,070	805,123	192,914	807,717	285,830	231,864	269,580	484,013	358,860
Totals	Dollars	1,949,990	1,907,409	1,516,690	3,874,504	2,637,888	2,500,899	6,252,282	3,993,729	7,942,221	2,849,145

Shells	Dollars	8,133	16,572	11,136	2,243	4,635	1,500	12,609	33,033	74,328	54,488
Silk, manufactures of	Dollars	63,052	52,513	56,659	72,999	54,449	92,071	152,150	161,673	283,765	256,181
Silk waste	Pounds	44,898	121,916	61,530	73,302	99,526	132,799	184,061	161,519	97,787	65,673
	Dollars	22,970	53,713	26,715	28,636	34,227	48,875	77,523	55,081	28,813	23,391
SOAP.											
Toilet or fancy	Dollars	60,646	57,751	59,496	61,164	67,027	86,704	99,914	103,649	101,290	144,656
All other	Pounds	18,610,518	19,682,466	18,901,768	19,434,006	26,432,953	25,750,671	24,150,465	21,262,409	25,028,944	23,778,358
	Dollars	772,131	789,677	756,368	778,194	1,041,990	1,050,559	963,293	903,584	1,038,432	947,470
Totals	Dollars	832,777	847,428	815,864	839,358	1,109,017	1,137,263	1,063,207	1,007,233	1,139,722	1,092,126
Spermaceti and spermaceti wax	Pounds	334,919	336,222	226,576	425,476	449,384	207,574	273,981	340,192	342,786	231,217
	Dollars	125,840	139,656	84,018	111,386	116,757	71,202	90,842	105,012	99,467	73,189
Spices, ground or prepared	Dollars	20,963	42,112	36,270	30,711	25,457	22,440	2,673	*c*	1,205	871
SPIRITS, DISTILLED.											
Alcohol, including pure, neutral or cologne spirits	Pf. galls.	2,270,296	1,302,793	343,642	276,867	328,339	418,935	1,440,219	162,181	173,527	676,832
	Dollars	615,092	192,464	87,690	78,730	178,257	180,299	475,937	52,328	62,166	181,393
Brandy	Pf. galls.	...	...	...	...	...	136,529	216,696	123,518	361,653	100,719
	Dollars	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	111,657	178,294	90,731	291,022	94,924
Rum	Pf. galls.	865,275	786,024	851,029	445,589	555,749	1,025,226	773,713	647,415	977,994	879,153
	Dollars	275,755	219,679	229,822	524,509	663,039	1,230,994	921,913	779,006	1,081,716	1,134,965
Whiskey—											
Bourbon	Pf. galls.	1,951,993	360,561	225,754	1,292,329	507,939	239,995	744,172	1,550,452	4,105,639	1,442,685
	Dollars	1,628,950	318,921	220,104	1,081,347	489,250	260,871	664,330	1,461,013	3,720,562	1,485,525
Rye	Pf. galls.	222,494	39,271	153,681	383,805	121,506	54,656	128,273	142,646	256,816	17,672
	Dollars	191,394	32,907	163,744	362,688	137,029	82,671	135,045	179,534	266,293	34,755
All other	Pf. galls.	45,361	28,707	311,760	294,840	193,993	29,681	47,724	296,708	592,387	154,703
	Dollars	34,323	37,132	170,017	170,827	165,535	20,939	25,598	162,445	255,177	60,124
Totals	Dollars	2,745,514	801,103	871,377	2,218,101	1,633,110	1,887,431	2,401,117	2,724,057	5,676,936	2,991,686
Sponges	Pounds	44,830	59,106	55,903	37,119	45,222	36,966	.....	15,981	18,329	19,911
	Dollars	25,607	37,586	36,581	20,971	25,293	20,821	10,320	8,958	8,497	8,778
Starch	Pounds	6,963,787	7,408,386	5,755,806	7,228,193	9,168,097	12,883,821	20,081,027	21,938,456	22,888,016	11,788,990
	Dollars	285,056	281,072	202,932	272,630	378,115	475,817	612,531	707,093	727,011	366,800
Stationery, except of paper	Dollars	397,714	390,408	425,091	474,839	490,673	560,456	592,020	597,169	683,278	681,639
Stearine	Pounds	.....	2,759,639	1,202,753	1,001,205	2,520,142	1,347,386	1,350,513	.....	321,898	36,429
	Dollars	2,920	139,100	58,758	47,051	103,043	62,194	66,470	14,669	17,938	2,156
Stereotype and electrotpye plates	Dollars	15,325	25,799	31,931	24,683	30,662	28,310	47,912	62,722	58,124	44,839
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of	Dollars	47,188	96,161	79,625	61,928	63,363	78,844	65,853	155,783	186,427	177,946
SUGAR AND MOLASSES.											
Molasses and syrup	Gallons	8,231,282	11,002,318	6,439,852	5,347,960	6,034,868	4,495,475	9,343,214	8,373,286	9,385,359	9,148,711
	Dollars	1,115,437	1,293,000	907,868	889,438	936,333	768,306	1,057,216	992,471	1,038,680	850,400
Sugar, brown	Pounds	89,523	132,523	140,846	92,198	207,467	204,854	245,783	359,455	690,080	695,486
	Dollars	5,030	6,572	7,502	6,174	12,518	11,235	8,682	13,175	25,931	22,052
Sugar, refined	Pounds	164,339,967	190,672,154	34,505,311	14,167,216	27,018,002	108,228,620	14,604,608	20,386,872	14,778,416	8,833,522
	Dollars	10,972,729	11,435,765	2,184,788	1,070,236	1,901,386	6,138,746	665,477	963,123	653,052	406,924
Candy and confectionery	Dollars	98,570	173,570	155,521	151,685	179,276	181,501	204,609	334,607	491,748	712,552
Totals	Dollars	12,191,766	12,908,907	3,255,679	2,117,533	3,029,413	7,099,788	1,935,984	2,303,376	2,209,411	1,991,928

a Included in "Rice bran," etc. *b* Included in "All other seeds." *c* Not separately specified. *d* Included in "All other spirits."

Quantities and Values of Articles of Domestic Merchandise Exported, etc. — (Continued).

ARTICLES.		Year Ending June 30 — 1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Teeth, artificial	Dollars	53,693	49,143	25,847	28,811	16,059	32,007	55,251	58,334	39,582	71,699
Tin, manufactures of	Dollars	157,724	137,551	219,000	236,733	284,896	249,836	225,113	223,441	290,494	277,796
Tobacco and Manufactures of.											
Unmanufactured —											
Leaf	Pounds	281,737,120	293,666,993	249,195,681	211,521,051	244,343,740	236,969,589	240,716,150	248,367,258	268,791,312	293,805,855
	Dollars	26,926,544	25,637,983	21,507,776	18,546,991	21,149,869	20,710,911	20,303,245	22,292,704	22,939,356	25,622,776
Stems and trimmings	Pounds	11,036,770	11,253,128	13,487,140	12,238,181	11,303,286	12,263,016	14,715,927	17,715,825	21,893,680	7,186,075
	Dollars	231,913	310,294	428,308	354,077	329,687	322,848	366,800	499,195	1,145,878	176,192
Manufactures of —											
Cigars	M	1,887	2,584	2,176	2,969	3,482	3,875	3,017	2,855	2,062	1,538
	Dollars	43,726	63,387	49,686	85,866	97,703	98,356	83,544	63,995	51,263	42,200
Cigarettes	M	127,946	146,503	195,713	236,727	265,001	319,013	306,545	410,854	408,551	464,636
	Dollars	412,664	467,511	626,166	752,857	830,817	1,008,657	1,018,427	1,151,487	1,094,340	1,180,699
All other	Dollars	2,810,061	2,751,497	2,902,605	2,869,877	2,947,525	3,079,700	2,967,409	2,835,073	2,704,393	2,730,266
Totals	Dollars	30,424,908	29,230,672	25,514,541	22,609,668	25,355,601	25,220,472	24,739,425	26,942,454	27,935,230	29,752,133
Toys	Dollars	65,452	70,076	61,293	36,884	56,598	61,166	124,869	109,890	114,431	133,557
Trunks, valises and traveling bags	Dollars	161,544	170,163	173,760	184,624	209,850	202,520	171,804	147,335	123,968	104,275
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades	Dollars	1,057	2,911	1,075	4,878	1,716	4,013	a	a	a	a
Varnish	Gallons	84,156	96,427	143,946	150,153	169,610	153,365	215,266	210,067	226,760	256,890
	Dollars	135,366	149,871	187,159	202,727	216,483	203,485	293,059	258,460	282,278	303,959
Vegetables.											
Beans and peas	Bushels	408,318	387,222	253,170	294,456	261,212	251,063	637,972	389,913	326,748	242,680
	Dollars	570,153	562,864	462,762	560,574	558,317	473,006	945,767	745,636	576,657	429,002
Onions	Bushels	63,811	71,689	56,725	75,074	29,275	57,182	59,842	57,610	68,865	53,335
	Dollars	75,838	73,515	64,161	63,780	72,760	79,993	58,121	60,878	69,823	46,703
Potatoes	Bushels	494,948	434,864	403,880	471,955	406,618	341,189	557,022	845,720	803,111	572,957
	Dollars	346,864	318,259	308,193	316,224	269,693	316,482	361,378	700,032	651,877	418,221
Vegetables, canned	Dollars	190,339	226,567	265,537	311,254	231,265	286,321	378,068	242,284	255,857	441,388
All other, including pickles and sauces	Dollars	134,293	125,448	140,634	198,120	225,060	180,173	159,811	149,167	190,248	208,144
Totals	Dollars	1,317,487	1,308,653	1,241,287	1,449,952	1,357,095	1,335,975	1,898,145	1,897,997	1,744,462	1,543,458
Vessels Sold to Foreigners.											
Steamers	Tons	228	87	265	67	506	681	1,510	321	384	319
	Dollars	47,082	40,343	80,850	20,222	101,598	92,922	246,200	92,375	72,792	79,951
Sailing vessels	Tons	1,201	1,568	883	574	206	24	1,065	3,181	867	1,420
	Dollars	11,940	30,437	26,500	17,150	3,200	3,500	11,685	31,757	26,250	15,000
Totals	Dollars	59,022	70,780	107,350	37,372	104,798	96,422	257,885	124,132	99,042	94,951

Vinegar	Gallons	64,159	58,479	58,912	64,513	70,592	68,733	74,890	86,936	68,282	80,234
	Dollars	12,072	10,069	10,365	10,464	10,5 0	10,489	11,690	12,177	9,537	11,273
Wax, bees	Pounds	136,179	90,350	78,070	99,917	171,391	120,548	127,470	77,434	469,763	309,212
	Dollars	36,626	24,997	20,554	23,918	19,727	30,027	31,898	22,048	118,093	90,875
Whalebone	Pounds	165,496	173,452	318,056	261,655	199,484	159,322	82,797	148,130	152,709	259,318
	Dollars	385,058	523,267	799,042	762,464	705,500	717,230	427,462	543,045	441,969	699,495
WINE.											
In bottles	Dozen	6,051	4,426	7,185	7,311	7,281	11,409	15,054	11,128	18,813	13,919
	Dollars	24,813	23,499	31,698	33,000	32,350	52,392	67,686	51,654	63,860	56,202
Not in bottles	Gallons	119,085	282,607	302,233	372,350	393,323	543,292	655,795	708,558	802,192	1,125,297
	Dollars	93,297	191,672	201,525	236,488	238,580	319,085	371,344	369,893	380,588	545,708
Totals	Dollars	118,110	215,171	233,223	269,488	270,930	371,477	439,030	421,547	444,448	601,910
WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.											
Firewood	Cords	2,723	1,606	3,164	3,204	7,648	2,061	423	1,920	2,653	*b*
	Dollars	8,568	4,975	10,511	8,713	16,746	7,926	1,604	5,877	6,922	*b*
Timber—											
Sawed	M ft	193,344	167,609	187,780	252,996	270,984	214,612	235,550	214,198	237,880	297,693
	Dollars	2,092,557	1,976,750	2,331,030	3,132,888	3,384,847	2,549,411	2,673,154	2,320,123	2,411,229	2,971,783
Hewn	cubic ft	5,077,612	4,260,639	5,813,175	6,301,065	8,732,761	6,900,073	6,736,446	7,836,921	4,082,709	6,039,539
	Dollars	829,109	697,915	970,442	1,122,223	1,381,747	1,227,960	983,574	1,188,353	816,322	1,121,134
Logs and other	Dollars	1,258,565	1,041,278	2,027,497	1,637,346	1,680,346	2,274,102	1,923,604	2,270,072	2,636,608	1,813,894
Lumber—											
Boards, deals and planks	M ft	435,608	424,760	436,718	571,075	612,814	613,406	592,596	629,355	574,920	588,781
	Dollars	6,620,911	6,531,144	7,159,999	9,703,219	9,974,888	9,916,945	9,672,493	9,642,599	9,355,025	8,860,285
Joists and scantling	M ft	10,821	8,607	10,705	26,342	26,684	11,324	16,131	13,475	12,412	27,454
	Dollars	151,119	126,284	162,250	352,150	381,640	155,114	228,513	171,025	176,798	300,357
Hoops and hoop poles	Dollars	224,385	213,852	161,853	83,094	59,978	60,502	88,222	40,350	44,510	*c*
Laths	M	17,825	13,813	10,579	18,859	10,491	7,976	7,893	3,461	6,774	*c*
	Dollars	48,377	32,940	27,231	46,097	24,951	20,799	17,717	8,663	14,164	*c*
Palings, pickets and bed slats	M	2,074	1,371	1,897	2,677	2,981	1,352	640	387	779	*c*
	Dollars	19,544	13,853	20,411	30,188	30,653	13,479	6,259	3,854	7,300	*c*
Shingles	M	42,072	38,644	33,932	34,538	36,527	42,463	31,198	22,938	28,277	40,122
	Dollars	103,049	101,282	104,362	99,756	111,926	116,868	87,992	72,562	80,018	93,046
Shooks—											
Box	Dollars	174,723	136,754	157,637	76,913	118,557	199,674	195,618	238,605	275,140	359,451
Other	Number	1,098,347	902,269	668,972	543,597	534,190	316,242	412,308	305,863	383,706	352,928
	Dollars	1,198,444	938,505	830,118	808,420	766,607	450,492	585,919	702,403	620,311	565,404
Staves and heading	Dollars	2,030,097	2,005,955	2,087,538	2,168,909	2,476,857	2,404,213	2,211,716	2,499,520	2,891,805	3,138,424
All other	Dollars	1,175,099	1,204,392	1,756,083	1,490,475	1,355,141	886,133	1,051,397	1,443,537	1,602,293	1,642,370
Manufactures of—											
Doors, sash and blinds	Dollars	267,005	273,328	323,023	307,356	320,840	338,263	295,918	273,455	203,107	275,876
Moldings, trimmings and other house finishings	Dollars	104,935	114,061	102,220	114,985	116,295	140,670	202,589	208,002	163,585	167,652
Hogsheads and barrels, empty	Dollars	497,458	456,992	502,556	212,401	425,378	240,430	290,113	218,880	209,852	216,234
Household furniture	Dollars	2,121,812	1,978,745	2,335,569	3,658,673	3,088,902	2,956,114	3,090,146	3,112,291	3,427,147	3,048,895
Wooden ware	Dollars	331,235	325,986	293,064	321,378	360,515	387,823	356,553	328,817	346,847	451,037
All other	Dollars	1,386,398	1,479,943	1,699,695	2,465,488	2,197,815	1,924,022	1,847,470	1,917,451	2,423,186	2,090,113
Totals	Dollars	20,643,390	19,654,934	23,063,108	26,910,672	28,274,529	26,270,040	25,790,571	26,666,439	27,712,169	27,115,907

a Classed according to materials of chief value. *b* Included in "logs and other." *c* Included in all other lumber.

Quantities and Values of Articles of Domestic Merchandise Exported, etc.—(Concluded).

ARTICLES.		Year Ending June 30—									
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Wool and Manufactures of.											
Wool, raw	Pounds	147,023	257,940	22,164	141,575	231,042	291,922	202,456	91,858	520,247	4,279,109
	Dollars	19,625	78,002	5,272	23,065	33,543	39,423	30,664	14,808	90,676	484,463
Carpets	Yards	9,303	7,616	7,881	5,670	9,341	26,711	11,440	18,631	287,188	257,645
	Dollars	9,340	8,657	5,513	4,597	6,702	18,475	9,378	11,510	250,006	161,006
Flannels and blankets	Dollars	30,785	40,556	38,225	18,414	40,957	26,543	24,443	24,252	38,756	49,882
Wearing apparel	Dollars	466,156	399,236	363,205	264,074	317,910	424,022	268,985	222,416	317,295	316,154
All other manufactures of	Dollars	147,352	90,793	69,410	56,864	71,910	50,158	64,931	67,877	168,523	143,244
Total manufactures	Dollars	653,683	539,342	471,353	343,949	437,479	519,198	367,737	326,055	774,580	670,226
Yeast	Dollars	24,077	836	733	2,422	2,245	.....	.....	15 911	42,435	44,599
Zinc and Manufactures of.											
Ore	Tons	437	1,209	210	490	2,732	4,086	2,519	267	.....	14
	Dollars	a 24,951	a 44,152	a 15,976	a 25,354	a 182,990	a 142,011	a 114,639	a 5,990	36	415
Pigs, bars, plates and sheets	Pounds	770,558	363,199	48,616	79,867	3,511,302	1,577,088	11,769,046	7,796,686	5,327,618	3,831,087
	Dollars	64,410	25,403	3,271	4,872	126,947	104,892	642,883	471,316	253,542	161,678
All other manufactures		12,749	18,554	15,370	23,812	29,203	26,840	122,684	139,393	203,314	76,137
Total zinc, etc., not including ore	Dollars	77,159	43,957	18,601	28,684	156,150	131,732	765,507	610,709	456,856	737,815
All other articles	Dollars	996,574	569,029	665,249	782,241	1,076,326	1,153,051	1,504,029	1,654,551	839,969	625,708
Total value of domestic merchandise	Dollars	665,964,529	703,022,923	683,862,104	730,282,609	845,293,828	872,270,283	1,015,732,011	831,030,785	869,204,937	793,392,590

a Includes oxide. After 1893 included in "Paints and colors."

Quantities and Values of Articles of Merchandise Imported into the United States from 1886 to 1895.

ARTICLES.		Year Ending June 30—									
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
ANIMALS.											
Cattle, free	Number..	25,301	14,365	6,866	4,440	3,932	2,740	132	174	312	14,956
	Dollars ..	681,631	412,336	206,095	151,582	72,831	49,326	27,077	21,024	5,849	99,104
Cattle, duty	Number..	52,324	72,665	57,505	57,551	26,760	9,652	2,056	3,119	1,280	134,825
	Dollars ..	600,134	979,696	669,903	550,887	171,916	53,652	20,389	24,658	13,355	666,749
Horses, free	Number..	21,062	17,650	10,378	9,930	10,868	6,444	3,312	2,704	1,516	1,265
	Dollars ..	2,320,768	2,408,679	2,720,704	2,709,887	2,937,882	2,009,155	1,307,587	1,047,541	836,157	417,664
Horses, duty	Number,.	37,901	38,735	52,033	48,784	38,248	16,093	10,762	12,747	4,650	11,833
	Dollars ..	1,991,868	2,464,303	2,685,159	2,158,955	1,902,603	1,256,099	1,148,281	1,340,726	483,415	637,527
Sheep, free	Number..	31,796	28,547	18,866	5,926	16,308	9,606	4,316	4,932	2,537	1,942
	Dollars ..	56,741	57,935	80,884	69,824	118,444	127,221	112,134	111,197	63,022	30,885
Sheep, duty	Number..	371,046	451,253	454,213	397,891	377,491	336,159	376,490	454,552	240,031	289,519
	Dollars ..	950,044	1,187,847	1,285,436	1,189,176	1,149,765	1,091,985	1,328,396	1,571,780	725,159	651,733
All other, including fowls, free	Dollars ..	271,455	259,251	320,409	355,245	367,498	279,408	229,005	245,958	186,339	172,254
All other, including fowls, duty	Dollars ..	67,385	46,151	37,795	37,467	45,993	78,519	78,747	279,311	88,450	61,162
Total.... free	Dollars ..	3,330,595	3,138,201	3,328,092	3,287,538	3,496,655	2,465,110	1,675,803	1,425,720	1,090,867	719,907
Total.... duty	Dollars ..	3,609,431	4,677,997	4,678,293	3,936,505	3,270,277	2,480,255	2,575,813	3,216,475	1,310,379	2,017,171
Antimony ore and regulus or metal *a*, free	Pounds ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,990,196
	Dollars ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187,326
Articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, returned, not elsewhere specified, free	Dollars .	8,699,565	9,256,932	5,660,530	4,178,618	3,133,406	2,421,354	3,268,535	3,647,263	2,543,924	2,293,822
ARTICLES SPECIALLY IMPORTED.											
Articles for the use of religious, educational, etc., institutions, free	Dollars ..	181,524	214,387	323,151	361,729	525,283	663,859	451,265	473,765	373,973	228,556
All other, free	Dollars ..	198,328	160,462	136,597	247,189	184,417	349,713	143,696	413,075	271,340	303,280
Art works, free	Dollars ..	395,741	473,562	530,711	338,177	400,128	395,858	306,069	428,946	240,810	3,655,847
Art works, duty	Dollars ..	946,958	2,332,436	1,679,807	1,308,597	1,796,372	2,014,510	2,030,599	2,366,765	1,484,184	187,250
Asbestos, unmanufactured, free	Dollars ..	91,089	137,205	145,906	209,281	249,856	308,498	319,749	243,763	157,191	288,101
Asphaltum or bitumen, crude	Tons	20,523	24,600	36,316	38,548	69,911	70,153	103,157	88,614	77,449	85,646
free	Dollars ..	87,626	100,697	113,854	89,211	190,555	253,410	387,599	240,996	203,883	266,956
Bark, hemlock, free	Cords	55,930	60,587	62,918	40,279	35,115	57,245	52,119	51,943	46,269	47,336
	Dollars ..	259,479	272,956	290,265	185,782	164,276	274,389	256,346	248,349	212,350	230,943
Beads (except amber) and bead ornaments, duty	Dollars ..	1,177,307	1,853,257	2,007,859	1,259,942	916,712	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a* .....
Beeswax, duty	Pounds ..	26,546	10,843	51,702	75,951	126,319	65,082	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dollars ..	5,718	2,371	9,411	11,773	20,282	12,954	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beeswax, free	Pounds ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	314,053	271,068	248,000	318,660	288,001
	Dollars ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,531	65,487	62,024	80,024	78,776

a Included in all other free articles prior to 1895.

Quantities and Values of Articles of Merchandise Imported, etc. — (Continued).

ARTICLES.		Year Ending June 30— 1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Beverages.											
Ginger ale, duty	Doz. bottles	231,362	227,972	228,230	217,020	313,450	277,671	296,259	387,357	249,609	297,215
	Dollars	153,574	151,583	128,545	95,501	100,532	171,822	220,742	293,484	186,463	217,596
All other, duty	Dollars	26,924	15,127	18,769	21,088	*a*	*a*	79,563	101,339	69,965	66,003
Bismuth, free	Pounds	63,582	92,814	93,263	80,143	95,314	116,133	107,239	141,510	98,610	164,951
	Dollars	117,768	169,678	168,943	144,777	173,098	210,747	193,813	253,623	176,750	161,291
Blacking, duty	Dollars	85,939	63,219	67,770	83,593	94,388	137,882	128,894	127,138	108,521	124,857
Bologna sausage, free	Dollars	37,897	49,701	64,899	77,397	75,503	77,664	82,507	98,659	102,610	93,188
Bolting cloths, free	Dollars	232,769	271,400	297,571	293,380	321,125	296,038	279,680	281,430	194,632	247,863
Bones, crude, free	Dollars	334,718	64,709	120,670	315,470	353,286	322,009	345,668	360,573	307,033	306,049
Bone and horn, manufactures of, duty	Dollars	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	264,931	318,622	182,471	191,627
Books, music, maps, engravings, etchings, photographs and other printed matter, free	Dollars	803,587	971,203	975,637	1,161,251	1,115,353	1,655,514	1,880,668	2,077,589	1,875,286	1,750,810
Books, music, maps, engravings, etchings, photographs and other printed matter, duty	Dollars	2,479,883	2,717,788	2,907,779	2,913,942	2,878,717	2,571,889	2,115,417	2,117,430	1,584,182	1,580,827
Brass, and manufactures of, duty	Dollars	404,678	415,954	293,093	183,861	166,668	284,348	242,564	249,092	167,270	132,127
Breadstuffs.											
Barley, duty	Bushels	10,197,115	10,355,594	10,881,461	11,368,414	11,332,545	5,078,733	3,146,328	1,970,129	791,061	2,116,816
	Dollars	7,177,887	6,173,208	8,076,082	7,723,838	5,629,849	3,222,593	1,592,040	921,605	358,744	867,743
Corn, duty	Bushels	16,104	30,536	37,493	2,401	1,626	2,111	15,290	1,881	2,199	16,575
	Dollars	8,785	16,636	20,567	1,216	908	1,651	10,752	1,265	1,508	7,552
Oats, duty	Bushels	90,450	87,380	67,838	22,310	21,436	9,692	20,208	21,309	8,345	308,308
	Dollars	30,792	29,579	23,655	10,178	8,950	5,056	8,224	8,897	3,928	80,901
Oatmeal, duty	Pounds	1,062,540	939,502	1,007,620	1,965,433	2,372,330	578,809	496,333	506,232	421,459	396,176
	Dollars	49,347	37,857	37,515	56,002	59,300	31,089	27,942	25,642	24,403	21,993
Rye, duty	Bushels	173,792	38,469	41	16	197,598	140,737	83,537	8,598	50	12,918
	Dollars	128,180	10,720	20	24	115,657	98,227	67,507	7,055	37	6,272
Wheat, duty	Bushels	389,540	277,842	583,115	130,649	157,060	545,968	2,459,602	966,280	1,181,060	1,429,993
	Dollars	331,393	218,867	466,886	119,017	112,303	431,940	1,955,385	707,053	769,177	868,965
Wheat flour, duty	Barrels	1,750	1,013	2,610	1,156	1,219	8,413	614	410	401	1,868
	Dollars	6,274	3,802	13,257	5,792	5,049	43,180	4,231	2,223	1,946	8,295
All other, and preparations of, used as food (farinaceous substances, etc.) free	Dollars	693,210	721,404	905,991	941,998	1,108,726	543,760	257,739	327,878	220,462	315,261
Ditto, duty	Dollars	202,818	150,059	117,870	113,657	102,256	650,713	965,327	938,957	821,602	682,831
Totals	Dollars	8,628,686	7,361,632	9,661,783	8,971,722	7,142,998	5,028,209	4,889,147	2,940,575	2,301,887	2,859,813

BRISTLES, CRUDE.											
Not sorted, bunched or prepared, free	Pounds ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,741
	Dollars ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,892
Sorted, bunched or prepared, *b* duty	Pounds ..	1,076,330	1,196,242	1,114,214	1,330,787	1,261,609	1,404,832	1,495,003	1,598,818	892,520	1,296,753
	Dollars ..	1,087,137	1,174,333	1,215,325	1,284,724	1,286,219	1,357,938	1,455,058	1,508,258	926,231	1,242,259
Brushes, duty	Dollars ..	554,126	548,516	639,155	654,651	767,128	863,573	797,879	814,062	559,767	660,585
Burr stones, rough, free	Dollars ..	40,772	25,660	31,263	35,115	41,951	26,348	25,735	36,295	20,510	17,453
Buttons & button forms, duty	Dollars ..	3,838,962	3,767,506	3,710,705	3,252,406	3,207,128	2,096,411	1,317,203	1,410,439	464,912	1,070,733
Cement, Portland, Roman and other hydraulic, duty	Barrels *c*.	645,197	1,079,944	2,016,990	1,517,350	2,160,739	2,807,820	2,686,921	2,812,336	2,537,835	2,649,879
	Dollars ..	722,579	1,108,819	2,903,650	1,459,838	2,172,952	4,021,998	3,855,572	3,760,444	3,265,087	3,409,637
Chalk, unmanufactured, free	Tons	62,524	54,663	53,903	88,113	57,411	73,732	78,925	77,899	64,564	64,729
	Dollars ..	38,775	33,165	35,933	62,198	37,314	51,845	55,432	62,678	50,957	62,252
CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND DYES (not elsewhere specified).											
Alizarin and alizarin colors and dyes, natural or artificial, including extract of madder, free	Pounds ...	2,329,635	2,095,212	2,464,243	2,574,994	2,155,030	3,404,931	4,838,270	5,728,852	3,959,572	5,294,467
	Dollars ...	479,490	356,748	414,298	438,708	358,882	667,362	1,029,143	1,125,436	722,265	870,768
Argal or argol, or crude tartar, free	Pounds ..	16,041,666	22,024,768	17,226,491	21,429,434	24,908,054	21,579,102	24,813,171	28,770,810	22,373,180	27,911,122
	Dollars ..	2,605,105	3,412,987	2,320,512	2,490,871	2,798,888	2,197,507	2,216,525	2,341,575	1,504,200	1,893,730
Barks, cinchona or other from which quinine may be extracted, free	Pounds ..	4,454,368	4,783,044	2,801,443	2,865,968	2,838,618	2,901,783	3,434,875	2,379,395	2,497,439	1,911,489
	Dollars ..	925,442	741,653	344,718	367,966	282,775	301,070	301,385	197,856	143,249	117,297
Coal-tar colors and dyes, duty	Dollars ..	1,426,187	1,540,067	1,539,678	1,686,456	1,787,553	1,673,864	1,614,226	2,497,943	1,499,978	2,549,350
Cochineal, free	Pounds ..	655,779	492,304	181,495	349,988	202,931	86,399	230,039	215,683	104,284	134,205
	Dollars ..	197,227	139,146	46,444	74,285	42,435	19,779	55,883	52,572	28,124	38,568
Dyewoods—											
Logwood, free	Tons	80,515	59,265	78,691	69,354	65,870	84,155	60,297	56,415	53,705	60,731
	Dollars ..	1,365,644	1,044,219	1,535,309	1,449,037	1,501,574	1,842,885	1,233,592	1,218,874	1,313,376	1,487,291
All other, free	Dollars ..	359,791	244,741	136,204	216,415	223,593	167,550	145,009	178,832	136,907	102,482
Extracts and decoctions of, free	Pounds ..	3,873,653	3,396,467	2,391,377	2,195,284	2,825,155	3,278,443	4,237,369	4,126,860	2,582,646	3,711,315
	Dollars ..	289,340	233,204	162,669	149,789	218,105	274,409	326,142	295,507	189,197	264,223
Totals	Dollars ..	2,014,715	1,562,164	1,834,252	1,815,241	1,943,272	2,284,844	1,704,743	1,693,213	1,639,480	1,853,996
Glycerine, duty	Pounds ..	10,442,910	12,765,072	10,060,719	10,959,719	11,147,684	13,975,577	14,197,549	16,540,213	8,321,853	13,488,825
	Dollars ..	586,237	1,094,607	1,064,756	933,354	928,935	996,686	831,810	893,636	519,296	784,613
Gums—											
Arabic, free	Pounds ..	1,033,507	467,782	915,799	718,334	1,034,115	938,839	417,007	915,855	1,089,589	1,461,239
	Dollars ..	217,423	160,740	260,931	174,432	188,802	116,190	61,550	108,900	108,868	139,055
Camphor, crude, free	Pounds ..	1,133,913	2,857,222	2,779,719	1,961,018	2,055,287	1,716,167	1,955,787	1,733,425	1,323,932	1,500,739
	Dollars ..	126,827	350,529	304,459	287,333	420,331	468,060	447,634	446,548	309,407	284,968
Gambier or terra japonica, free	Pounds ..	28,458,363	25,598,212	36,890,670	17,851,339	15,828,158	29,889,719	25,819,493	35,792,619	27,397,460	29,022,203
	Dollars ..	1,148,228	1,211,257	1,736,919	903,888	799,688	1,505,218	1,069,043	1,305,468	981,329	963,255
Shellac, free	Pounds ..	4,396,431	4,722,538	4,206,850	5,509,873	4,739,465	6,253,380	6,310,266	5,064,732	4,868,681	6,401,060
	Dollars ..	594,416	564,251	524,782	789,464	802,745	1,076,740	1,079,614	975,012	996,706	1,288,501
All other, free	Dollars ..	2,103,280	2,251,189	2,664,469	3,121,350	3,485,714	3,740,706	3,431,705	4,079,075	2,783,420	2,884,543
Totals	Dollars ..	4,190,174	4,537,916	5,491,560	5,276,467	5,697,280	6,906,914	6,089,456	6,915,003	5,179,730	5,560,322

a Not separately enumerated. *b* Includes bristles of all kinds prior to 1895. *c* Of 400 pounds.

Quantities and Values of Articles of Merchandise Imported, etc. — (Continued).

ARTICLES.		Year Ending June 30— 1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, ETC.— (*Continued*).											
Indigo, free	Pounds..	2,963,661	3,469,182	3,114,279	3,550,765	2,823,962	2,089,007	2,461,667	3,226,312	1,718,534	3,956,986
	Dollars..	2,261,574	2,734,117	2,231,555	2,684,105	1,827,937	1,600,630	1,772,507	3,137,511	1,218,576	2,015,975
Licorice root, free	Pounds..	58,531,952	79,603,835	49,167,173	57,068,600	55,229,348	55,307,911	98,659,583	93,002,250	70,158,301	83,281,275
	Dollars..	1,246,570	1,670,041	831,117	874,430	794,503	896,597	1,601,028	1,688,716	1,209,728	1,404,563
Lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder, free	Pounds..	98,155,848	103,087,827	95,302,962	104,115,003	99,212,346	107,475,715	110,748,289	120,811,918	81,610,463	100,456,774
	Dollars..	1,352,968	1,573,167	1,567,790	1,659,473	1,385,080	1,429,509	1,839,640	2,213,121	1,507,076	1,644,885
Mineral waters, all not artificial, free	Gallons..	1,511,458	1,834,411	1,800,863	1,609,923	2,064,915	1,885,100	2,165,074	2,532,893	1,627,965	2,047,542
	Dollars..	358,043	379,149	375,559	331,114	431,579	362,800	436,241	547,049	356,416	460,929
Opium —											
Crude or unmanufactured, free	Pounds..	....	....	.....	.....	.....	389,497	587,118	615,957	716,881	358,455
	Dollars..	....	....	.....	.....	.....	981,632	1,029,203	1,186,824	1,691,914	730,669
Crude or unmanufactured, duty	Pounds..	471,276	568,263	477,020	391,563	473,095	77,057	....	.....	.....	.....
	Dollars..	1,032,926	1,332,765	1,234,321	809,893	1,183,712	220,743	.....	.....	.. ..	.....
Prepared for smoking, and other containing less than 9 per cent. of morphia, duty	Pounds..	46,207	66,232	65,986	96,678	34,465	74,462	79,466	62,222	50,102	139,765
	Dollars..	417,031	583,461	555,339	644,204	269,586	567,035	547,528	446,422	310,771	920,006
Potash —											
Chlorate of, free	Pounds..	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	*a* 2,395,062	3,575,342	3,973,243	4,131,180	4,505,575
	Dollars..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* 238,849	353,763	453,541	520,571	488,539
Muriate of, free	Pounds..	46,803,399	38,569,614	56,065,179	71,703,180	61,602,749	75,573,414	70,621,443	73,748,459	81,611,438	89,773,029
	Dollars..	721,869	574,097	822,089	1,067,344	923,529	1,172,879	1,094,122	1,180,044	1,280,795	1,361,115
Nitrate of, or saltpeter, crude, free	Pounds..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,930,546	14,254,514	16,560,599	9,671,217	8,735,290
	Dollars..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	277,768	435,839	465,666	251,418	245,552
Nitrate of, or saltpeter, crude, duty	Pounds..	11,534,432	10,313,866	7,983,812	7,749,979	10,740,153	6,110,211	....	.....	.....	.....
	Dollars..	310,695	288,287	212,049	209,425	306,499	181,316	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other, free	Pounds..	....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	*a* 9,969,273	16,804,915	26,341,215	21,123,547	29,312,624
	Dollars..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* 328,387	501,959	682,337	543,716	757,806
Totals	Dollars..	1,032,564	862,384	1,034,138	1,276,769	1,230,028	2,199,190	2,388,683	2,781,588	2,596,500	2,853,012
Quinia, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark, free	Pounds..	1,807,653	2,753,962	1,628,414	2,893,582	3,052,448	3,332,173	2,853,871	3,442,907	2,485,490	1,420,649
	Dollars..	957,036	1,143,630	651,535	940,325	902,060	833,260	572,078	579,199	488,929	342,348
Soda —											
Bicarbonate of, duty	Pounds..	3,319,538	2,548,580	2,020,643	1,167,197	917,034	804,259	3,401,455	*b*	*b*	*b* .....
	Dollars..	55,452	48,730	28,843	19,912	16,319	15,724	48,222	*b*	*b*	*b* .....
Caustic, duty	Pounds..	78,650,859	84,689,458	89,421,467	78,562,761	80,125,732	78,743,976	64,741,106	57,485,106	38,987,832	57,653,959
	Dollars..	1,571,766	1,622,873	1,565,930	1,300,851	1,470,335	1,874,700	1,598,903	1,344,525	850,753	1,044,809
Nitrate of, free	Pounds..	45,182	96,864	79,890	67,477	91,100	100,428	109,863	94,661	88,079	124,805
	Dollars..	1,681,825	2,614,161	2,449,639	2,295,021	2,709,131	2,923,374	2,976,816	3,062,715	2,785,048	4,124,712

Sal soda and soda ash, duty.	Pounds..	309,973,166	287,704,468	284,580,151	308,990,773	332,733,952	354,744,335	339,057,006	416,441,737	273,187,155	329,360,365
	Dollars..	3,418,984	3,009,621	2,849,371	2,900,827	3,493,288	4,382,917	4,496,597	5,093,127	2,641,715	2,584,434
All other salts of, duty	Pounds..	6,123,031	15,739,772	17,611,357	16,937,388	22,586,065	18,136,888	22,348,570	47,664,938	14,329,622	11,803,171
	Dollars..	32,900	49,703	59,986	74,698	135,760	118,713	167,634	297,761	104,300	141,070
Totals	Dollars..	6,760,927	7,345,088	6,953,769	6,571,309	7,824,833	9,315,631	9,288,172	9,798,128	6,382,816	7,845,025
Sulphur or brimstone (crude), free	Tons	117,396	97,383	99,253	130,191	141,921	120,804	109,419	121,690	86,965	127,735
	Dollars..	2,237,332	1,688,360	1,581,582	2,025,644	2,136,559	2,451,518	2,524,406	2,305,464	1,387,900	1,700,784
Sumac (ground), duty	Pounds..	16,685,565	16,127,445	13,456,563	11,197,305	16,397,213	11,947,272	10,411,774	14,396,172	8,383,570	12,179,203
	Dollars..	488,134	348,624	264,728	206,643	302,375	245,536	216,668	289,999	192,647	235,15
Vanilla beans, free	Pounds..	99,529	137,479	145,379	168,791	144,870	170,923	242,639	238,733	171,556	137,296
	Dollars..	422,831	775,413	842,201	699,903	559,867	594,744	803,696	763,935	727,853	495,273
All other, free	Dollars..	3,857,955	3,355,714	4,035,565	3,754,327	4,238,718	5,444,714	4,512,950	6,269,764	4,486,116	4,496,985
All other, duty.	Dollars..	3,494,640	3,399,726	3,800,602	4,093,185	4,675,221	5,125,674	4,585,578	5,112,745	3,810,106	4,753,404
Total chemicals, drugs, etc., free	Dollars..	24,720,926	27,025,259	25,677,677	26,625,435	26,814,390	31,639,714	31,528,331	36,566,034	27,433,907	30,280,543
Total chemicals, drugs, etc., duty	Dollars..	13,124,292	13,591,668	13,338,272	13,629,237	14,787,688	15,677,317	14,433,308	16,271,665	10,119,263	13,227,066
CHICORY ROOT.											
Raw (unground), free	Pounds..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,951,042	9,544,186
	Dollars..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,510	95,442
Roasted or prepared, duty	Pounds..	3,415,665	297,995	6,762,473	6,759,153	6,765,054	10,146,787	1,993,343	2,007,738	1,906,300	445,458
	Dollars..	116,159	165,769	215,084	216,573	209,283	307,065	61,775	74,814	74,516	14,816
Chocolate, duty	Pounds..	207,835	308,963	505,097	591,691	634,551	421,922	181,233	543,266	969,855	897,637
	Dollars..	60,739	75,138	126,194	147,033	146,476	91,430	37,911	118,479	198,425	174,805
Clays or earths, duty	Tons	28,875	38,007	46,551	49,050	49,623	58,753	67,186	79,200	67,330	91,266
	Dollars..	225,323	288,571	319,202	322,960	332,081	437,226	523,367	635,368	526,543	679,637
CLOCKS AND WATCHES, AND PARTS OF.											
Clocks, and parts of, duty	Dollars..	317,065	378,167	388,253	420,822	439,406	300,492	195,890	254,391	101,648	306,825
Watches, and watch materials, movements, duty	Dollars..	1,037,830	1,503,240	1,662,096	1,662,118	1,674,878	1,984,414	1,734,648	1,743,591	1,098,972	1,012,696
Totals, dollars		1,354,895	1,881,407	2,050,349	2,082,940	2,114,284	2,284,906	1,930,538	1,907,982	1,200,620	1,319,521
COAL AND COKE.											
Anthracite, free	Tons	7,638	3,922	15,458	26,365	17,248	14,890	53,781	66,473	69,987	80,004
	Dollars..	20,140	8,951	63,531	94,263	80,435	45,857	162,019	193,677	187,599	203,859
Bituminous, duty	Tons	821,361	906,634	877,504	1,555,829	935,193	1,055,069	1,331,964	1,102,231	1,148,454	1,260,109
	Dollars..	2,551,954	2,715,442	2,846,741	3,929,245	3,087,760	3,588,273	4,373,079	3,614,202	3,704,113	3,848,365
Charcoal, free	Dollars..	36,544	47,083	50,438	37,639	49,542	56,020	48,029	51,634	40,249	20,272
Coke, duty	Tons	24,305	31,130	37,657	25,343	28,149	26,225	42,554	26,837	31,403	24,547
	Dollars..	78,688	91,756	113,490	78,444	115,856	130,096	174,777	87,228	89,200	64,886
Cocoa, or cacao, crude, and leaves and shells of, free	Pounds..	13,076,242	12,271,558	16,402,287	16,743,964	18,266,177	21,539,840	21,955,874	24,460,325	17,634,779	29,307,048
	Dollars..	1,793,398	1,670,012	2,551,773	2,142,061	2,312,781	2,817,168	3,221,041	4,017,801	2,402,382	3,195,811
Cocoa, prepared, duty	Pounds..	419,506	444,806	595,545	593,421	993,402	1,317,023	1,575,154	1,456,289	1,294,759	1,433,576
	Dollars..	115,738	124,451	181,212	186,201	400,385	505,889	601,429	499,974	454,730	482,532
Coffee, free	Pounds..	564,707,532	526,109,170	423,645,794	578,397,454	499,159,120	519,528,432	632,941,912	541,156,950	531,705,072	645,706,201
	Dollars..	42,672,937	56,347,600	60,507,630	72,724,882	78,267,432	96,123,777	126,801,607	76,668,983	87,173,108	95,087,161
Coffee (under section 3, Tariff Act of October 1, 1890), duty	Pounds..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,268,876	22,312,118	19,229,265	6,502,774
	Dollars..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,240,323	3,816,575	3,141,568	1,043,556

a Included in all other chemicals prior to October 6, 1890. *b* Included in all other salts of

Quantities and Values of Articles of Merchandise Imported, etc.—(Continued).

ARTICLES.		Year Ending June 30—									
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Coffee, substitute, duty	Pounds..	94,187	107,304	81,894	80,089	137,351	76,593	2,184,348	1,729,124	1,389,672	2,776,117
	Dollars..	4,963	6,425	4,895	4,505	8,107	4,842	83,159	64,298	55,554	106,886
Coins, old, medals, and other antiquities, free	Dollars .	31,835	184,887	564,699	635,383	703,232	677,038	245,806	795,831	312,515	334,541
Collodion, manufactures of, duty	Dollars ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,182	10,595	43,353	57,062	96,977	371,873
COPPER, AND MANUFACTURES OF.											
Ore and regulus, free	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,792
	Dollars..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295,007
Ore (fine copper contained therein), duty	Pounds..	4,363,614	4,219,182	4,454,458	5,069,136	5,786,676	7,862,777	9,776,138	7,893,388	7,251,157	1,158,881
	Dollars..	417,449	214,645	291,185	401,167	398,303	526,563	748,932	484,631	494,422	71,486
Pigs, bars, ingots, old and other unmanufactured, free	Pounds..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,809,595
	Dollars..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295,423
Pigs, bars, ingots, old and other unmanufactured, duty	Pounds..	748,203	111,941	173,760	81,263	262,719	1,036,620	3,440,691	4,244,949	3,571,206	913,637
	Dollars..	57,651	6,420	13,369	6,680	17,339	82,644	299,048	344,179	312,934	75,033
Manufactures of	Dollars..	122,985	116,982	108,326	74,730	104,882	120,545	97,806	115,008	53,544	64,383
Totals, not including ore.	Dollars..	180,636	123,402	116,695	81,410	122,221	203,189	396,854	459,187	366,478	434,839
CORK WOOD OR CORK BARK.											
Unmanufactured, free	Dollars..	891,392	1,239,247	1,078,802	902,047	1,213,876	1,249,008	1,368,244	1,641,294	985,913	1,049,073
Corks and manufactures of cork bark, duty	Dollars..	196,372	206,878	274,555	255,636	374,891	425,942	341,546	365,437	295,069	351,757
Corsets, duty	Dollars..	972,430	1,063,296	1,001,306	869,957	968,129	*a* 262,504	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton, unmanufactured, free	Pounds..	5,072,334	3,924,531	5,497,592	7,973,039	8,606,049	20,908,817	28,663,769	43,367,952	27,705,949	49,332,022
	Dollars..	672,508	533,928	744,800	1,194,505	1,392,728	2,825,004	3,217,521	4,688,799	3,003,888	4,714,375
Cotton waste or flocks *b*, free	Pounds..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,855,410	2,731,715	2,916,982
	Dollars..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,008	93,409	100,008
COTTON, MANUFACTURES OF.											
Cloths—											
Not bleached, dyed, colored stained, painted or printed, duty	Sq. yards.	2,176,606	3,021,696	1,077,070	2,577,230	1,508,239	1,802,397	1,572,224	3,225,767	1,152,798	1,544,421
	Dollars..	225,103	301,636	82,613	203,100	129,588	170,423	140,001	261,202	95,565	125,816
Bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, duty	Sq. yards.	29,551,543	24,928,404	26,483,126	27,808,959	26,251,402	31,055,214	32,407,238	42,546,157	27,172,4 5	45,342,525
	Dollars..	3,467,485	3,033,946	3,356,532	3,696,194	3,373,653	4,237,221	4,505,666	5,536,275	3,385,241	5,428,243
Totals, duty	Dollars..	3,692,588	3,335,582	3,439,145	3,899,294	3,503,241	4,407,644	4,645,667	5,797,477	3,480,806	5,554,059
Clothing, ready-made, and other articles of wearing apparel, not including knit goods, duty	Dollars..	384,770	436,356	392,307	383,612	336,655	1,201,278	1,261,848	1,682,049	1,658,778	2,766,877

Knit goods: Stockings, hose, half hose, shirts, drawers, and all goods made, fashioned, narrowed, or shaped on knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, duty	Dollars ..	6,858,072	6,910,104	6,373,780	6,389,325	7,149,030	6,738,775	5,833,652	6,392,175	4,360,655	6,535,179
Laces, edgings, embroideries, insertings, neck ruffings, ruchings, trimmings, tuckings, lace window curtains, and other similar tamboured articles, duty	Dollars ..	11,632,351	10,467,073	11,071,907	9,591,943	11,447,670	10,589,490	11,248,289	12,741,798	8,021,769	11,686,016
Thread (not on spools), yarn, warps, or warp yarn, duty	Pounds ..	1,147,181	1,894,798	1,886,672	1,744,852	1,706,188	1,686,039	1,426,585	1,734,418	747,038	1,784,855
	Dollars ..	669,096	919,994	957,705	860,703	904,135	857,645	664,952	782,653	326,224	658,702
All other, duty	Dollars ..	6,472,389	6,871,244	6,682,955	5,681,065	6,577,324	5,917,792	4,669,433	6,184,141	4,498,315	5,995,792
Total manufactures	Dollars ..	29,709,266	28,940,353	28,917,799	26,805,942	29,918,055	29,712,624	28,323,841	33,560,293	22,346,547	33,196,625
Diamond dust or bort, free	Dollars ..	29,850	33,598	40,324	32,973	136,659	124,486	155,714	144,803	46,375	91,269
EARTHEN, STONE AND CHINA WARE.											
China, porcelain, parian and bisque, earthen, stone and crockery ware—											
Not decorated or ornamented, duty	Dollars ..	939,730	1,029,600	1,060,855	1,175,843	1,217,326	1,691,831	1,894,577	2,053,240	1,258,881	2,053,723
Decorated or ornamented, duty	Dollars ..	2,927,161	3,622,107	4,133,384	4,247,101	4,808,206	5,954,320	6,344,708	6,938,009	5,222,075	6,585,761
All other, duty	Dollars ..	1,080,730	1,065,220	1,216,632	1,053,350	1,004,769	735,237	469,313	538,182	398,481	316,622
Totals	Dollars ..	4,947,621	5,716,927	6,410,871	6,476,299	7,030,301	8,381,388	8,708,598	9,529,431	6,879,437	8,956,106
Eggs, free	Dozen	16,092,583	13,936,054	15,642,861	15,918,809	15,062,796	7,007,826	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dollars ..	2,173,454	1,960,396	2,312,478	2,418,976	2,074,912	1,053,964	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eggs, duty	Dozen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,225,217	4,188,492	3,318,011	1,791,430	2,705,502
	Dollars ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131,631	522,240	392,973	199,536	324,136
EMERY.											
Ore, free	Cwt.	68,742	60,766	85,549	91,830	84,500	83,560	119,090	100,776	62,164	.....
	Dollars ..	83,214	67,878	81,429	75,082	74,967	75,017	107,995	103,513	58,514	72,971
Grains and ground, pulverized or refined, duty	Pounds ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	436,047	649,264	566,601	666,370	400,347	568,933
	Dollars ..	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	16,233	25,998	20,142	26,532	15,796	18,022
Fans, except palm leaf, duty	Dollars ..	442,671	490,302	504,312	462,727	477,183	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d* .....
FEATHERS AND ARTIFICIAL ORNAMENTS FOR MILLINERY USES.											
Feathers and downs, crude, not dressed, colored or manufactured, free	Dollars ..	246,143	204,961	155,133	258,431	292,781	385,134	443,776	654,337	263,849	1,746,967
Feathers and downs, natural, dressed, colored, or manufactured, and dressed and finished birds for millinery ornaments, duty	Dollars ..	1,526,318	1,693,498	1,408,571	848,103	1,448,602	1,775,924	904,659	917,817	726,692	415,296

a Classed according to material of chief value after 1891.
b Included in raw cotton prior to 1893.
c Included in all other dutiable articles.
d Classed according to material of chief value.

Quantities and Values of Articles of Merchandise Imported, etc. — (Continued).

ARTICLES.		Year Ending June 30—									
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Feathers and Artificial Ornaments for Millinery Uses—(*Continued*).											
Feathers, flowers, fruits, grains and leaves, artificial, for millinery uses, duty	Dollars ..	498,656	407,558	483,940	979,861	1,190,690	1,343,569	1,833,354	1,619,101	1,727,996	1,741,261
Felt, adhesive, free.....	Dollars ..	29,504	29,196	35,616	42,078	35,095	33,191	36,510	30,085	23,068	34,702
Fertilizers.											
Guano, free	Tons	14,881	12,804	8,042	14,274	8,432	10,615	4,158	4,170	5,260	4,639
	Dollars ..	341,557	334,038	154,937	289,745	111,811	185,771	61,264	71,700	96,606	72,403
Phosphates, crude or native, free ..	Tons	37,085	26,552	28,895	34,603	30,249	34,171	25,535	19,982	23,879	21,608
	Dollars .	426,243	254,656	252,031	338,965	304,590	296,540	162,512	112,033	114,799	154,976
All other, free	Dollars ..	1,339,916	1,182,187	661,374	984,952	797,588	1,043,073	1,207,509	1,048,236	927,889	865,070
Totals		2,107,716	1,770,881	1,068,342	1,613,662	1,213,989	1,525,384	1,431,285	1,231,969	1,139,294	1,092,449
Fibers, Vegetable and Textile Grasses, and Manufactures of. Unmanufactured—											
Flax, and tow of, free	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,008
	Dollars ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	,008,743
Flax, and tow of, duty.....	Tons	5,557	7,140	5,691	7,896	8,048	6,331	7,812	6,696	4,352	2,225
	Dollars ..	1,576,518	1,922,182	1,802,089	2,070,729	2,188,021	1,656,779	1,964,163	1,879,152	1,336,845	1,050,548
Hemp, and tow of, free.....	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,177
	Dollars ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	754,975
Hemp, and tow of, duty.....	Tons	28,655	32,739	47,947	55,855	36,591	11,484	5,187	4,817	1,635	777
	Dollars ..	3,317,376	4,041,522	6,934,837	9,433,774	7,341,956	1,731,396	681,809	685,485	239,918	*a* 127,786
Istle or Tampico fiber, free...	Tons	3,510	2,170	.....	.....	.....	3,877	4,732	4,987	4,789	9,827
	Dollars ..	326,311	164,872	*b*.....	*b*.....	*b*.....	353,181	325,548	321,869	257,089	458,404
Jute and jute butts, free.....	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,228	88,624	82,231	50,037	110,671
	Dollars ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,644,968	3,021,174	2,467,828	1,716,298	2,752,976
Jute, duty.....	Tons	83,054	88,514	115,163	88,655	90,399	41,476	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dollars ..	2,267,023	2,616,128	3,377,369	2,853,664	3,249,926	1,217,890	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manilla, free	Tons	*c*.....	*c*.....	*c*.....	*c*.....	*c*.....	35,331	44,574	59,439	35,233	50,278
	Dollars ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,218,254	6,672,279	8,376,370	4,013,255	4,060,517
Sisal grass, free.....	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,213	48,020	54,431	48,468	47,596
	Dollars ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,454,573	5,187,620	6,005,484	3,742,073	2,743,396
Sisal grass and other fibrous vegetable substances, duty.	Tons	35,300	36,355	36,401	38,542	50,858	14,737	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dollars ..	2,299,450	3,733,001	5,430,894	6,110,308	7,064,184	1,374,941	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other, free	Tons	6,146	.....	7,397	5,974	9,346	18,913	12,824	16,303	10,207	6,152
	Dollars ..	32,819	41,495	318,133	483,212	697,680	1,634,728	1,271,501	1,635,367	858,003	324,746
Totals unmanufa'd	Free. Dollars ..	359,180	206,367	318,133	483,212	697,680	15,305,619	16,478,122	18,806,918	10,586,718	12,103,747
	Duty Dollars ..	9,960,367	12,312,833	17,545,189	20,468,475	19,844,087	5,981,006	2,645,972	2,564,637	1,576,763	1,178,334
Totals free and dutiable..	Dollars ..	10,319,497	12,519,200	17,863,322	20,948,687	20,541,767	19,286,705	19,124,094	21,371,555	12,163,481	13,282,081

Manufactures of—											
Bags for grain, made of burlaps, free	Dollars ..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,110,403
Bagging, gunny cloth and similar material suitable for covering cotton, free	Dollars ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,490
Bags and bagging, duty	Dollars ..	890,952	997,270	1,288,382	1,449,098	1,300,795	820,506	1,412,399	1,356,112	1,431,683	832,321
Burlaps, free	Dollars ..	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,903,182
Burlaps, except for bagging for cotton, duty	Dollars ..	3,076,989	3,826,580	4,039,826	5,383,768	6,433,771	5,565,670	7,064,335	6,154,205	4,566,798	885,592
Cables, cordage and twine, duty	Pounds ..	1,140,706	926,237	560,389	567,819	921,117	759,155	1,007,678	645,056	333,746	216,808
	Dollars ..	116,379	83,550	60,351	57,831	86,259	85,925	99,551	63,809	26,726	19,901
Coir yarn, free	Pounds ..	4,021,623	4,605,529	4,451,440	4,370,700	3,217,491	5,141,559	5,121,105	7,460,042	5,492,993	2,861,250
	Dollars ..	129,597	140,462	141,096	124,256	92,921	167,452	161,449	224,254	130,740	55,071
Twine, binding, free	Pounds ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337,355
	Dollars ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,422
Yarns or threads, duty	Pounds ..	20,696,647	14,732,754	16,988,814	16,285,809	16,068,936	9,481,717	4,146,242	5,727,969	3,070,641	3,593,485
	Dollars ..	1,563,360	1,424,752	1,442,506	1,435,331	1,521,043	1,025,884	641,865	776,054	469,207	512,148
All other, duty	Dollars ..	15,315,455	15,600,876	16,916,106	17,379,525	19,079,411	16,526,109	17,075,067	19,780,514	12,735,607	18,425,527
Tota's manufact'rs.	Free. Dollars ..	129,597	140,462	141,096	124,256	92,921	167,452	161,449	224,254	130,740	6,115,568
	Duty Dollars ..	20,963,135	21,933,028	23,742,171	25,705,553	28,421,279	24,024,094	26,293,217	28,130,694	19,230,021	20,175,426
Totals free and dutiable	Dollars ..	22,192,732	22,073,490	23,883,267	25,829,809	28,513,200	24,191,546	27,454,666	30,372,948	19,360,761	26,290,994
FISH.											
Fresh—											
Salmon, free	Pounds ..	1,422,720	1,104,090	1,223,975	1,020,507	853,963	341,000	.....	.....	.....	827,873
	Dollars ..	144,789	106,553	119,552	104,887	88,648	32,327	.....	.....	.....	78,212
Salmon, duty	Pounds ..	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	503,798	1,096,017	1,238,666	1,631,336	558,109
	Dollars ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,307	105,450	116,124	146,606	50,213
All other, free	Dollars ..	592,902	705,259	852,925	951,076	922,655	401,371	205,974	259,844	206,910	1,038,711
All other, duty	Dollars ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	336,619	403,345	423,857	413,043	339,241
Total fresh, free	Dollars ..	737,691	811,812	972,477	1,055,963	1,011,303	433,698	205,974	259,844	206,910	1,116,923
Total fresh, duty	Dollars ..	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	384,926	508,795	539,981	559,649	389,454
Cured or preserved—											
Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, duty	Dollars ..	823,700	801,181	993,559	793,969	728,108	1,089,975	1,201,149	1,366,966	976,952	767,857
Cod, haddock, hake and pollock, dried, smoked, salted or pickled, duty	Pounds ..	14,324,080	14,714,375	15,049,231	13,898,041	12,750,312	12,982,019	10,410,068	13,760,139	13,406,193	12,287,146
	Dollars ..	368,820	407,130	507,729	474,888	409,388	527,113	449,567	553,113	509,395	499,245
Herring—											
Dried or smoked, duty	Pounds ..	5,712,725	5,607,879	5,549,244	6,093,437	6,502,573	4,299,403	3,103,928	3,030,132	3,227,808	2,839,299
	Dollars ..	98,021	89,453	118,711	172,661	140,144	101,493	66,456	56,485	77,079	58,597
Pickled or salted, duty	Barrels ..	97,880	107,386	131,368	113,464	125,440	128,135	152,797	164,262	145,903	28,860,248
	Dollars ..	617,369	747,485	840,978	803,888	881,818	922,099	1,178,514	1,164,942	962,311	1,030,669
Lobsters, canned or preserved, free	Pounds ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,898,582	1,663,651
	Dollars ..	338,982	337,047	429,668	517,534	568,150	966,782	604,052	589,109	549,049	241,778
Mackerel, pickled or salted, duty	Barrels ..	50,889	79,172	64,987	42,394	70,437	118,365	91,808	86,236	98,278	19,038,649
	Dollars ..	307,864	640,542	615,761	575,239	1,010,670	1,413,875	883,473	967,352	1,133,509	995,231

a Includes flax and hemp hackled only. *b* Included in all other fibres, etc. *c* Included in hemp.

Quantities and Values of Articles of Merchandise Imported, etc.—(Continued).

ARTICLES.		Year Ending June 30—									
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Fish—(*Continued*).											
Cured or preserved—											
Salmon, pickled or salted, duty	Pounds	912,400	941,400	1,012,800	1,027,600	789,200	953,919	860,847	875,067	1,107,081	683,577
	Dollars	48,814	68,998	73,411	78,416	67,149	80,312	60,418	63,222	84,715	44,879
All other, duty	Dollars	271,266	317,019	312,779	336,799	473,105	274,449	237,078	230,111	340,136	580,659
Total free	Dollars	1,076,673	1,148,859	1,402,145	1,573,497	1,579,433	1,400,480	810,026	848,953	755,956	1,358,701
Total dutiable	Dollars	2,585,854	3,071,808	3,452,928	3,235,860	3,710,382	3,179,168	5,094,245	5,482,153	5,203,395	4,348,191
Totals free and dutiable	Dollars	3,612,527	4,220,667	4,865,073	4,809,357	5,289,835	3,579,648	5,904,271	6,331,106	5,959,354	5,706,892
Fish bladders and fish sounds, free	Pounds	431,124	360,042	433,291	356,898	280,282	414,425	291,720	242,338	200,970	....
	Dollars	143,436	120,868	141,388	93,726	51,308	89,627	62,309	57,884	36,410	30,872
Fruits and Nuts.											
Fruits—											
Bananas, free	Dollars	2,356,843	2,682,143	3,153,654	3,571,024	4,653,779	5,854,752	5,000,632	5,361,187	5,122,503	4,674,861
Currants, free	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,810,129
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a1,246,074	1,209,119	1,185,537	774,802	76,351
Currants, Zante, duty	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,640,577
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187 024
Dates, free	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169 190
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a613,845	551,629	493,910	387,586	5 085
Dates, duty	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,017,599
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311 507
Figs, duty	Pounds	7,233,070	8,724,583	10,058,053	10,649,049	10,284,998	9,201,565	8,338,759	10,503 928	7,985 959	11,855 890
	Dollars	505,876	487,602	496,755	482,759	456,567	697,562	511,142	548,995	392,040	587 420
Lemons, duty	Dollars	2,608,819	3,835,147	3,395,983	3,189,534	3,374,032	4,351,970	4,548,263	4,994,328	4,285 278	3,917,326
Oranges, duty	Dollars	1,871,839	2,408,140	2,268,872	1,961,889	1,916,652	2,339,987	1,210,338	1,695,469	1 127,005	1,997,266
Plums and prunes, duty	Pounds	64,995,545	92,032,625	70,626,027	46,154,825	58,093,410	34,281,322	10,869 797	26,414 112	9,908,122	14,352 057
	Dollars	2,026,595	2,999,648	2,197,150	1,423,804	1,789,176	2,054,486	437,271	1,162,318	416,342	527,625
Raisins, duty	Pounds	40,387,946	40,673,288	40,476,763	35,091,139	36,914,330	39,572,655	20,687,640	27,543,563	13,751,050	15,921,278
	Dollars	2,885,123	2,281,981	2,070,120	1,736,786	1,997,103	2,018,879	964,309	1,266,342	554,081	651,420
Prepared or preserved, duty	Dollars	833,557	748,493	941,302	1,042,846	954 331	1,289,137	1,234,828	864,166	526,561	570,568
All other, including nuts, except cocoanuts, free	Dollars	881,970	1,266,245	1,809,451	1,597,632	1,391,081	1,789,910	1,970,634	2,133,084	1,820,274	657,269
All other, duty	Dollars	1,450,842	1,799,462	1,968,758	1,764,393	1,777,286	762,335	538 306	1,239,582	1,160,310	1,068,073
Total fruits, free	Dollars	3,238,813	3,498,388	4,963,105	5,168,656	6,044,860	9,504,581	8,732,014	9,173,718	8,105,164	5,408,850
Total fruits, dutiable	Dollars	12,182,651	14,560,473	13,348,740	11,601,511	12,265,147	13,514,356	9,444,457	11,771,200	8,481,617	9,818,229

Nuts—											
Almonds, duty	Pounds..	5,822,733	5,482,363	5,747,957	5,545,400	5,715,858	6,812,061	7,629,392	6,679,147	7,436,784	7,903,375
	Dollars..	647,077	597,476	631,748	595,227	813,278	931,007	1,028,671	938,054	769,453	810,439
Cocoanuts, free	Dollars..	685,991	819,271	824,762	782,706	822,810	918,233	917,564	852,509	786,777	59,033
Cocoanuts, duty	Dollars..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	412,961
All other	Dollars..	563,727	682,878	743,668	598,317	800,376	1,114,959	821,200	951,941	631,759	730,411
Total fruits and nuts	free. Dollars..	3,924,804	4,317,659	5,787,867	5,951,362	6,867,670	10,422,814	9,649,578	10,026,227	8,891,942	5,467,883
	duty Dollars..	13,393,455	15,840,827	14,714,356	12,795,055	13,878,801	15,560,322	11,294,328	13,661,195	9,862,829	11,772,040
Total free and dutiable	Dollars..	17,318,259	20,158,486	20,502,223	18,746,417	20,746,471	25,983,136	20,943,906	23,687,422	18,754,771	17,239,923
Fur skins, undressed and dressed, suitable only for hatters' furs *b*	Dollars..	2,282,789	2,476,285	1,952,316	2,088,167	2,165,213	2,822,166	3,352,429	4,049,173	2,641,205	3,320,053
Furs, manufactures of, free	Dollars..	4,531,098	4,809,334	4,783,028	5,328,056	5,388,603	7,006,683	6,844,702	6,518,634	4,979,079	7,002,104
GLASS AND GLASSWARE.											
Bottles, vials, demijohns and carboys, empty or filled, duty	Dollars..	609,485	739,240	815,564	825,411	912,704	926,010	827,761	739,037	506,183	531,904
Cylinder, crown and common window glass, unpolished, duty	Pounds..	55,049,857	62,355,416	71,449,070	75,565,280	73,112,550	58,932,738	72,682,127	63,715,989	52,437,068	40,786,279
	Dollars.	1,360,955	1,420,159	1,397,898	1,444,982	1,461,736	1,475,338	1,674,679	1,496,326	1,067,778	835,730
Cylinder and crown glass, polished—											
Unsilvered, duty	Sq. feet..	88,890	269,557	275,354	259,038	274,074	288,965	476,588	366,484	102,438	297,262
	Dollars	27,807	85,500	95,147	91,105	74,546	91,248	158,464	91,559	22,314	61,212
Silvered, duty	Sq. feet.	.....	2,963	147,250	1,990,405	4,272,842	5,101,371	4,103,216	4,962,510	3,006,010	3,173,574
	Dollars	.....	1,262	59,208	756,577	1,529,401	1,912,391	1,549,968	1,679,185	786,004	782,778
Plate glass—											
Fluted rolled or rough, duty	Sq. feet..	2,152,874	2,225,509	3,035,242	2,762,870	2,008,931	1,895,520	1,684,433	1,084,308	727,346	420,544
	Dollars..	107,057	90,899	131,224	130,172	84,715	78,030	56,162	70,493	38,121	23,990
Cast, polished, unsilvered, duty	Sq. feet..	2,838,074	3,967,876	3,955,201	3,029,807	2,833,833	3,611,612	2,475,530	3,340,965	1,956,605	3,075,491
	Dollars..	907,267	1,191,134	1,258,736	983,316	931,323	1,351,808	887,626	829,596	449,086	684,131
Cast, polished, silvered, duty	Sq. feet.	4,216,793	4,580,876	4,293,157	3,211,067	531,851	415,586	309,765	367,385	243,228	46,061
	Dollars..	1,528,379	1,647,154	1,801,514	1,243,455	249,819	183,015	119,201	154,404	75,106	16,740
All other, duty	Dollars..	1,797,197	2,144,547	2,295,434	2,233,903	2,108,269	2,346,472	3,485,103	2,961,141	2,272,215	3,605,194
Totals, duty	Dollars..	6,338,097	7,319,895	7,854,725	7,713,921	7,352,513	8,364,312	8,758,964	8,021,741	5,216,816	6,541,679
Glass plates or disks for optical instruments, free	Dollars..	19,988	16,876	12,538	10,741	58,830	99,623	69,988	60,898	71,881	85,794
Glue, duty	Pounds..	3,943,270	5,081,409	5,496,338	5,049,362	5,715,210	5,501,142	5,541,776	6,170,162	4,132,524	4,751,048
	Dollars..	408,082	474,169	495,502	454,460	471,829	497,340	495,519	567,756	400,240	416,394
GREASE AND OILS.											
Enfleurage grease, duty	Dollars..	153,199	186,822	211,475	244,917	174,127	272,686	217,450	273,156	163,772	4,480
Other, free	Pounds..	1,580,087	1,598,551	1,339,864	2,202,918	1,349,059	2,622,728	1,963,211	4,887,288	3,833,616	35,149,929
	Dollars..	68,043	52,420	46,541	82,268	57,284	108,848	64,298	190,896	128,032	1,255,578
Other, duty	Pounds..	9,013,288	8,560,760	9,388,729	9,187,306	12,584,273	13,749,458	.....	.....	7,260,121	.....
	Dollars..	178,363	122,410	117,898	129,930	206,805	321,487	207,123	228,729	128,255	76,330
GUNPOWDER AND ALL EXPLOSIVES.											
Gunpowder, duty	Pounds..	2,808	530	7,546	10,121	32,406	34,312	31,111	78,306	85,481	164,990
	Dollars..	1,710	595	8,198	11,421	32,655	19,148	29,533	68,974	71,285	84,882

a Included in all other dutiable fruits.

b Includes only undressed furs prior to 1895.

Quantities and Values of Articles of Merchandise Imported, etc. — (Continued).

ARTICLES.		Year Ending June 30 —									
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
GUNPOWDER AND ALL EXPLOSIVES—(*Con.*)											
Firecrackers, duty	Dollars	193,686	417,564	312,720	313,347	237,470	468,530	411,806	339,499	267,890	381,779
Other explosives, duty	Dollars	102,383	89,680	99,211	68,869	89,047	124,528	100,977	124,661	67,342	96,940
Gut, unmanufactured, free	Dollars	180,232	205,457	209,584	208,335	241,542	242,950	225,278	229,261	188,111	212,645
HAIR.											
Unmanufactured, free	Dollars	2,214,501	2,405,110	2,130,892	2,431,518	2,866,231	2,265,714	1,685,562	2,005,796	839,972	1,165,944
Manufactures of, duty	Dollars	254,736	212,046	172,593	154,423	160,335	143,019	114,102	162,215	122,466	959,531
Hats, bonnets and hoods, materials for, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, sparterre or rattan, free	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,549,725	1,897,190	2,262,472	2,017,678	2,755,450
Hats, bonnets and hoods, and materials for, duty	Dollars	4,808,175	4,819,086	6,336,353	4,197,877	3,398,657	672,935	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hatters' plush, duty	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,789	94,814	120,508	75,387	11,118
Hay, duty	Tons	92,118	78,368	100,269	105,395	124,544	58,242	79,715	104,257	86,784	201,900
	Dollars	1,035,533	790,394	979,524	1,082,885	1,143,445	445,461	715,151	964,755	761,940	1,433,716
Hide cuttings and all other glue stock, free	Dollars	339,396	484,640	347,721	232,251	348,440	353,943	303,202	365,525	280,062	263,175
HIDES AND SKINS OTHER THAN FUR SKINS.											
Goatskins, free	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,968,385
	Dollars	5,649,993	5,848,128	6,369,411	7,668,472	9,106,082	11,433,745	11,509,127	12,414,988	8,170,563	10,894,845
Goatskins (under sec. 3, act of Oct. 1, 1890), duty	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240,493	1,927,965	1,780,183	272,107
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,840	429,257	412,603	59,982
All other, free	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170,977,644
	Dollars	21,049,320	18,370,973	17,569,928	17,459,278	12,775,804	16,497,014	15,149,006	14,605,787	7,668,325	15,067,104
All other (under sec. 3, act of Oct. 1, 1890), duty	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,363,697	8,806,395	6,014,559	1,357,609
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,245	897,864	534,661	101,011
Totals	free	26,699,313	24,219,101	23,939,339	25,127,750	21,881,886	27,930,759	26,658,133	27,020,775	15,893,888	26,872,489
	duty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192,085	1,327,121	957,264	160,993
Honey, duty	Gallons	136,724	147,216	157,818	80,748	63,119	47,740	70,103	176,147	152,643	67,444
	Dollars	45,551	47,679	46,210	26,624	27,191	20,808	31,418	79,396	56,156	22,993
Hoofs, horns and parts of, unmanufactured, free	Dollars	182,460	235,354	306,120	303,575	236,648	587,444	797,529	554,902	235,232	268,800
Hops, duty	Pounds	2,672,762	18,538,049	5,585,033	4,176,158	6,539,516	4,019,603	2,506,224	2,691,244	828,022	3,183,664
	Dollars	444,989	3,404,669	1,017,495	1,155,472	1,053,616	1,797,406	883,701	1,085,407	484,415	599,744
Household and personal effects etc., of persons arriving from foreign countries, etc., free	Dollars	2,482,280	2,643,999	3,037,280	2,732,972	2,735,099	2,920,050	2,921,893	3,512,667	2,775,982	2,242,961

India Rubber and Gutta-percha and Manufactures of.											
Unmanufactured—											
Gutta-percha, free	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	960,835	308,239	582,378	498,763	1,326,794
	Dollars	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	164,524	114,874	155,428	84,340	122,261
India rubber, free	Pounds	29,263,682	28,649,446	36,628,351	32,339,503	33,842,374	33,712,089	39,976,205	41,547,680	33,757,783	39,741,607
	Dollars	11,888,192	13,756,783	16,067,262	12,387,131	14,854,512	17,856,280	19,718,216	17,809,239	15,077,993	18,353,121
Manufactures of—											
Gutta-percha, duty	Dollars	233,532	266,031	343,208	336,227	367,647	354,645	61,276	81,173	30,654	71,199
India rubber, duty	Dollars							371,580	338,435	309,308	315,902
Ink and ink powders, duty	Dollars	125,221	103,910	100,829	95,686	105,192	115,185	108,024	87,634	61,851	86,561
Iron and Steel and Manufactures of.											
Iron ore, duty	Tons	701,243	1,141,774	919,644	652,032	1,157,395	955,517	1,003,787	683,056	218,550	262,205
	Dollars	1,306,033	2,118,357	1,818,034	1,507,658	2,415,714	2,430,159	2,592,461	1,242,797	388,720	379,682
Pig iron, duty	Tons	261,674	418,919	325,517	176,727	146,772	81,916	82,891	62,936	25,763	14,174
	Dollars	4,656,521	6,528,795	5,042,886	2,860,462	3,682,687	2,018,967	1,812,675	1,500,067	585,988	386,555
Scrap iron and steel, fit only to be remanufactured, duty	Tons	53,498	271,767	155,106	38,441	38,859	56,559	38,768	18,836	2,822	2,098
	Dollars	665,174	3,869,265	2,118,149	450,336	555,813	815,399	543,882	276,889	45,967	37,202
Bar iron, rolled or hammered, duty	Pounds	75,074,661	74,072,160	74,363,371	69,280,491	64,125,976	43,287,778	45,882,274	38,947,467	22,763,623	28,953,460
	Dollars	1,448,522	1,357,758	1,219,461	1,135,665	1,112,901	821,613	853,297	720,400	421,997	502,346
Bars, railway, of iron or steel or in part of steel, duty	Tons	10,507	77,043	137,024	24,277	250	134	299	932	2,178	784
	Dollars	274,878	1,488,175	3,224,587	581,590	5,767	3,479	10,014	22,454	42,325	11,237
Hoops or ties for baling purposes, barrel hoops and hoop or band iron or steel, flared, splayed or punched, duty	Pounds	36,079,629	28,238,241	42,696,501	71,654,638	44,621,533	26,646,549	1,058,657	3,744,482	1,792,392	.....
	Dollars	485,645	348,575	528,331	897,762	613,170	413,524	31,840	96,902	32,032	.....
Hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, duty	Pounds	7,319,486	35,240,444	50,244,592	47,323,225	18,706,180	7,186,342	2,440,608	2,782,596	2,225,690	386,515
	Dollars	177,978	574,535	822,136	909,770	573,335	144,408	69,665	76,587	64,158	10,879
Ingots, blooms, slabs, billets and bars of steel and steel in forms not elsewhere specified, duty	Pounds	144,276,768	639,378,399	414,489,698	215,631,109	81,395,033	70,286,561	81,563,726	71,432,468	27,880,846	30,107,851
	Dollars	1,918,168	5,816,568	4,442,647	2,460,390	1,496,397	1,656,720	1,666,214	1,587,781	820,541	1,098,556
Sheet, plate and taggers iron or steel, duty	Pounds	13,781,841	15,073,730	16,851,572	15,437,224	16,978,263	25,089,455	32,448,322	91,246,602	60,523,632	56,291,468
	Dollars	579,816	546,562	531,484	447,016	511,487	739,297	840,521	1,960,041	1,191,045	1,114,636
Ties for baling cotton, free	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
Tin plates, terneplates and taggers tin, duty	Pounds	572,252,699	572,220,397	634,944,945	735,779,988	680,060,925	1,036,489,074	422,176,202	628,425,902	454,160,826	508,038,938
	Dollars	17,654,565	16,910,890	18,979,344	21,222,653	20,928,150	35,746,920	12,315,562	17,565,640	11,969,518	12,144,080
Wire, rods, duty	Pounds	303,584,771	322,538,910	270,939,550	180,209,180	139,658,120	112,982,750	97,111,641	97,067,082	56,228,155	51,510,561
	Dollars	3,999,516	4,076,865	3,648,480	2,500,394	2,390,813	2,124,143	1,761,776	1,705,791	993,802	948,032
Wire, and articles made from, duty	Pounds	5,833,001	4,872,977	7,105,977	7,818,714	9,589,140	11,607,306	8,702,137	9,305,075	8,710,395	12,424,963
	Dollars	500,262	519,994	600,988	638,554	793,454	747,309	552,624	629,088	475,088	665,451
Manufactures of—											
Anvils, duty	Pounds	1,887,613	2,393,622	2,907,802	2,737,957	3,162,305	2,120,152	1,801,551	1,745,754	735,811	1,193,493
	Dollars	98,571	129,483	182,743	164,292	160,412	134,128	110,000	109,678	47,805	75,467
Chains, duty	Pounds	1,278,308	1,607,298	2,065,787	1,616,885	1,485,606	1,145,286	1,036,010	1,104,503	462,384	956,202
	Dollars	67,409	84,360	97,506	84,600	97,570	86,587	62,049	64,688	25,120	69,002
Cutlery, duty	Dollars	1,680,210	1,882,544	2,210,746	2,362,537	2,532,437	1,458,779	1,207,020	1,420,516	805,799	1,854,803
Files, file blanks, rasps and floats, duty	Dollars	48,853	68,311	64,956	65,223	71,850	144,488	81,554	76,356	36,800	65,594
Firearms, duty	Dollars	860,609	958,972	1,070,685	1,159,157	1,388,268	1,070,779	647,751	321,516	122,710	458,522
Machinery, duty	Dollars	1,246,496	1,924,374	2,079,381	2,445,379	2,831,264	2,721,530	2,891,371	3,369,016	1,419,512	1,629,498

a Included in India rubber.

Quantities and Values of Articles of Merchandise Imported, etc.—(Continued).

ARTICLES.		Year Ending June 30—								
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Iron and Steel and Manufactures of—(Continued).											
Needles, free	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235,132	337,272	369,465	278,101	291,026
Needles, duty	Dollars	334,832	316,223	316,275	283,600	267,831	78,901	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shotgun barrels, forged, rough-bored *a*, free	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,218	170,084	117,775	53,302	48,278
All other, duty	Dollars	1,436,053	1,800,915	1,801,859	1,708,413	1,665,895	2,314,051	2,962,932	2,947,324	1,491,164	1,687,231
Totals, not including ore	Dollars	37,534,078	49,203,164	48,992,757	42,377,793	41,679,501	53,544,372	28,928,103	34,937,974	20,925,769	23,387,819
Ivory.											
Animal, free	Pounds	175,923	164,284	210,224	170,638	225,858	243,236	271,438	299,471	123,843	259,364
	Dollars	515,464	485,508	685,763	591,502	848,105	886,302	893,139	1,083,539	374,685	769,716
Vegetable, free	Pounds	8,102,130	5,776,515	7,051,664	5,776,406	4,991,289	7,178,146	8,552,976	15,195,846	7,220,799	8,050,128
	Dollars	159,757	144 663	156,533	96,574	61,477	76,837	114,753	274,394	101,397	89,437
Manufactures of, duty	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,388	54,120	39,998	28,937
Jewelry, Manufactures of Gold and Silver, and Precious Stones.											
Diamonds, miners', glaziers' and engravers', not set, and jewels to be used in the manufacture of watches *b*, free	Dollars	314,234	271,384	309,613	257,505	202,853	804,626	1,096,587	1,066,586	566,267	562,890
Jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver, duty	Dollars	1,081,101	846,700	1,160,754	1,228,393	1,361,104	1,363,892	618,518	696,462	498,000	648,610
Precious stones, and imitations of, duty	Dollars	7,934,265	10,557,557	10,520,907	10,771,633	12,180,482	12,466,976	12,354,420	15,168,746	4,844,809	6,863,238
Lead and Manufactures of.											
Pigs, bars, old and other, in ore, duty	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174,546,752
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,485,920
Lead and manufactures of, duty	Dollars	865,820	699,282	661,917	549,257	657,658	2,560,886	3,653,378	5,792,624	6,606,865	.....
Manufactures of, duty	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,664
Leather and Manufactures of.											
Leather— Bend or belting and sole leather, duty	Dollars	107,003	54,247	33,519	31,113	17,613	21,896	24,101	34,862	16,459	256,505
Calf skins, tanned, or tanned and dressed, and patent, enameled and japanned, duty	Dollars	1,787,971	1,502,517	1,363,081	1,172,080	1,195,271	890,729	1,199,954	1,548,356	384,796	527,427
Skins for morocco, duty	Dollars	2,557,360	2,401,530	3,450,571	3,416,935	3,644,695	3,474,735	3,497,879	4,137,435	2,484,740	3,728,255

Upper leather, dressed and skins dressed and finished, not elsewhere specified, duty	Dollars	3,066,188	2,491,381	2,022,861	1,399,695	1,372,257	1,932,222	2,090,673	2,561,519	1,622,335	2,351,156
Total leather, duty	Dollars	7,518,522	6,449,675	6,870,032	6,019,823	6,229,836	6,319,582	6,812,607	8,282,172	4,508,330	6,863,343
Manufactures of —											
Gloves, of kid or other leather, duty	Dollars	3,831,716	4,159,112	4,457,267	4,523,600	5,501,336	5,627,964	5,830,380	6,925,876	4,412,597	6,463,872
All other, duty	Dollars	500,470	591,158	664,460	752,899	704,908	735,757	657,334	779,947	495,218	491,823
Total manufactures, duty	Dollars	4,332,186	4,750,270	5,101,727	5,276,499	6,206,244	6,363,721	6,487,714	7,705,823	4,907,815	6,955,695
Lime, duty	Pounds	16,564,200	24,633,200	51,699,200	62,059,800	78,879,000	75,504,299	56,808,815	58,313,264	44,192,546	47,108,355
	Dollars	41,291	57,219	92,848	110,707	134,259	167,708	115,398	115,025	87,393	99,145
Lithographic stones, not engraved, free	Dollars	73,884	97,404	110,629	93,378	109,340	106,652	100,355	123,776	55,295	95,802
Malt, barley, duty	Bushels	323,090	290,960	216,757	150,182	217,586	123,083	5,165	3,559	5,010	11,069
	Dollars	237,843	153,363	164,585	111,381	161,666	78,433	6,148	4,411	5,676	7,495
MALT LIQUORS.											
In bottles or jugs, duty	Gallons	968,320	1,015,582	1,126,771	1,151,065	1,188,851	1,265,934	1,155,554	1,296,586	931,172	943,939
	Dollars	817,232	852,035	923,141	956,243	985,710	1,146,817	1,122,151	1,256,539	885,537	900,037
In other coverings, duty	Gallons	1,287,873	1,276,513	1,390,123	1,373,616	1,491,179	1,817,043	1,774,027	2,068,303	1,979,368	2,027,737
	Dollars	414,156	403,129	440,717	405,747	441,898	618,885	587,809	683,831	625,230	614,808
Totals, duty	Dollars	1,231,388	1,255,164	1,363,858	1,361,990	1,427,608	1,765,702	1,709,960	1,940,370	1,510,767	1,514,845
Manganese, ore and oxide, *c* free	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,401,133
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	374,842
MARBLE AND STONE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.											
Marble and manufactures of, duty	Dollars	525,278	564,051	545,891	574,738	749,476	797,629	909,216	1,161,560	807,141	847,481
Stone and manufactures of, including slate, duty	Dollars	346,758	418,743	419,371	431,839	548,161	565,084	476,594	576,378	481,855	391,685
Totals, duty	Dollars	872,036	982,794	965,262	1,006,577	1,297,637	1,362,713	1,385,810	1,737,938	1,288,996	1,239,166
Matches, duty	Dollars	31,133	33,253	27,015	35,986	49,492	93,180	94,368	135,250	156,495	203,890
Matting for floors, manufactured from round or split straw, including Chinese matting, free	Dollars	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,489,093	1,637,473	1,665,106	1,874,977	1,638,638
Matting and mats, made of cocoa fibre or rattan, duty	Dollars	451,258	885,952	974,598	966,882	983,804	89,353	19,831	16,913	.....	.....
Meerschaum (crude), free	Dollars	23,417	35,478	85,458	44,882	54,507	59,456	31,903	44,993	29,706	27,663

a Included in firearms prior to October 6, 1890. *b* Includes all diamonds and other precious stones, uncut, prior to 1895. *c* Included in chemicals prior to 1895.

Quantities and Values of Articles of Merchandise Imported, etc.—(Continued).

ARTICLES.		Year Ending June 30—									
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
METALS, METAL COMPOSITIONS, AND MANUFACTURES OF, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED.											
Bronze manufactures, duty	Dollars	714,473	827,078	878,418	861,626	926,449	766,361	790,459	717,950	523,574	477,817
All other, duty	Dollars	1,719,408	2,247,745	2,248,447	2,465,394	3,307,633	6,456,309	5,784,024	6,400,109	3,962,821	3,750,229
Totals, duty	Dollars	2,433,881	3,074,823	3,126,865	3,327,020	4,234,082	7,222,670	6,574,483	7,118,059	4,486,395	4,228,046
Mineral substances, not elsewhere specified, duty	Dollars	123,864	197,338	144,735	117,665	108,250	116,103	242,230	318,912	180,856	184,440
Moss, seaweed and other vegetable substances, unmanufactured, free	Dollars	43,804	66,195	28,630	3,049	21,730	37,712	39,029	49,148	48,540	141,721
Musical instruments, duty	Dollars	1,449,071	1,577,395	1,843,344	1,721,428	1,703,129	1,444,755	1,031,485	994,866	619,466	918,253
Nickel ore and matte, *a* free	C weight.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,508	91,732	61,194	123,862	170,580
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,659	161,891	280,712	398,036	555,717
Oil cake, free	Pounds	7,275,814	4,142,778	4,409,119	4,634,240	2,954,171	2,739,323	10,366,156	7,302,527	7,600,871	6,794,531
	Dollars	38,633	58,512	58,337	52,831	38,577	23,846	106,811	82,916	37,588	47,774
OILS.											
Animal or rendered—											
Whale and fish, duty	Gallons	181,835	174,273	242,450	455,865	267,379	320,515	306,815	967,438	569,835	258,959
	Dollars	88,802	79,653	106,550	115,862	85,436	125,284	144,493	289,141	179,556	161,987
Other, duty	Gallons	10,871	11,845	16,744	18,490	36,100	19,307	34,543	55,619	3,597	1,464
	Dollars	3,488	3,387	3,744	3,667	6,471	5,531	12,136	21,327	1,232	469
Mineral, duty	Gallons	381,739	290,536	377,713	329,039	813,932	1,148,767	828,058	1,019,411	194,028	942,723
	Dollars	15,581	11,583	14,543	21,039	46,754	49,898	45,118	53,084	26,751	35,785
Vegetable—											
Fixed or expressed—											
Olive salad, duty	Gallons	634,354	744,766	654,162	893,338	893,984	605,509	706,486	686,852	757,478	775,046
	Dollars	651,590	662,197	617,172	696,065	819,110	733,489	876,613	891,424	909,897	952,405
Other, free	Pounds	18,484,541	18,268,778	21,158,630	16,105,242	20,323,677	18,816,945	32,532,437	44,337,277	27,152,495	.....
	Dollars	1,023,284	850,277	980,991	713,364	923,223	1,081,265	1,872,017	2,208,199	1,336,802	2,053,202
Other, duty	Gallons	605,126	498,086	650,831	843,837	687,797	451,075	369,039	598,424	438,360	.....
	Dollars	248,742	172,782	316,212	395,490	417,328	383,736	367,523	546,173	393,995	516,833
Volatile or essential, free	Pounds	1,450,188	1,492,041	1,524,680	2,065,316	1,437,216	2,347,685	2,529,311	2,278,780	1,728,620	.....
	Dollars	850,369	884,945	1,030,317	1,036,524	904,991	1,288,167	1,457,227	1,388,062	914,023	1,132,876
Volatile or essential, duty	Pounds	49,436	122,266	602,421	630,232	682,180	1,111,848	922,208	1,743,337	1,333,255	.....
	Dollars	97,276	127,874	141,554	146,481	156,640	235,324	218,837	265,974	188,085	272,080
Totals { free	Dollars	1,873,653	1,735,222	2,031,308	1,749,888	1,828,214	2,369,432	3,329,244	3,596,261	2,250,825	3,180,078
Totals { duty	Dollars	1,105,479	1,057,476	1,199,775	1,378,614	1,531,739	1,532,462	1,664,720	2,067,123	1,699,516	1,939,559
Totals	Dollars	2,979,132	2,792,698	3,231,083	3,128,502	3,359,953	3,901,894	4,993,964	5,663,384	3,950,341	5,119,637
ORES, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED.											
Gold-bearing, free	Dollars	1,397	13,671	3,288	87,287	91,679	214,803	249,304	894,999	540,444	*b* .....
Silver-bearing, free	Dollars	1,263,256	3,798,284	5,115,563	6,951,719	7,478,572	8,953,608	9,656,761	11,100,747	6,679,161	*b* .....

Paints, pigments and colors, free	Dollars ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,717
Paints, pigments and colors, duty	Dollars ..	1,277,784	1,214,283	1,244,320	1,294,811	1,343,457	1,439,127	1,372,052	1,466,761	980,715	1,176,207
PALM LEAF.											
Fans, free	Dozen....	507,554	1,251,152	717,431	791,663	472,281	925,546	883,765	772,333	626,318	514,054
	Dollars ..	25,936	66,361	37,659	43,412	33,667	73,569	88,429	45,121	28,217	22,426
Other manufactures, duty	Dollars ..	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	54,117	67,613	119,926	135,040	69,253
Paper, and manufactures of, duty	Dollars ..	1,838,822	2,028,235	2,400,790	2,542,383	2,816,860	3,031,454	3,342,304	3,880,981	2,628,351	2,863,533
PAPER STOCK, CRUDE.											
Rags, other than woolen, free	Pounds ..	113,528,994	120,571,949	113,435,454	142,738,858	149,101,331	121,058,212	117,932,075	160,738,690	49,089,521	74,776,703
	Dollars ..	2,386,243	2,111,422	2,032,560	2,552,851	2,530,611	2,059,447	1,.98,139	2,724,734	739,6.2	1,775,178
All other, free	Dollars ..	2,808,708	2,429,176	3,430,476	3,372,196	2,730,837	2,960,086	3,650,124	3,547,564	2,308,492	2,610,248
Totals	Dollars ..	5,194,951	4,540,598	5,463,036	5,925,047	5,261,448	5,019,533	5,448,263	6,272,298	3,048,094	3,786,026
Pencils of wood filled with lead, and pencil leads, duty	Dollars ..	129,000	124,856	123,889	127,111	128,914	116,687	99,902	105,720	74,585	142,817
Pencils, slate *d*, duty	Gross	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	430,556	468,257	238,240	536,190
	Dollars ..	....	.....	... .	.....	....	12,115	27,192	39,344	16,960	40,391
Perfumeries, cosmetics, and all toilet preparations, duty	Dollars .	361,574	385,362	361,485	343,964	423,963	444,964	464,855	540,358	427,850	603,730
Pipes and smokers' articles, duty	Dollars ..	195,725	187,596	236,774	290,782	278,973	352,684	418,221	437,746	314,578	412,423
Plants, trees and flowers, free	Dollars ..	212,729	254,675	291,854	325,331	343,226	85,033	.....	.....	.....	420,240
Plants, trees and flowers, duty	Dollars ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,730	155,018	137,503	124,143	212,283
PLASTER OF PARIS, OR SULPHATE OF LIME.											
Unground, free	Tons	112,490	146,933	135,848	171,087	174,074	171,868	171,246	172,185	157,607	167,686
	Dollars ..	116,202	162,492	148,696	184,472	180,357	170,848	211,450	208,144	173,772	198,947
Ground, duty	Tons	6,061	5,420	4,556	3,771	7,270	9,250	8,398	6,365	1,956	2,456
	Dollars ..	38,852	34,831	25,687	29,972	49,583	86,957	89,252	72,495	19,013	17,322
Platinum, free	Pounds ..	3,284	3,863	5,335	5,464	5,762	6,118	3,914	5,988	2,995	3,972
	Dollars ..	356,041	438,516	564,761	565,301	707,343	925,066	505,205	639,445	397,037	522,396
Platinum vases, retorts, etc., free	Dollars ..	83,731	58,925	52,310	45,634	158,312	20,802	54,410	58,809	106,885	51,049
Plumbago, free	Tons	4,258	8,451	9,066	6,607	13,103	10,135	13,511	14,207	7,935	7,651
	Dollars ..	164,111	331,621	371,441	248,487	573,561	509,809	726,648	366,309	410,819	208,935
PROVISIONS, COMPRISING MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.											
Meat products — Meats and meat extracts, duty	Dollars ..	271,512	272,651	317,325	329,411	407,038	521,322	430,048	558,284	412,666	479,336
All other, duty	Dollars ..	220,532	162,202	154,619	199,734	196,696	66,385	15,386	16,717	12,291	5,244
Dairy products — Butter, duty	Pounds ..	178,712	236,100	143,215	178,851	75,521	380,728	114,137	73,423	144,346	72,148
	Dollars ..	28,421	38,125	26,429	24,577	13,679	58,541	16,549	13,479	23,356	12,930
Cheese, duty	Pounds ..	6,309,124	6,592,192	8,750,185	8,207,026	9,263,573	8,863,640	8,305,288	10,195,924	8,742,851	10,276,296
	Dollars ..	855,570	874,261	1,214,836	1,135,184	1,295,506	1,358,752	1,238,166	1,425,927	1,247,198	1,450,457
Milk *e*, duty	Dollars ..	712 410	459,000	376,062	85,485	98,395	103,891	95,947	110,186	103,336	80,491
Totals	Dollars ..	2,088,445	1,806,239	2,089,281	1,771,391	2,011,314	2,108,891	1,796,096	2,124,593	1,797,847	2,028,658

a Included in dutiable metals prior to October 6, 1890. *b* Included in statement of gold and silver after 1894. *c* Not separately enumerated. *d* Included in marble and stone manufactures prior to 1891. *e* Condensed milk only after 1894.

Quantities and Values of Articles of Merchandise Imported, etc.—(Continued).

ARTICLES.		Year Ending June 30—									
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
PROVISIONS, ETC.—(*Concluded*).											
Pumice and pumice stone, free	Dollars	30,128	26,455	33,366	57,082	56,376	52,414	52,064	55,326	43,788	47,853
Rennets, free	Dollars	86,613	56,011	68,538	57,577	78,229	89,869	116,460	109,358	76,063	84,415
Rice (free under reciprocity with Hawaiian Islands), free	Pounds	6,892,900	9,263,700	13,269,500	10,660,300	10,730,690	7,840,900	7,489,700	8,473,800	9,115,483	5,144,087
	Dollars	361,567	383,985	551,257	494,166	498,554	415,630	367,533	349,560	357,390	228,380
Rice, duty	Pounds	53,160,726	46,765,396	87,546,501	121,495,663	57,631,397	125,263,163	77,622,464	72,558,144	77,695,053	136,157,324
	Dollars	1,045,565	922,305	1,613,016	2,106,983	1,115,053	2,754,502	1,565,914	1,349,065	1,183,662	2,125,594
Rice flour, rice meal and broken rice, duty	Pounds	37,508,727	47,921,263	54,807,500	54,130,597	55,667,174	81,259,519	62,991,524	66,451,884	55,351,281	78,262,969
	Dollars	640,784	754,089	848,688	898,288	927,067	1,389,408	1,097,436	1,191,526	833,843	1,091,538
Totals	Dollars	2,047,916	2,060,379	3,013,461	3,499,437	2,540,674	4,559,540	3,030,883	2,790,151	2,374,835	3,485,512
Salt, free	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	392,423,175
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	561,490
Salt, duty	Pounds	847,737,215	780,336,362	690,346,266	582,377,147	506,039,864	511,586,163	470,151,826	391,966,537	345,479,066	104,387,326
	Dollars	1,499,182	1,438,031	1,156,962	943,131	950,925	928,889	713,901	692,493	592,722	119,312
Sausage skins, free	Dollars	289,213	278,737	320,716	377,750	494,958	572,817	566,650	583,217	495,118	419,345
SEEDS.											
Linseed or flaxseed, duty	Bushels	1,034,576	415,179	1,583,964	3,259,460	2,391,175	1,515,546	285,140	112,015	592,820	4,166,222
	Dollars	1,099,477	418,202	1,624,964	3,851,685	2,839,057	1,667,552	319,418	146,818	701,866	4,554,484
All other, free	Dollars	1,532,862	595,737	720,189	658,792	559,183	880,304	1,485,044	2,095,548	1,328,116	1,336,105
All other, duty	Dollars	633,869	434,368	488,268	586,746	691,574	718,374	460,375	514,644	365,621	644,991
Totals, duty	Dollars	3,266,208	1,448,307	2,833,421	4,097,223	4,089,714	3,266,230	2,264,837	2,757,010	2,395,603	6,535,580
SHELL.											
Unmanufactured, free	Dollars	206,827	198,055	147,988	258,471	289,296	507,236	886,283	1,269,525	643,349	903,351
Manufactured, duty	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185,883	267,246	369,836	129,499
SILK AND MANUFACTURES OF.											
Unmanufactured—											
Cocoons, free	Pounds	451,690	540,192	454,169	93,537	162,531	82,053	191,221	186,929	181,824	320,621
	Dollars	$19,232	407,517	324,707	62,998	88,522	62,145	97,673	111,037	112,385	139,042
Eggs (silk worms), free	Dollars	22,948	4,712	1,540	1,319	6,336	a	a	a	a	a .....
Raw or as reeled from the cocoon, free	Pounds	4,754,626	4,599,574	5,173,840	5,329,646	5,943,360	4,917,688	7,521,342	7,422,430	4,956,875	7,974,810
	Dollars	17,232,505	18,687,245	19,151,208	18,544,025	23,285,099	17,994,654	24,321,494	29,055,557	15,627,822	22,029,068
Waste, free	Pounds	1,611,744	888,325	742,313	1,221,941	1,404,549	1,266,888	1,121,486	888,118	763,786	1,021,029
	Dollars	702,531	543,323	454,233	724,887	951,910	1,019,282	640,158	670,392	493,975	457,946
Total unmanufactured	Dollars	18,277,216	19,642,797	19,931,682	19,333,229	24,331,867	19,076,081	25,059,325	29,836,986	16,234,102	22,626,056

Manufactures of—											
Clothing (ready made) and other wearing apparel, duty	Dollars	476,078	568,372	604,302	521,358	595,344	2,212,971	2,351,797	2,569,556	1,496,699	1,813,697
Dress and piece goods, duty	Dollars	14,634,667	13,387,599	10,774,902	7,588,508	10,975,087	10,417,698	9,892,241	13,475,282	9,695,863	9,774,920
Laces and embroideries, duty	Dollars	1,979,696	2,419,490	2,572,602	3,399,878	3,804,374	3,181,374	4,391,257	4,873,293	2,320,224	3,946,270
Ribbons, duty	Dollars	1,353,437	1,845,678	2,171,155	1,706,831	1,968,486	1,834,487	1,644,769	2,286,427	1,063,116	1,128,813
All other, duty	Dollars	9,514,061	13,126,784	17,228,038	21,906,191	21,343,083	20,233,613	12,892,830	15,754,570	10,235,871	14,542,302
Total manufactures	Dollars	27,957,939	31,347,923	33,350,999	35,122,766	38,686,374	37,880,143	31,172,894	38,958,928	24,811,773	31,206,002
SOAP.											
Fancy, perfumed and all descriptions of toilet soap, duty	Pounds	437,609	461,600	615,918	617,223	708,108	677,503	810,018	833,363	693,760	748,038
	Dollars	178,673	197,168	248,835	225,996	279,610	277,336	301,621	340,506	294,870	240,930
All other, duty	Dollars	258,623	242,496	234,354	229,170	273,830	301,986	310,595	361,203	283,940	312,328
Totals	Dollars	437,296	439,664	478,189	455,166	553,440	579,322	612,216	701,709	578,810	553,258
SPICES.											
Unground—											
Nutmegs, free	Pounds	1,189,507	1,288,559	1,248,096	1,555,102	1,040,951	1,327,135	1,580,605	1,419,636	1,140,878	1,652,613
	Dollars	458,379	539,291	603,556	514,888	534,340	686,019	750,813	613,743	395,977	513,801
Pepper, black or white, free	Pounds	11,843,453	13,255,161	12,949,598	11,358,626	13,759,217	13,564,583	14,799,322	21,467,276	12,764,215	20,501,837
	Dollars	1,644,383	1,819,609	1,823,239	1,578,421	1,619,215	1,338,637	1,069,268	1,278,062	665,576	791,343
All other, free	Pounds	10,767,211	15,769,381	13,317,870	10,891,505	11,048,798	13,732,261	14,511,451	16,862,214	14,857,688	17,879,564
	Dollars	678,936	953,752	914,773	890,889	820,439	864,495	920,006	1,110,197	943,155	1,062,868
Ground, duty	Pounds	693,699	667,624	760,538	704,433	994,711	1,769,626	2,381,248	2,488,466	1,664,246	2,058,782
	Dollars	170,423	168,760	187,677	173,668	249,077	262,682	307,738	298,008	257,845	272,223
Totals	Dollars	2,952,121	3,481,412	3,529,245	3,157,866	3,223,071	3,151,833	3,047,825	3,300,010	2,262,553	2,640,235
SPIRITS, DISTILLED.											
Of domestic manufacture, returned (subject to internal-revenue tax), free	Pf. galls.	.....	.....	2,795,562	1,615,316	1,020,196	1,791,591	918,304	915,688	1,060,627	770,124
	Dollars	*b*	*b*	2,800,789	1,678,892	1,098,546	2,044,925	1,079,385	1,001,792	910,526	670,292
Brandy, duty	Pf. galls.	432,611	421,141	416,899	400,089	461,257	443,278	333,234	326,308	201,433	313,327
	Dollars	1,117,237	1,091,456	1,119,327	1,076,265	1,217,913	1,139,315	889,883	918,165	568,458	813,882
All other, duty	Pf. galls.	1,011,290	1,101,349	1,152,944	1,127,458	1,139,981	1,218,802	987,656	1,024,751	893,131	1,139,710
	Dollars	747,621	864,012	838,484	851,822	996,287	1,070,421	981,227	1,082,154	913,146	1,246,567
Totals	Dollars	1,864,858	1,955,468	4,758,600	3,606,979	3,312,746	4,254,661	2,950,495	3,002,111	2,410,130	2,730,741
Sponges, duty	Dollars	387,384	343,311	358,104	318,885	416,718	431,873	354,416	418,165	259,446	350,008
Starch, duty	Pounds	423,389	626,314	8,126,651	974,350	1,341,755	3,922,333	843,304	3,855,437	2,045,216	4,265,650
	Dollars	9,527	14,695	167,163	21,628	27,388	93,923	22,820	90,483	42,606	82,150
STRAW.											
Unmanufactured, free	Tons	3,936	6,892	4,792	5,965	7,800	2,720	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dollars	19,875	28,523	21,442	28,918	33,220	9,881	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unmanufactured, duty	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,458	5,002	8,892	8,313	7,745
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,654	15,640	18,798	30,681	27,300	24,544
Manufacturers of, duty	Dollars	62,849	51,898	92,670	99,060	78,224	829,031	636,654	951,694	946,687	1,283,429

a Included in all other free articles. *b* Not separately enumerated.

Quantities and Values of Articles of Merchandise Imported, etc.—(Continued).

ARTICLES.		Year Ending June 30—									
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
SUGAR, MOLASSES AND CONFECTIONERY.											
Molasses, free	Gallons	61,171	113,574	52,582	48,140	81,443	16,113,551	22,448,209	15,490,679	19,670,663	2,804,550
	Dollars	7,786	14,712	6,417	6,148	9,314	1,960,975	2,877,744	1,992,334	1,984,788	211,143
Molasses, duty	Gallons	39,018,637	37,894,126	35,529,957	26,976,411	31,415,800	4,490,912	.. ..	.....	.....	12,271,329
	Dollars	5,587,884	5,340,763	5,484,678	4,747,749	5,159,481	698,197	....	.....	.....	1,084,008
Total molasses	Gallons	39,079,808	38,007,700	35,582,539	27,024,551	31,497,243	20,604,463	22,448,209	15,490,679	19,670,663	15,075,879
	Dollars	44,595,670	5,355,475	5,491,095	4,753,897	5,168,795	2,659,172	2,877,744	1,992,334	1,984,778	1,295,146
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color and tank bottoms, melada, etc.											
Not above No. 13, free	Pounds	191,623,175	218,290,835	228,540,513	243,324,683	224,457,011	232,594,890	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dollars	9,166,826	9,255,351	10,260,048	12,018,518	11,549,828	10,326,318	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not above No. 13, duty	Pounds	2,498,192,849	2,918,103,240	2,471,707,644	2,518,632,660	2,709,337,634	1,894,930,895	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dollars	71,604,698	69,153,830	63,983,516	76,453,338	84,536,143	51,861,221	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beet sugar, free	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	323,056,481	293,134,261	436,333,843	510,350,276	63,155,502
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,870,309	8,081,170	12,846,509	15,793,041	1,445,349
Beet sugar, duty	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284,221,280
	Do lars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,547,933
Cane and other sugar, free	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,088,678,517	3,248,494,502	3,296,706,423	3,775,878,029	1,064,124,277
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,508,507	95,761,312	102,108,587	108,342,016	28,154,631
Cane and other sugar, duty,	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,104,657,159
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,681,881
Above No. 16	Pounds	65,741	49,165	36,125	245,624	216,915	4,216,489	14,880,402	33,405,081	58,965,576	58,352,286
	Dollars	2,220	2,043	1,642	12,115	8,561	161,861	566,331	1,300,688	2,236,832	1,633,042
Total sugar	Pounds	2,689,881,765	3,136,443,240	2,700,284,282	2,762,202,967	2,934,011,560	3,483,477,222	3,556,509,165	3,766,445,347	4,345,193,881	3,374,510,454
	Dollars	80,773,744	78,411,224	74,245,206	88,543,971	96,094,532	105,728,216	104,408,818	116,255,784	126,871,889	76,462,836
Confectionery, duty	Dollars	23,333	22,971	24,590	36,643	30,499	71,283	97,741	53,486	42,215	30,745
Sulphur ore, free *a*	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,654	136,859	169,428	196,742	185,963
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,613	504,897	645,994	721,208	683,808
Tea, free	Pounds	81,887,993	89,831,221	84,627,870	79,575,984	83,886,829	83,453,339	90,079,039	89,061,287	93,518,217	97,253,458
	Dollars	16,020,383	16,771,802	13,360,685	12,654,640	12,317,493	13,828,993	14,373,222	13,857,482	14,144,243	13,171,379
Tar and pitch, free	Barrels	.....	.....	.....	7,600	.....	87,747	117,821	103,041	99,099	118,598
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	21,004	.....	248,604	306,126	250,849	225,640	256,931
Tar and pitch, duty	Barrels	2,541	4,245	4,598	7,600	14,733	11,286	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dollars	12,577	14,604	14,197	21,004	54,263	24,599	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terra alba, free	Pounds	12,606,020	18,870,677	12,620,402	20,311,433	33,862,377	20,761,726	14,634,311	17,077,960	3,514,927	.....
	Dollars	25,078	39,431	24,951	40,813	70,911	50,129	53,959	53,392	10,438	*b* .....
Tin in bars, blocks, pigs or grain or granulated, free	Pounds	27,960,561	29,645,511	31,690,583	33,877,287	34,993,099	39,787,622	43,908,652	61,075,929	.....	40,484,138
	Dollars	5,873,752	6,927,696	8,758,562	7,014,495	6,898,909	7,977,545	8,667,870	12,358,999	.....	5,713,300
Tin in bars, blocks, pigs or grain or granulated, duty	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,785,362	7,147,600
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,640,770	1,074,124

TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES OF.											
Leaf											
Suitable for cigar wrappers, duty	Dollars ..	15,695,670	17,519,194	18,600,142	20,106,881	28,720,674	32,277	3,073,175	5,919,203	4,447,308	5,679,252
Other, duty	Dollars ..						23,028,731	18,915,360	22,191,175	15,215,951	20,989,009
Suitable for cigar wrappers, duty	Dollars ..	7,830,007	8,704,950	10,870,841	10,868,226	17,605,192	30,336	2,196,394	5,620,357	5,098,461	7,219,877
Other, duty	Dollars ..						13,253,826	8,136,029	9,082,483	5,886,925	7,525,843
Totals	Pounds ..	15,695,670	15,519,194	18,600,142	20,106,881	28,720,074	23,061,008	21,988,535	28,110,378	19,663,259	26,668,261
	Dollars ..	7,830,007	8,704,950	10,870,841	10,868,226	17,605,192	13,284,162	10,332,423	14,702,840	10,985,386	14,745,720
Manufactures of—											
Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, duty	Pounds .	1,016,033	1,115,491	1,153,468	1,232,619	1,250,217	885,139	658,169	654,287	463,923	475,564
	Dollars ..	3,289,471	3,345,060	3,404,956	3,662,603	4,026,828	3,386,899	2,832,047	2,831,860	2,083,984	2,080,233
All other, duty	Dollars ..	92,610	126,453	101,993	80,161	78,434	92,080	94,004	84,846	70,202	62,659
Total manufactures	Dollars ..	3,382,081	3,471,513	3,506,949	3,742,764	4,155,262	3,478,979	2,926,051	2,916,706	2,154,186	2,142,892
Toys, duty	Dollars ..	1,390,585	1,658,886	1,683,532	1,865,389	2,070,659	2,279,121	2,476,132	2,883,619	2,149,660	1,889,628
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, duty	Dollars ..	52,621	72,526	53,048	78,600	46,479	39,789	46,142	30,111	20,456	37,020
Varnishes, duty	Gallons ..	35,991	27,378	27,780	34,209	32,257	35,073	38,767	41,216	20,337	39,095
	Dollars ..	98,832	82,342	84,876	96,137	92,318	97,298	101,692	111,675	54,746	106,927
VEGETABLES.											
Beans and peas, duty	Bushels..	649,002	648,388	1,942,864	765,483	1,250,287	1,656,768	874,050	1,754,943	1,184,081	1,525,960
	Dollars ..	585,461	607,853	2,190,137	786,343	1,307,702	2,078,571	957,824	1,734,228	1,117,969	1,545,767
Potatoes, duty	Bushels..	1,937,416	1,432,490	8,259,538	883,380	3,415,578	5,401,912	186,871	4,317,021	3,002,578	1,341,533
	Dollars ..	649,009	543,091	3,693,021	321,106	1,365,898	2,797,927	186,006	2,066,589	1,277,194	603,554
Pickles and sauces, duty	Dollars ..	323,362	387,177	416,958	349,422	386,307	511,163	421,292	454,099	341,135	321,632
All other—											
In their natural state, duty	Dollars ..	528,830	516,319	715,063	423,086	885,390	1,020,194	563,297	691,968	653,2[illegible]9	679,894
Prepared or preserved, duty	Dollars ..	465,517	295,911	350,245	389,842	510,077	668,519	754,808	639,805	505,510	817,689
Totals	Dollars ..	2,552,179	2,350,351	7,365,424	2,269,799	4,455,374	7,076,374	2,883,227	5,586,689	3,895,067	3,971,536
Vinegar, duty	Gallons ..	88,264	81,581	85,358	69,647	74,928	76,378	67,970	66,834	68,542	75,108
	Dollars ..	17,924	17,195	17,871	14,963	14,989	20,009	18,191	19,295	18,501	19,824
WINES.											
Champagne and other sparkling, duty	Doz. bots.	238,604	255,656	274,914	315,870	354,350	400,084	319,592	374,124	237,360	257,757
	Dollars ..	3,110,292	3,382,907	3,646,475	4,254,413	4,752,572	5,615,872	4,571,816	5,579,054	3,498,522	3,807,961
Still wines—											
In casks, duty	Gallons..	3,787,420	3,388,593	3,333,322	3,078,554	3,485,792	3,860,503	3,477,989	3,525,625	2,599,693	2,789,153
	Dollars ..	2,519,624	2,345,565	2,287,062	2,126,548	2,450,174	2,641,816	2,464,484	2,505,024	1,817,813	1,945,347
In other coverings, duty	Doz. bots.	258,153	253,132	284,174	260,026	329,604	348,666	365,140	413,860	296,097	296,779
	Dollars ..	1,310,125	1,327,613	1,402,661	1,325,811	1,657,210	1,749,372	1,908,203	2,121,275	1,423,143	1,430,229
Totals	Dollars ..	6,940,041	7,056,085	7,336,198	7,706,772	8,859,956	10,007,060	8,944,503	10,205,353	6,739,478	7,183,537
WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.											
Unmanufactured, free	Dollars ..	3,518,016	3,548,191	4,139,787	4,439,624	4,242,085	5,276,972	5,569,991	6,642,889	5,966,472	.....
Unmanufactured, duty	Dollars ..	54,698	17,862	20,352	13,461	12,704	11,292	56,152	62,909	44,020	.....

a Included in chemicals prior to October 6, 1890.

b Included in chemicals.

Quantities and Values of Articles of Merchandise Imported, etc. — (Concluded).

ARTICLES.		Year Ending June 30—									
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF — (*Concl'd*).											
Cabinet woods —											
Mahogany, free	M feet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,554
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	579,473
All other, free	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	665,730
Logs and round timber, free	M feet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153,056
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,149,764
Timber hewn and sawed, etc., free	M feet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,048
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,842
Timber hewn and sawed, etc., duty	Dollars	2,292	918	5,819	3,369	11,900	72,347	56,824	67,668	48,018	3,941
Lumber —											
Boards, planks, deals and other sawed lumber, free	M feet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	539,574
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,172,494
Boards, planks, deals and other sawed lumber, duty	M feet	547,832	559,236	608,744	648,174	660,327	757,244	663,258	742,597	514,619	61,224
	Dollars	6,392,305	6,854,401	7,515,719	7,823,721	7,786,093	8,412,842	7,543,229	8,239,370	6,136,961	687,088
Shingles, duty	M.	79,150	89,169	161,715	214,546	194,168	260,652	363,027	459,044	378,632	51,513
	Dollars	171,597	185,385	331,329	461,841	414,347	553,285	732,191	916,829	732,284	99,790
Other lumber, duty	Dollars	768,293	818,573	1,071,420	1,324,125	1,094,659	1,110,382	1,330,191	1,582,535	1,419,665	300,106
All other unmanufactured, free	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,977,457
All other unmanufactured, duty	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,781
Manufactures of —											
Cabinet ware or house furniture, duty	Dollars	337,805	424,793	344,909	347,308	512,270	451,034	574,439	385,519	272,843	365,562
Wood pulp, duty	Tons	365	23,4.0	35,133	40,917	43,478	43,316	41,118	63,565	35,587	28,440
	Dollars	15,296	553,389	1,165,107	1,516,766	1,814,356	1,902,689	1,820,148	2,908,884	1,664,547	958,009
All other, duty	Dollars	977,846	1,196,241	1,235,470	1,261,153	1,353,502	2,097,343	2,163,278	2,346,006	1,869,263	1,800,132
Total wood and manufactures	free, Dollars	3,518,016	3,548,191	4,139,787	4,439,624	4,242,085	5,276,972	5,569,991	6,642,889	5,966,472	13,597,760
	duty Dollars	8,720,132	10,051,562	11,690,125	12,751,744	12,999,831	14,611,214	14,276,447	16,509,710	12,187,601	4,216,359
WOOLS, HAIR OF THE CAMEL, GOAT, ALPACA AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF.											
Unmanufactured —											
Class 1, clothing, free	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,615,995
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,713,350
Class 1, clothing, duty	Pounds	40,968,537	17,963,982	23,039,679	29,224,522	16,649,480	32,230,935	50,262,976	43,311,565	10,685,496	4,535,527
	Dollars	6,651,260	3,431,567	4,541,242	5,971,031	3,894,760	6,916,913	9,523,773	7,876,676	1,748,359	622,252
Class 2, combing, free	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,207,230
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,564,427
Class 2, combing, duty	Pounds	7,198,534	10,721,753	5,639,528	6,871,666	7,658,806	6,667,023	5,826,572	6,736,201	1,548,505	269,505
	Dollars	1,608,764	2,528,560	1,330,565	1,586,294	1,905,970	1,551,490	1,368,654	1,466,641	399,875	73,154

Class 3, carpet, free	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,403,018
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,718,447
Class 3, carpet, duty	Pounds	80,917,887	87,852,295	84,879,546	90,391,541	81,122,999	90,405,690	92,581,282	122,386,072	42,918,584		10,002,631
	Dollars	8,486,057	10,[illegible]4,352	10,015,410	10,417,190	9,463,353	9,759,969	8,795,681	11,720,363	3,959,204		864,791
Totals unmanufactured, free	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191,226,243
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,996,224
Totals unmanufactured, duty	Pounds	129,084,958	114,038,030	113,558,753	126,487,729	105,431,285	129,303,648	148,670,822	172,433,838	55,152,585		14,807,663
	Dollars	16,746,081	16,424,479	15,887,217	17,974,515	15,264,083	18,231,372	19,688,108	21,064,180	6,107,438		1,560,197
Manufactures of —												
Carpets and carpeting, duty	Sq. yds	947,597	960,775	892,981	601,987	605,593	658,006	622,982	688,364	421,758		696,836
	Dollars	1,276,226	1,426,296	1,300,186	730,634	747,275	1,372,162	1,285,657	1,580,814	959,528		1,361,465
Clothing, ready-made, and other wearing apparel, except shawls and knit goods, duty	Dollars	1,506,829	1,524,313	1,372,891	1,974,977	1,840,669	1,856,476	1,477,452	1,174,736	858,827		999,492
Cloths, duty	Pounds	8,242,470	9,060,132	9,989,702	8,852,542	16,847,562	12,109,825	13,813,276	18,206,001	2,456,417		23,917,011
	Dollars	9,731,003	10,282,481	11,213,932	9,475,878	16,140,860	12,035,075	12,765,044	15,117,564	6,756,321		16,298,169
Dress goods, women's and children's, duty	Sq. yds	68,657,750	78,012,186	85,630,007	91,284,188	116,992,488	86,644,096	78,573,033	82,282,769	41,667,031		.....
	Dollars	14,761,343	17,211,934	18,342,363	19,466,474	24,202,310	13,242,991	16,474,601	16,483,189	8,580,962		14,399,844
Knit fabrics, duty	Dollars	1,914,874	1,939,804	1,765,194	1,623,736	1,983,033	1,249,459	1,162,853	1,408,390	1,005,899		937,999
Rags, mungo, flocks, noils, shoddy and wastes, duty	Pounds	3,059,214	4,834,636	4,483,325	8,662,209	4,980,327	1,185,591	262,992	333,376	143,002		.....
	Dollars	1,036,869	1,843,823	1,719,154	3,447,201	2,052,078	429,870	87,825	106,596	47,522		.....
Rags, noils and wastes, free	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		12,300,554
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		1,444,298
Rags, noils and wastes, duty	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		1,765,500
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		536,166
Shawls, duty	Dollars	1,002,820	1,056,633	953,197	858,768	1,006,671	718,427	353,305	283,881	157,352		201,017
Wool, carbonized, duty	Pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		47,984
	Dollars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		16,342
Yarns, duty	Pounds	4,459,787	2,912,729	3,740,604	3,616,326	3,473,219	2,004,093	1,267,128	1,175,077	546,408		2,403,846
	Dollars	2,461,970	1,736,598	2,156,195	2,063,511	1,991,824	1,189,400	745,298	689,655	357,414		1,167,368
All other, duty	Dollars	7,729,385	7,880,831	8,896,281	12,923,763	6,617,712	3,965,220	1,213,844	1,203,690	715,549		1,177,730
Total manufactures	Dollars	41,421,319	44,902,718	47,719,393	52,564,942	56,682,432	41,060,080	35,565,879	33,048,515	19,439,372		38,539,890
ZINC OR SPELTER AND MANUFACTURES OF.												
In blocks or pigs, and old	Pounds	3,743,112	8,006,372	5,528,017	2,991,991	2,215,182	1,541,836	494,980	572,706	327,242		811,505
	Dollars	117,425	256,383	192,235	112,179	100,596	78,760	25,356	31,729	14,129		26,355
Manufactures o	Dollars	49,406	33,797	30,289	54,518	40,104	50,777	18,212	27,019	13,079		12,179
Totals	Dollars	168,831	290,180	222,524	166,697	140,700	129,537	43,568	58,748	27,208		38,534
All other articles, free	Dollars	456,423	506,088	515,083	541,490	934,350	1,040,024	664,500	777,787	524,613		1,099,587
All other articles, duty	Dollars	1,177,013	1,018,341	1,138,889	1,301,331	1,462,600	1,917,845	929,705	908,359	801,047		1,595,102
Total value of merchandise free of duty	Dollars	212,159,296	234,221,131	244,071,615	256,487,078	265,668,629	366,241,352	457,999,658	444,544,211	379,795,536		363,233,795
Total value of merchandise dutiable	Dollars	423,276,840	458,098,637	479,885,499	488,644,574	523,641,780	478,674,844	369,402,804	421,856,711	275,199,086		368,736,170
Total value of imports of merchandise	Dollars	635,436 136	692,319,768	723,957,114	745,131,652	789,310,409	844,916,196	827,402,462	866,400,922	654,994,622		731,969,965
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